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The Nation's Business

A Valuable Mission Willingdon to B. W. I.
Canada and Gold Standard
Our Farm Markets

WILLINGDON'S B. W. I. VISIT

THE Governor-General has left Canada for a holiday trip to the West Indies. During his six weeks absence, Lord Willingdon purposes visiting Jamaica, Bahamas, Trinidad and the other principal islands, as well as British Guiana. He will be entertained royally, not only on his own account, but because of the position he occupies as the first citizen of Canada.

No one will begrudge His Excellency a holiday. In the four years that he has been stationed at Ottawa, he has come into contact with leaders in every walk of Canadian life. He has travelled from coast to coast. He knows the people, knows Canada, and has upheld the dignity of his great office. By his own pleasing personality, tact, and friendliness, he has given a new importance to the position he holds. But all this has not been done without a drain upon his vitality, hence the reason and necessity of a holiday.

* * *

WHILE on his tour of the West Indies, Lord Willingdon will come into contact with Colonial Governors, legislators, business men, planters, bankers; in fact, the key men at all the points visited. In making contact, he brings to them a touch of Canada and in turn performs an invaluable service to the Dominion.

When the Canadian National Steamships inaugurated the Canada-West Indies steamship service, a party of leading Canadian business men made the initial trip. En route stops were made at the principal ports. At each place the party was entertained, speeches made, and goodwill existed on all sides. The need for increased trade between Canada and the West Indies was stressed and endorsed by all. The trip was worthwhile to Canadian business, but its value was somewhat minimized by the failure to follow it up in an aggressive manner.

Though Lord Willingdon is on a holiday, he can do this country, and the West Indies as well, a lasting service by cementing anew the contacts made on that trip. As an *interpreter of Canada* to the West *Indies and* vice versa, he can do much to bring the two peoples together to their mutual advantage. His Excellency knows Canada and the minds of her people and he knows the West Indies and the type of people there.

* * *

THE West Indies are an important market for Canadian goods. But in trading relations there must be give and take. We ship millions of dollars worth of goods to the Islands each year, and in turn receive fruits, sugar and other tropical products. Though a great deal has been done toward increasing trade, much still remains to be done. Canada has her commissioner in the West Indies to facilitate trading between the two countries. The West Indies have not yet seen fit to appoint an agent to act for them in Canada.

Their business men should make periodical trips to this country to see for themselves what is needed. Likewise, Canadians should regularly visit the West Indies. By maintaining this mutual contact, much can be done toward increasing trade, and bringing about a better understanding of each other's problems.

In pointing out this and other needs to the West Indies' leaders, Lord Willingdon can perform yet another service in bringing about closer economic relations between the different parts of the Empire.

* * *

AND NOW APPLES

CANADIAN apple producers are disgusted with the inadequacy of overseas marketing facilities. They claim that this year with fruit of an exceptionally fine color, (and in Quebec, larger and cleaner fruit) when possibilities of export trade should be splendid, there has been no market whatever for the fruit crop, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of fruit has gone to waste, and orchards are, as a result, being neglected and abandoned. This is emphasized by a cable from the Canadian fruit trade commissioner in England. "Market overloaded with poor quality fruit. Unwarranted concentration of Nova Scotians in London. No chance of paying prices. If our quality had been properly and systematically marketed this would never have occurred."

* * *

RECENTLY Canadians read reports of the recent study of the farm trade of Britain in which it was pointed out that only one-seventh of Britain's pork products came from British colonies. Canadian exports of bacon to Britain have declined seemingly.

We have a long way to go yet before our grading and marketing systems for agricultural products will be adequate. It was somewhat disappointing that at a recent agricultural dinner attended by representative government officials from all over Canada, there was an inclination to place the blame for our declining agricultural exports on the increased home market. This is a pitiful acceptance of a situation that is far from satisfactory. Canada has the productive capacity to provide for the needs of a much larger home market and develop enlarged export trade as well.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the provincial departments of

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New Theatre Chain Presages Conflict In Amusement Field

Report Nathanson Back of Enterprise to be Launched

FOX AGAIN IN PLAN

Move to Break Zukor's Hold on Canadian Motion Picture Market

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—What promises to be a keen struggle for the supremacy of the entertainment industry in Canada is seen in the report that a new theatre chain will shortly be financed by interests headed by N. L. Nathanson, until recently head of Famous Players Canadian Corporation.

Financing of this deal is said to be in the hands of a Montreal investment house and that details are in the final stage. Associated with Mr. Nathanson will be Sir Herbert Holt, W. D. Ross and a Montreal banker. In the background will be the Fox interests of the United States.

This is a strong combination, and in view of the recent breaking away from Famous Players Canadian Corporation of Sir Herbert Holt, Ross and Nathanson, it stands to reason that the new organization will come into sharp contact with the existing company.

It is understood that the new Fox group has already purchased a site on Yonge Street, Toronto, for a hotel and theatre.

Want Canadian Field

This is apparently the next step in the move of the Fox Corporation to secure a foothold in Canada. As is well known Canada is one of the world's best and largest export markets for American films. By longsightedness Adolph Zukor, of Paramount-Famous Players-Lasky linked up with the old Famous Players Canadian Corporation and, through Nathanson, built up a string of theatres across Canada, which now numbers over 190.

These units are located in every principal city in the Dominion. Properties are all strategically located, and have a value in excess of that carried on the books. Furthermore, the company has under way plans for the construction of several modern motion picture houses which will still further strengthen its hold on the amusement industry.

Fox Corporation has looked longingly toward the Canadian field, but the tie up between Zukor and Famous Players has been such that

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Canada Paving May Pay Initial Com. Dividend

The Canada Paving and Supply Corporation in its 1929 period is believed to have experienced the best year in its history and those close to the management are of the opinion that over $5.00 per share will have been earned on the common. If the company earns $525,000, as it has been estimated it will, there will remain, after $215,000 has been set aside for the preferred stock, the sum of $310,000 available for the common, which would work out at $5.16 per share. In such an event, the company conservatively might pay $2.00 per share, but it is more likely that the dividend will be established early in the coming year on a $1.50 basis per share.

Companies in this line of business are believed by some to be depression proof for the reason that, when business is dull, public authorities undertake more paving and more public works than ordinarily in order that employment may be given to labor. The announcement of Premier Ferguson that large extensions to the paved highways of the province will be proceeded with in order to make good roads available to the more remote rural districts is a feature which will work to the company's advantage next year. It is also to be noted that the early pavements put down about 10 years ago are now having to be renewed. The opening of the new Detroit - Windsor bridge is also stimulating construction in the Border Cities, the headquarters of the company. Canada Paving already has a large quantity of work lined up for next year and operations in 1930 are expected to be even better than in 1929. Activities of the company are also likely to be extended to provinces other than Ontario.

The 7 per cent preferred shares are convertible at any time into common stock on the basis of three shares of common for each share of preferred. Selling currently at $90 the preferred stock gives a yield of 7.77 per cent, and with around $5.00 being earned on each common share the conversion privilege may be said to be speedily growing in value.

Beauharnois Power Places Large Contract

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Beauharnois Power Corporation has placed an order to the value of about $150,000 with the Canadian Locomotive Company. It consists of ten saddle tank, construction locomotives equipped with super heaters—the first motive power of this kind to be ordered for the new project. The equipment is to be used on Beauharnois Power's forty miles of railway, which will operate on both sides of the route of the new fifteen mile canal.

Grading of the railway is well under way and it is expected that some miles of track will be laid before winter sets in.

ALTA. WOOD SALES GROW 69 PER CENT

Dominion Tar's Associate Advances Business Rapidly

Sales of the Alberta Wood Preserving Company, for the thirteen months ending October 31st, 1929, totalled over $1,300,000 as compared with $524,000 for the nine months ending October 31, 1928. There was last year a nine month year due to the necessity of closing the books when the Canada Creosoting Company acquired a 46 per cent interest in the Alberta Wood Preserving Company, Ltd.

Alberta Wood Preserving Co., started business in July, 1923. The sales were as follows:

1924, $146,000; 1925, $225,000; 1926, $360,000; 17 months, December 31, 1927, $657,000; 9 months, September 30, 1928, $534,000; 13 months, October 31, 1929, $1,300,000.

Bringing above figures to same basis, the increase in sales in 1929 over the preceding year amount to 69 per cent.

Does Not Expect Slump

It will be noted this company's sales have shown steady increases from year to year, and it may be anticipated that with the new Coast plant coming into production with a large part of its output already sold, that next year's sales will again show steady increases. This should be quite safe to anticipate, as the sales figures do not include a large quantity of commercial material sold by the sales staff of the Alberta Wood Preserving Company, but which was treated at Canada Creosoting Company's plants. Next year, a considerable volume of this business will be treated at the Alberta Wood Preserving Company's plant at New Westminster.

It is understood that this company does not anticipate any decline in sales for 1930, as the volume of orders on hand for delivery are in excess of $65,000 over the orders on hand at this time last year.

Inquiries as to new business suggest that the company's volume in the next half year will be at least $200,000 greater than for the same period of last year.

The volume of sales does not take into consideration a large volume of business which the Alberta Wood Preserving Company placed with one of the other plants for treatment this year, but which has not yet been treated.

Say Site is Ideal

British Columbia Wood Preserving Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Alberta Wood Preserving Company, Limited. Site of 77 acres for the new plant is on the Fraser River immediately adjoining the big Fraser River Mills and is served by four lines of railroad, Canadian Pacific Railway, B.C. Electric Railway, Great Northern Railway and Canadian National Railway. The property has splendid frontage on the Fraser River, where deep draft vessels may dock. The entire site has now been cleared and the company expects to finish shortly the dredging in the Fraser River.

The site in other ways also, is said to be almost ideal, in as much as a very large per cent of the timber cut in British Columbia now centres on the Fraser River, and it is from this source that the British Columbia Wood Preserving Company will draw its raw timber.

The company is now busy developing a market for creosoted Canadian

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Fanny Farmer Profits Much Above Last Year

Preliminary estimates from an authoritative source indicate that Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, the U.S. concern associated with the Laura Secord interests, will show a material increase in net profits over the previous year, when $2.71 was shown as earned on the common.

Sales for the first ten months were 8.74 per cent ahead of the previous year and it is understood that November was similarly satisfactory.

Ten per cent of the net profits go to redeem preferred stock, of which there were 26,955 shares outstanding at the end of the previous year. This preferred is of no par value, but is $2.40 cumulative. It is reported that the company has been buying the preferred in the open market throughout the year and that the report will show as outstanding only about 40 per cent of the original issue of 45,000 shares.

There are 100,000 shares of common, currently selling around $21 per share. The dividend is $1 per share.

SHAWINIGAN'S PLANS INVOLVE HEAVY OUTLAY

Will Start Work on St. Maurice Plant in Spring

COST MANY MILLIONS

Immediate Installation of 200,000 H.P. on Books—Chemical Branch Expands

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shawinigan Water and Power Company's initial development on the Upper St. Maurice River will add 100,000 horsepower to the company's resources. At preliminary estimated cost of $80 per horsepower, this development will involve an outlay of some $8,000,000.

This is the first step in the development of that part of the upper reaches of the St. Maurice River which will give the company an additional ultimate installation of 600,000 horsepower. The first plant will likely be placed at Rapide Sans Nom, and later on plants will be put up at Rapide Blanc, Rapide des Coeurs and Rapide Allard.

Engineers of the company were engaged during the past summer in making surveys and checking up on various reports as to water flow, etc. This work was finished by late fall, and Shawinigan is now ready to go ahead with the actual construction work in accordance with the terms of the lease received from the provincial government.

First Unit by 1933

Under the terms of the lease the company obtains a 75 year lease of all the powers formed by the rapids in the St. Maurice River above La Tuque. The agreement with the government provides that construction operations on the first development will be commenced by July 1, 1930, the company to have 100,000 horsepower developed by July 1, 1933. It is further provided that the company shall carry out succeeding developments so that the fourth will be started by July 1, 1938.

The company further has plans under way for a dam at Toro Rapids, near Michel des Saints. This dam, which will be about 2,400 feet long, and will include an earth section 1,830 feet long, will regulate the water flow.

New Dam Helpful

The water level at the dam site will be raised between 60 and 65 feet. The capacity of the impounded water will be 36 billion cubic feet, a volume equivalent to that of a reservoir 15 miles long and over ten miles wide, having an average depth of nine feet.

Transportation facilities to the work have been established and engineers expect to start pouring concrete into the forms this winter. The project will involve an expenditure of about $4,000,000. This project will be completed next year.

The additional water furnished by this reservoir will prove helpful to Grand'Mère, Shawinigan Falls and La Gabelle plants in enabling them to more easily meet peak load conditions. In anticipation of the completion of this work, Shawinigan has arranged for the installation of an additional unit in each of three existing plants, which units will have a combined capacity of over 100,000 horsepower.

The new development on the Upper St. Maurice River will link up with the rest of the system at small cost. The company is now building a transmission line extending to La Tuque, and the connecting link will not involve a very large outlay.

Market for Output

It is not anticipated that Shawinigan will have any trouble in marketing the increased hydro-electric output. Over the past several years, sales of power have increased about 20 per cent annually. At present the company is marketing about 800,000 horsepower, so that under normal circumstances the new supply of electrical energy will be readily absorbed.

The present programme of Shawinigan calls for the installation of about 700,000 horsepower over the next nine years. There will be installed 100,000 at the three existing plants in 1930, a further block of 100,000 horsepower by 1933, and some 500,000 between that date and 1938. The gradual bringing in of this large supply of power should be accomplished without wastage.

Chemical Division Active

Satisfactory progress is being made by Shawinigan chemical subsidiary at Shawinigan Falls. A new addition to the plant was completed recently, and it is understood that the enlarged output will be taken care of without any trouble. Shawinigan has built up a good market for its acetic acid, which is used in the manufacture of rayon, and it is said that the demand for this commodity is such that the company would be justified in going ahead with another extension. There are no immediate plans in this connection, however, but the rapid growth of this department has been and is an important factor in the growing earning power of the parent company.

The chemical division also manufactures various solvents from the acetylene process, for which there is a good market in the United States. This branch of the work is also said to be prospering, though no details are available.

Will Amend Charter

Notice has been given that at the next session of the legislature, the company will seek to amend its charter, by determining its powers with respect to the acquisition of property and rights, extending its charter powers and for other purposes.

Public Opinion Backs Brokers Who Are Fighting for Reform

The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange has taken a forward step in putting the clamps on marginal trading in penny stocks and it will probably find it advisable to raise the quotation, under which marginal trading is prohibited, from 60 cents to $1. This is not a rich man's rule discriminating against the small speculator. The average mining stock selling under a dollar should be speculated in by outright purchase rather than by marginal trading. Outright purchase prevents bucketing and reduces the misuse of financing through options granted by mining companies to brokers. It is to be hoped that the rule will be as strictly enforced against the brokers themselves as against the public.

The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange has also appointed its exchange auditor as demanded by Ontario legislation. The auditor has a difficult job and one that will call for both courage and tact. Given the proper co-operation by the exchange authorities he can correct many abuses now existing. It will be the duty of the attorney-general of Ontario to study the reports obtained by the exchange auditor and to enforce a correction of any conditions of bucketing, insolvency, etc., found by the audits that will now be made of individual houses.

But laws and regulations, audits and prohibitions will not bring coherent honesty into the mining brokerage business without a wholesale desire on the part of all the brokers to play the game fairly with the public. Public opinion has been aroused by revelations of crooked work and this has strengthened the hand of those brokers who are striving for better conditions. Reforms are being forced upon unwilling houses. It is being proven that an enlightened public opinion is the most powerful force in the economic or political affairs of a nation.

The house cleaning must go on. Mining brokerage in Canada is still being undermined by the avaricious rascality of an unscrupulous group who are fighting reform and can be expected to search for loopholes in every law and regulation adopted.

The Financial Post continues this week its series of articles on Canadian mining finance.

MILLERS SEE COMPETITION IN BAKERIES

Sharp Decline in Exports Aggravates Present Situation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian millers are faced with some serious problems and though an improvement in the wheat market may alleviate the situation later on, the milling industry at present is facing a poor year. True, it is still early to estimate the outcome of twelve months operations, but operations in the past three months have been such as to make inroads into profits.

The export market is the basis of the industry's troubles. For the two months ended October 31, flour exports totalled 1,046,240 barrels, as opposed to 2,060,754 in the same period a year ago. October exports were down by 50 per cent as compared with those of October, 1928. The result is that many mills are closed down, while others are operating at a comparatively low rate of capacity. Though November figures are not yet available, it is thought that there will be little improvement shown in the export market figures.

Turn to Home Market

Thus the millers are forced to concentrate their efforts on the domestic market, and it is in this field that over-production looms as a bug bear. With the milling companies controlling large chain bakeries, competition is keen, and a continuance of the present state of affairs can only tend to aggravate this condition.

If bakeries start to cut prices, it can be seen that the millers would be placed in a difficult position. Some of these bakeries have a production of millions of loaves a day; a reduction in the price of bread would mean a total loss running into thousands of dollars.

Accordingly, though chains of bakeries provide a satisfactory outlet for flour sales in normal times, any disturbance in this field might prove serious in view of the heavy stake which the milling companies have in the baking industry. Already it is thought that there have been some minor affrays among the bakeries, as yet there have been no steps taken to cut prices.

With the export market in the doldrums, millers have to depend to an increasing degree on their domestic sales. Bread consumption in Canada is a more or less constant factor; it is virtually impossible to expand the market for domestic sales of bread.

Make Millers Vulnerable

Thus the bakeries now constitute a sensitive spot. The millers have expanded rapidly in this field, in some cases their purchases have been made at peak prices.

While a fair return on their capital investment may be obtainable in normal times, in the abnormal situation which prevails today the bakeries make the millers doubly vulnerable. They are affected by the low rate of operations which they

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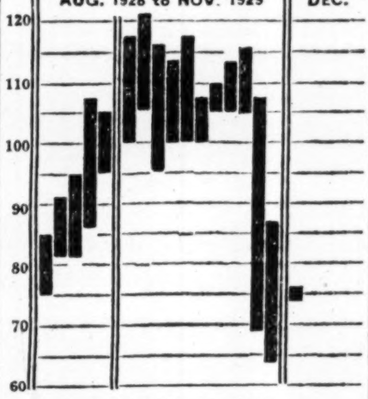
Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET INDICATOR

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Dec. 3	77.2	73.7
Week of Nov. 26	77.1	72.8
Month of November, 1928	108.1	86.5
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Dec. 3	261	258
Week of Nov. 26	262	256
Month of November, 1928	320	304
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Dec. 3	99	94
Week of Nov. 26	98	94
Month of November, 1928	120	107

Chiselling Each Order; Running Decoy Houses, Evils Demanding Attention

Large-Marginal Mining Houses Give Big Split on Commissions to Get Volume

The merry system of bucketing clients' orders is not the only evil that has crept into the operation of Canadian mining and oil exchanges. It has been demonstrated that certain large marginal houses, operating throughout Canada, have gone short a large percentage of their customers' purchases, enabling these students of the higher piracy to:

1. Use their clients' margin money for their own large-scale gambling.
2. Collect 7 per cent interest on an unpaid balance that represents no outlay by the houses.
3. Manipulate markets to divert ultimately the clients' margin money to their own pockets.

But before we swing this series of articles into a discussion of a different angle of Canadian mining finance, we must consider a few other major and minor offenses charged against the more unscrupulous mining brokers.

Some of the other practices that have brought certain stock brokers into public disrepute may be summarized as follows:

(1) Charging the client with the high price of the day for purchases; "selling" his shares at the low price of the day.

(2) Paying excessive shares of the exchange commissions to the "sales force" which whips up the trade so that the broker may have an unfailing crop of clients to trade against.

(3) Maintaining "decoy" houses under other names so that intertrading may be carried on, which is another name for "washing" sales.

(4) Offering loaning facilities to houses not so controlled in order that virtual control may be exercised over houses that desire to conduct legitimate business, but are hampered for lack of marginal funds.

(5) Retaining for the "house" the privilege of short selling and refusing all clients the right to take the "bear side" of the market.

Scalping Few Points Off Each Order

When considered beside the major offense of "bucketing," the practice of "scalping" or "chiselling," a few points from every order may be regarded as petty, but a brief examination will show that a few points a day may run into millions in favor of the brokers.

Anyone who has had experience with the large marginal houses must realize that among some of them the custom is to give the customer making a stock purchase the high quotation of the day or one close to the high quotation.

The price range of almost any stock permits of the practice because there are few stocks that have not a fluctuation of five cents every day.

But even on an apparently petty amount of two cents, brokers can enrich themselves by $2,000 on every 100,000 shares of stock handled if they charge the customer the extra two cents.

The Financial Post has had reported to it some instances where stocks to a total larger than the whole day's trades have been confirmed to clients at the high of the day.

Surprised to Find His Employer Honest

Only a short time in the game, one broker who has been transacting an absolutely "above board" business, stated to The Financial Post that one of his employees was a man who had been in the brokerage business for many years and had come to regard it as part of the game to charge the day's high for every order.

It happened that a customer had placed an order for 10,000 shares of a low-priced stock to be bought at six cents.

In looking over the transactions sheets of the day the broker saw the order and discovered that the purchase had been made at two cents. The customer was being charged six cents, or $400 more than the stock actually cost.

The broker quickly put an end to this method, although his clerk was surprised to find that the house was satisfied with commissions alone.

Never Caught the Low in Hundreds of Deals

A typical complainant against this offence states that he has had the experience of paying higher than the "low" on almost every transaction of hundreds he made, although he carefully watched the market in order to gain the best price possible.

When asked to trace a certain sale on the exchange sheet, brokers have been known to give various excuses such as that the sheet did not list all transactions but only gave a representation of the sales.

On the other hand many speculators in mining have held a good opinion of their broker because he always appeared to secure for them the best possible prices. The writer for instance has had the experience of ordering a broker to sell at a certain figure, and finding on his confirmation order a level of prices greater than that at which he expected to sell. He also has had the benefit of buying at a figure lower than the price he has told his broker to pay. This is evidence that "scalping" is not a general practice.

Means More Margin Money to Brokers

There can be no question that the majority of mining brokers give the customer the benefit of the best price attainable.

But there are a number of brokers who mulct the customers for all they will stand, and this is one of the many reasons for a loss of public confidence in the profession of mining brokerage, from which good brokers have suffered along with the other kind, and from which they will continue to suffer until the situation has been thoroughly scoured.

If there is no actual purchase of stock, the higher the price paid the more margin money must be put up, which is exactly what the greedy broker wants.

In dealing with the protective measures required to end such evils, The Financial Post will touch on this practice. The cure must involve some complete certification of the actual sale or purchase—and no broker striving to do an honest business will object to such a check.

When the work is considered that is required of banks and trust companies and many other organizations to provide daily records of the funds that are placed in their trust, the defense that stock exchanges are too busy to take the time to present certified records of any transaction will scarcely hold water.

Incidentally the Attorney-General of Ontario has the power and the facilities to investigate the claim of any client who has evidence to cause him to believe that he has not been given the advantage of the actual floor price in any trade on a Toronto exchange.

Some Customers' Men Draw Big Commissions

As to the second point enumerated above, The Financial Post is informed by former employees of certain houses that their commissions on sales in the board rooms have run from half the commission to the entire amount.

The "sales force" of these bucketing brokers is the "right hand," which is not supposed to know what the "left hand," or the bucketing department, is doing.

Many a keen and honorable young salesman, conscientiously believing

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CAN. CEMENT SALES GAIN DURING YEAR

Report for 1929 Will Show Small Increase

WORK ON PROPERTIES

Spending Large Sums to Improve Efficiency — Determine Output for 1930 Shortly

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canada Cement Company's report for the fiscal year ended November 30 last, will be available in about three weeks time. The statement is expected to show a small increase in sales and net profits as compared with last year, which in turn was one of the best ever experienced by the organization.

There will not be any material change in the finances of the company. The year just ended has been satisfactory in all respects, but it was not productive of any marked increase in sales or earnings.

For the preceding year, the company reported net earnings of $4,673,773. This compared with $3,714,884 for the nine months ended September 30, 1927. After deduction of bond interest, depreciation, other reserves, and preferred dividends, there remained a balance equivalent to about 5 cents a share on the 600,000 shares of no par value common stock outstanding.

It is needless to speculate on what share earnings have been for the past year, though it is reasonable to assume that the figure will be well below the $1 mark, if the company follows the usual procedure of making heavy write-offs for reserves, etc.

Improve Plant Facilities

During the year, the company followed its usual practice of making improvements to its various plants. It will be recalled that over the past eighteen months, the company has spent large sums of money on betterments to its Hull, Winnipeg, Exshaw, Port Colborne and Montreal plants. The Winnipeg plant was put into operation on a "wet" process a year ago last June, resulting in improved operating conditions and increased efficiency.

The company is now doing work on its Longue Point plant at Montreal, with a view to changing it over from the "dry" to the "wet" process. This work will take some time and the plant is not likely to be operating on the new process until sometime next year. If the experience at the other plants where the "wet" process has been substituted for the "dry" methods is any criterion, then the company should effect large economies at the Longue Point plant.

It is a little too early to determine the extent of winter operations. Canada Cement, as is generally known, does its manufacturing in the winter and spring months, storing the output for next summer's distribution. As present the plants are in operation, but the scale of operations is limited until some idea can be formed of the possible needs of the trade next year.

Over the last five years, the demand for cement has constantly been on the up-grade, reaching its maximum this year. It is not to be expected, under normal circumstances, that sales will keep on increasing indefinitely. Anticipations are that the demand will be fairly constant for 1930, probably about the same level as this year, though there may

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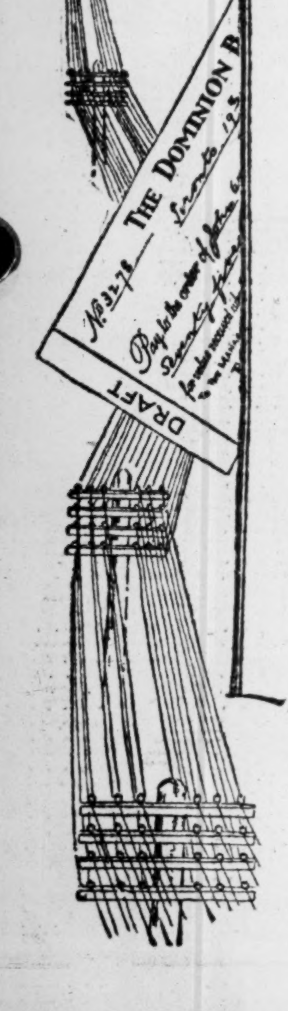

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Montreal Power Stock Up With Beauharnois

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated stock came in for considerable attention this week on the news of Beauharnois Power Corporation's financing. Though no official statement has been made, it is generally understood that the company has contracted for a block of 150,000 horsepower from the new enterprise, at a price less than that paid by the Ontario Hydro Commission, namely, $15 per horsepower at the border.

The assurance of adequate supplies of power at a low cost for some years to come undoubtedly has been the chief factor in sending the price upward. There is also the story that Montreal Power has secured a large block of stock in the Beauharnois organization. This story came out shortly after Frank P. Jones broke away from Beauharnois, but it has never been denied or confirmed.

There is reason to believe that the connection between the two organizations is more simply buyer and seller. In any event, one fact seems definite, and that is Montreal Power has secured sufficient power to take care of its needs for some time.

The move in Montreal Power stock also brought out the old rumor of a split in the common on a three for one basis. This is generally discredited, though it is known that the company would not be averse to increasing the number of its shareholders, especially among customers. The company realizes the benefit of having its stock well distributed among power users and though it may have no intention at the moment of making a further distribution, there is reasonable assurance that such an event will take place at a later date.

WHEAT'S ADVANCE AIDED BY STRENGTH IN STOCK MARKET

Winnipeg Trade Thinks Argentine Crop Will be Low

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Wheat prices advanced sharply at the beginning of the week, under a combination of bullish influences. Of these, continued reports of damage to the Argentine crop provided probably the major part. Stress is now laid in reports from the southern country, on possible lower quality of this year's crop than that of last year, as well as much reduced yield. Reports from that country continue to speak of the possibility of a total yield of two hundred million bushels, but the trade here is inclined to doubt if such a total can be realized in view of the many reports of damage. There is a tendency to believe that just as last year's big crop turned out to be much bigger than estimated, so this year's crop may be smaller than is yet realized.

Stock Market is Factor

Stock market strength has been another favorable factor. The market is still essentially highly speculative, with a great deal of wheat both in the United States and in Canada being carried in the expectation of higher prices, so it is highly susceptible to any calls from the stock market for money.

Time is another factor that is working in favor of higher prices. Each day sees the disappearance from world stocks on hand of many million bushels, relieving markets of a considerable burden, and bringing closer the day when heavy carry-overs and vast supplies on hand will not be the burden they have been for many months past.

Shipments of Argentine old crop, while they still continue, and while the old crop is still several million bushels from being exhausted, are no longer a very large factor. Great Britain and Europe are buying in fair quantity from the United States, but still only to a very limited extent in Canada, as our prices remain at disproportionately higher level as compared with U.S. prices. A difference of 14 cents a bushel in favor of Chicago is enough to give most of the North American business to the United States, and to make export shipments from this country decidedly difficult.

Big Flow From States

Large quantities of wheat have gone out of the United States in the past few weeks, but transatlantic buying continues at a fairly low level, with the result that supplies on passage are reduced to less than 30,000,000 bushels, or less than half the quantity afloat at this time last year. Last week's world shipments were less than 10,000,000 bushels, as against 13,000,000 the week before and more than 21,000,000 a year ago. It is not European shipments from North America that have been putting up prices, but rather the belief that Europe will be compelled to buy in large quantity before long. It must be remembered that much of the wheat shipped during the past two weeks represents purchases made on recent market breaks, and that it is impossible yet to say that British and European buyers are taking much wheat at present price levels, even from the United States.

The spread between December and May has closed up to some extent, but it is still eight cents, and there is nearly two cents more on the July, which makes the purchase by elevator companies of cash wheat to hold in store at a moderate carrying charge in addition to interest, quite practicable. Spreads on lower grade wheats have widened out, although both No. 2 Northern and No. 3 Northern are still at a slight premium over the delivery spreads. No. 4 and 5 are at discounts from a cent and a half to two cents greater than two weeks ago.

Stocks in store at the head of the lakes have decreased owing to very heavy shipments made for winter storage in the east. They will be replenished gradually as grain is moved forward from country elevators where it was held back for a considerable time because of lack of terminal space. Country deliveries are practically at a standstill, although there are some districts still with a fair quantity to deliver, which is held back owing to bad roads.

Little trade is passing in coarse grains, export business being entirely out of the question with the present abundance of such grains in Europe. Barley at very little more than the price of oats, should be an attractive purchase for feeding, at present levels, but farmers are not buying requirements far in advance.

Anaconda Will Try to Offset Merland

According to information which comes from Oilwell Drilling and Finance Co., Anaconda No. 1 well in the north end of Turner Valley encountered the Dakotas at a depth of 1,750 feet accompanied by an estimated flow of 1,000,000 feet of wet gas.

Oilwell Drilling and Finance Co. also states that the recent strike by the Merland well is of importance to Anaconda Oil Co., which has 160 acres which they believe to be practically offsetting the Merland well. The company says that it proposes to offset Merland by one or two wells to the north and east.

ALTA. WOOD SALES GROW 69 PER CENT

(Continued from page 1)

timbers in China, Japan, Australia, and other countries.

American firms in the past two or three years have been doing a substantial trade in creosoted timber products overseas, and it is the intention of the Alberta Wood Preserving Company, through its subsidiary, to go after some of this business and further to develop the use of its product abroad.

Dominion Tar Owns Big Interest

The creosoting industry in Canada was not controlled in Canada or by Canadians, but this control passed into the hands of the people in Canada through the agency of Holt Gundy & Co., when they acquired the Dominion Tar & Chemical Company early this year. The Dominion Tar & Chemical owns the Canada Creosoting Company and the Vancouver Creosoting Company, and also owns a substantial interest in the Alberta Wood Preserving Company.

The great expansion of sales reported above for the Alberta Wood Preserving Company and the steady and consistent growth of this company will no doubt reflect itself in the earnings of the Dominion Tar & Chemical Company.

The products handled by the Company include telephone, telegraph and power poles—railway and street railway ties—highway and railway bridge timbers and culverts—mine timbers and props, fence posts—highway guard rails and posts, also many other lines used in construction work.

NEW THEATRE CHAIN PRESAGES CONFLICT IN AMUSEMENT FIELD

(Continued from page 1)

Fox pictures were only occasionally shown in this country.

Working through the British Gaumont Company, in which it held a minority interest, Fox Corporation made a bid of $75 a share for control of the Canadian company. Meanwhile Famous Players had created a voting trust, with control of the company resting for ten years in the hands of I. W. Killam, Adolph Zukor and N. L. Nathanson.

Turn Down Offer

British Gaumont offer was considered by the voting trustees, but was turned down, Killam and Zukor voting against acceptance and Nathanson for taking up the offer. Accordingly Nathanson resigned his position as managing-director of the company. Following shortly thereafter came the resignations of Sir Herbert Holt and W. D. Ross. Subsequent events showed that the resignation of Sir Herbert Holt was brought about not by a disagreement with the decision of the trustees, but owing to his connections with Nathanson in a Montreal real estate deal, over which there is litigation at present between Famous Players and Nathanson.

Zukor First in Field

The turning down of the offer of British Gaumont rested on moral rather than financial reasons. To secure the background it is necessary to go back to 1924 when Zukor offered Famous Players Canadian Corporation first run of his pictures in Canada at a reasonable price. This offer was accepted and a contract for fifteen years was entered into.

Early this year, it was thought more advisable to have control of the organization rest in Canadian hands (Zukor and his associates by this time having a majority of the common shares). To that end Zukor transferred his holdings to a voting trust, the certificates being publicly offered by Royal Securities Corporation.

As already mentioned, the voting trustees were Killam, Zukor and Nathanson. The trust was to last until 1939, or until the expiration of the 1924 contract. As far as can be learned Zukor did not attach any strings on the transfer of his stock, believing that he would be given fair play if anything was done which would imperil the market for his pictures in Canada, namely, Famous Players Canadian Corporation.

Nathanson Forced Out

Zukor naturally voted against the offer of British Gaumont, and Killam backed him up in this stand. With the vote two to one against the deal, there was nothing else for Nathanson to do but sever relations with the company. This he did a few months back.

Since that time there have been numerous rumbles in the amusement world as to what Nathanson would do. Fox Corporation, when its move to secure control of Famous Players through British Gaumont was frustrated, apparently had other plans in mind. The present move of Mr. Nathanson and his associates to form an independent string of theatres is apparently the determined effort of Fox Corporation to break into the Canadian field in a big way.

Plenty of Competition

It will be interesting to see what progress the new enterprise will make. There is no doubt about the financial backing of the organization, but it remains to be seen if the company can take away business from Famous Players Canadian Corporation. The amusement field in this country is not big enough to stand for a duplication of theatres, especially in the larger centres, and it is in that field the new enterprise will have to look in order to secure a footing.

MILLERS SEE COMPETITION IN BAKERIES

(Continued from page 1)

are forced to maintain at the mills through the lack of foreign demand for flour, they are also liable to losses sustained in the baking business in the event of a bread war.

It must be admitted that this is the gloomy side. Undoubtedly every effort will be made to stave off any adversities which keen competition in the baking field might bring about, while exports of flour may improve in the next two or three months and provide a wider outlet for flour sales.

Demand May Improve

Already there are signs that the coming Argentine crop will not attain bumper proportions. As this comes on the market in January, any beneficial effects which it may have on the demand for Canadian wheat should be felt shortly. The Oriental market can be disregarded; last year the particularly low grade of wheat opened this field to Canadian millers and this year its loss is not unusual, rather it marks a resumption of the normal.

Though earnings of milling companies may be lower in 1929-1930 they will be lower in comparison with what constituted a record year in the industry. Shareholders need not be dismayed with the outlook for the companies whose securities they hold. The present situation may be regarded as temporary; it is the result of an unusual combination of circumstances, though as it stands today, it is unsatisfactory.

NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

agriculture should immediately speed up its work of providing proper grading and marketing systems abroad for all Canadian farm products.

* * *

THE GOLD STANDARD

THOSE in Canada who have seemed most anxious to obscure the fact that Canada is actually of the gold standard (although theoretically on it) have overlooked the fact that while they could surround the subject with an atmosphere of "hush-hush" in Canada they could not prevent observers in other countries from discussing the situation as they saw fit. The Financial Post has not seen any need for a policy of obscurantism in this matter. It is some months now since this paper first called attention to the fact that Canada was not shipping gold although the Canadian dollar had fallen far below the gold shipment point. The subject has been discussed on subsequent occasions, but information and authoritative opinions to pass on to readers have been difficult to obtain. Leading bankers and finance department officials asked for their opinion, have countered with the statement that they had "nothing to say."

When financial writers in other countries are throwing jibes about, and making our backsliding from the gold standard the subject for much comment, our banking leaders should not be silent, but should explain why they are not shipping gold. There is nothing in the situation that we need be alarmed about or ashamed of, but without authoritative explanations the situation can be made to appear as disturbing.

Barron's, a leading American financial weekly, in its last issue, had an article headed "Canada Forsakes the Gold Standard," and it is extremely critical of the Canadian banks, blaming them for a condition of monetary inflation in Canada. The article could be punctured by a one-hundred-word statement from any banking leader in Canada.

The explanatory statements should be forthcoming, now that the banks are getting together for their annual meetings.

CAN. CEMENT SALES GAIN DURING YEAR

(Continued from page 1)

be a slight falling off in consumption. The decline is not expected to be material, rather will it be of minor proportions.

New Plant to Operate

Canada Cement will also have to take into consideration the output of the National Cement Company's plant at Montreal East, when drawing up its plans for production. This plant, formerly controlled by the Alfred Rogers' interests, was acquired by the company in August last. Its inclusion will not make much difference in the profit and loss statement, though it will have a bearing on the balance sheet for 1929.

Purchase of this company gives to Canada Cement a virtual monopoly of the cement business in Ontario and Quebec. It will be recalled that National Cement was in active competition with Canada and that price cutting was in force. This state of affairs did not last long, but it did have the effect of disturbing the market for cement.

Save in Distribution

Another development late in the year was the putting into service of a new self-unloading steamer for the transportation of its product in bulk between Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Saint John. The bulk cement is carried to the warehouse at Quebec and Halifax and there bagged and distributed to the trade. This method is said to be less expensive than the old method of shipping the cement in containers. The Saint John warehouse is expected to be ready next spring, which will mean a further saving in distribution costs.

Stock Interest Limited

Since the crash in stock market prices, there has been a limited amount of interest in the common stock of Canada Cement. It held its own well during the break, but investors are looking for securities giving them a good yield. A large number of them hold the belief that in time the present company will repeat the stock history of the old organization, whose shareholders received $250 a share when bought out by the Holt-Gundy interests.

The prior obligations of the company, including $20,000,000 of bonds and $21,000,000 of preferred stock, however, take such a large share of earnings, that there is little left for the common shareholders. In time the obligations will be lowered through the operation of sinking funds, thus increasing the equity and earning power back of the common stock. On that account there are many investors content to hold on to their stock.

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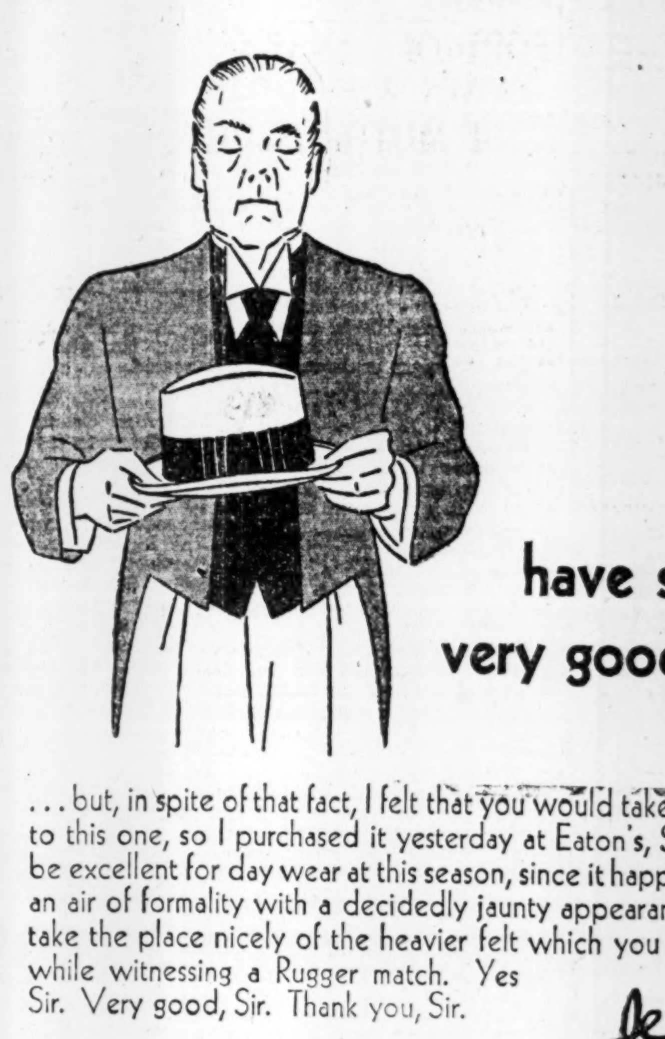

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Jeeves

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NAT. BREWERIES PROPOSES SPLIT OF JUNIOR STOCK

No Par Common Will be Divided Four Ways to One

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.— Recommendation of the directors to split the stock of National Breweries Limited, on a four for one basis and put the new issue on a $1.60 dividend basis does not come as a surprise, but in some quarters it is regarded as being inopportune. Objection comes mostly from traders, but from the point of view the split will be welcomed by small investors, who could not afford to buy the old stock at its level of around 120.

The company has been making good headway over the past two years and its earnings justify the increased dividend, while the split will create a wider market for the stock. Last year the company reported earnings of $8.66 on each share of common stock, from which a dividend of $4 was paid. This year it is understood that profits are higher, but owing to the large amount ploughed back into property account, it is unlikely that the management will show much higher earnings. In any event, it expected that at least $9 a share will be shown which is equivalent to $2.25 on the new stock. A dividend of $1.60 a share, therefore, is of moderate proportions.

Retired Funded Debt

It will be recalled that about the middle of last year, the company retired its funded debt, amounting to a little over $1,000,000. This was done out of earnings, the company not having to resort to the raising of additional capital through stock issues. Capitalization at present, accordingly, consists of $2,775,000 of perpetual preferred and 180,343 shares of no par value common shares. When the shareholders have approved of the split, the capital stock outstanding will consist of the same number of preferred shares and 721,372 shares of common.

In order to take care of the larger number of common shares, it will be necessary to amend the company's charter, which now calls for an authorized stock capital of 240,000 of common shares.

Improve Plant Facilities

As announced in The Financial Post from time to time, National Breweries has been spending large sums of money on its plants in order to bring about increased production and lowered costs. This year to date it has spent some $700,000 on the Dawes plant, the outlay being for a new floor to the bottling plant and additional storage facilities.

Furthermore the company has arranged for the construction of a new bottling plant to cost half a million dollars, which when compelte, will be able to handle 500,000 bottles on a 10-hour shift. This work has not yet started, but may be commenced early next year.

Strong Financial Position

Examination of the balance sheet reveals the fact that the company has strengthened its financial position in the past two years. Assets at the end of last year totalled $15,617,000, of which $4,303,559 were current. Deferred assets were carried at $76,512; investments, $885,003; stable equipment, $34,984; real estate, plant, etc., $8,716,942. Goodwill, trademarks, etc., an important consideration in respect to this company, are shown on the books at the nominal figure of $1,500,000.

Current liabilities total only $869,820. The company has set up substantial reserves, that for depreciation totalling $2,384,864; general reserves, $500,000; while profit and loss balance amounts to $3,617,031.

The new stock is now being traded in on a "as if, when and issued basis." Current price ranges around 30, which represents 120 for the old stock. At that point it receives good support.

FORD OF CANADA DOWN WITH REST OF MOTOR ISSUES

Stock Considered Highly Promising; Soon to Pay Dividend

The weakness in Ford of Canada is attributed to the outlook for the motor industry in the United States rather than to any lack of progress or prospects for this company itself.

Ford of Canada was operating at a profit on one-third capacity. It is now shut down for two weeks for stock taking and preparation for new bodies, which will be on the market about January 1. The new bodies, as has been reported in The Financial Post, give a stream-line effect and are confidently calculated to strike the public fancy, while the recent reduction in prices is expected to stimulate sales.

While in some quarters an interim dividend is expected for the last quarter of the year, the management of the company is believed to hold the opinion, in common with many brokers, that the better policy would be to withhold a payment until the first quarter of next year, and then to establish the rate at $2 for the year, with the possibility of an extra in the final quarter if conditions warrant.

Will Earn $4

There are 1,658,956 shares of stock of Ford of Canada outstanding, of which 70,000 are the Class "B" or voting shares. The two classes share equally for dividends.

Earnings of the company for the current year are expected to be in the neighborhood of $6,600,000, or approximately $4 per share. The lowest estimate of earnings is $3.50 and it is confidently expected that this figure will be exceeded. The best previous year in the company's history was 1925, when the profits totalled $6,132,327.

In 1929, the company made big profits in January, February and March. There were also substantial profits in April. In the following months, with production cut to one third, profits were slim, but it is reported that there will not be an operating deficit for any month except December, when the plant will have been closed down.

Consolidated Food Makes Slow Progress

Consolidated Food Products units operating under the name of Arnold Bros., are understood to have been improving in the last few weeks. The volume of sales has grown somewhat, while further operating economies have been effected.

In some instances, it is understood that the nature of the stores has been changed in detail more nearly to suit the demands of the consumers in the neighborhood served, a higher quality of goods being offered and the appearance of the stores being improved.

Financial interests connected with this company are apparently confident of the future of the enterprise, but expect that the progress of the company will be somewhat slow. The Montreal chain, comprising Arnold Bros., and Pure Food and Piggly Wiggly stores, is said to be doing well.

GURD MAINTAINS MODERATE GAINS IN 1929 EARNINGS

Full Benefits of Plant Expansion Reflected Next Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Though earnings of Charles Gurd Company for the year ended December 31, will not reflect the full benefit of plant expansion undertaken during the past year, it is expected that they will show a moderate increase over 1928 figures. Sales to date are in excess of those of the same period last year and the company is preparing for the usual Christmas rush of orders which is showing signs of being greater than the average. In 1928 net profits, after providing for depreciation and income tax, amounted to $207,017, or the equivalent of $2.98 a share on the common stock.

The additional washing and bottling equipment, which is housed in a new plant completed in June, is giving a satisfactory account of itself. The company's productive capacity has been doubled while sufficient room has been provided to allow the installation of additional units in the future.

Cuts Operating Costs

The new equipment has been in operation long enough to enable the management to check up on operating costs. While naturally no figures have been published it is known that substantial cuts have been effected, the new units speeding up production while dispensing with a material amount of labor.

Thus the outlook for the company the coming year is encouraging. It will be able to reap the full benefits of increased output and lower costs while plans for further expansion are contemplated. At the present time the new addition comprises but one storey and it is likely that two more stories will be added some time next year. This will enable the company to realize on valuable air space which at present is not being utilized.

Built From Earnings

An interesting feature in connection of the new plant is that it has been constructed entirely out of earnings. No new financing has been undertaken or is contemplated while it is understood that no resources had had to be made to the banks.

Charles Gurd Company is expanding its market by aggressive sales effort. A new carton containing six bottles of ginger ale was placed on the market during the summer and has met with a ready demand, while a wide advertising campaign is carried out.

The capital structure of the company consists of $300,000 of preferred stock and 60,000 shares of no par common. The common shares are currently selling in the region of 30 cents which price the $2 annual dividend gives a yield of nearly 7 per cent.

The present issue of common represents a split of two for one of the original stock which was undertaken in 1928.

ALLEY SYNDICATE DOWN SOMEWHAT BUT NOT YET OUT

Original Shareholders Still Have 80 Per Cent Profit

The Alley Syndicate, the group of small investors who had some substantial gains up to the end of the third fiscal period, January 31, 1929, is still in existence, still solvent, and is still buying stocks, although some losses, actual and paper losses, were effected between October 15 and November 15, 1929.

The syndicate was organized in May, 1927, for the purpose of pooling the investment and speculative funds of a number of salaried persons. There were 23 persons in the first syndicate; there are now about 50.

Still Shows 80 Per Cent

The "breakup" value of the syndicate at the present time would be $180 for each $100 invested in the first period, prior to November 30, 1927. The syndicate paid 65 per cent for the first period, 35 per cent for the second period, 82 per cent for the third period and nothing for the fourth period. This, money left in the syndicate from the beginning still shows a handsome profit, although it is reported that market values of stocks as at November 15 were from 50 to 60 per cent below the values as of September 1, when the fifth period began.

Affairs of the syndicate are controlled by a board of seven members. Actual trading is in the hands of two persons, whose actions are subject to review by the board as a whole. The present period ends March 31, and the board is said to believe a proportion of the actual and paper losses sustained in the last month or six weeks will have been offset by that time.

NATIONAL STEEL SECURING SHARE OF NEW BUSINESS

Obtain Beauharnois Contract and Has Much Work in Hand

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — National Steel Car was the successful bidder on a contract for 60 steel dump cars, awarded by Beauharnois Power Corporation, while English Electric is to supply the new project with 13 large construction transformers.

No information is available at the moment as to the amount of money involved in the National Steel Car contract. It is said that the contract will involve an expenditure of between $200,000 and $300,000.

This additional contract further strengthens National Steel Cars' position in respect to the volume of business on its books. At the end of its last fiscal year, namely, June 30, 1929, the company had a large carryover, estimated to be in the neighborhood of $13,000,000. The Beauharnois contract will offset some of the work completed during the past five months, and will give the Hamilton plant sufficient work to keep it going for some time.

Will Secure Share

The contracts on the railway equipment business have not yet been placed, but National Steel Car will receive its share. The Canadian National Railway has already announced that it will order some $20,000,000 of equipment for 1930. The company should get a fair portion of this business, while later on it will have a chance to figure on the Canadian Pacific contracts.

It is anticipated that National Car will bring out the strong financial report for 1929-30 fiscal year. Even if the company did no business between January 1 and the end of its fiscal year on June 30 next, the company could show net profits of at least $1,000,000. It is not anticipated that the plants will be idle during the last six months of the year, and on that account it is reasonable to assume that the company will bring out a strong financial statement.

New Plant Helps

The extensions and alterations to its plant at Hamilton have been completed and for several weeks past the company has stepped up its output. The new equipment and facilities enable the company to lower operating expenses and also to handle a greater volume of work. Thus by placing itself in a better position to handle large contracts, National Steel Car is in a good position to compete for the new business offering.

NAT. DISTILLERIES DOUBLES OUTPUT AT LACHINE PLANT

Present Capacity Taxed by Substantial Volume of Orders

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—National Distilleries, Limited, has completed plans whereby it will double the present capacity of its plant at Lachine. It is understood that new equipment has been already purchased and when installed the distillery will have a total productive capacity of approximately 8,000 gallons daily.

In addition to its unit at Lachine, National Distilleries operates a plant at St. Boniface, Manitoba, which has an output of about 2,000 gallons daily with a storage capacity of 500,000 gallons.

Current operations are being conducted on a satisfactory basis. Sales to date, both domestic and export, are ahead of last year while the past two months are reported to have been the busiest in the company's history. At present it is understood that the company is working on a large order which was secured a short time ago.

Earnings Are Higher

Earnings for the fiscal year which comes to a close at the end of this month, will likely show a gain over those reported for the twelve months ended November 30, 1928. Net profits for that period amounted to $62,493.

However, a comparison in earning figures is hardly feasible since the plant only started operating toward the end of the last fiscal year. The effects of production on an improved scale was reflected in profits for the first three months of the current fiscal year, which amounted to $55,447, before providing for depreciation.

During the current fiscal year National Distilleries has undertaken some new financing in the form of an offering of 40,000 shares of common stock. There are presently outstanding 122,000 shares of no par value common and $329,400 of seven per cent preferred stock.

Proceeds of the last issue were applied to the manufacture and storage of additional potable spirits which are being put down to age under government requirements.

"Merry Christmas" Says Royal Bank

Celebrating and commemorating its diamond jubilee the Royal Bank of Canada is presenting a seasonable gift to all its employees, which is embodied in a few official words issued from the last directors' meeting.

"In celebration of the 60th Anniversary of The Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank having originated in 1869, the Board of Directors at their meeting today declared a general bonus to the staff of one month's salary."

MAKE PLANES FOR MAIL LINE IN VANCOUVER

Western Canada Airways Shortens Trip By 24 Hours

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Planes to be used in the Winnipeg-Banff mail service are to be manufactured here by the Boeing Aircraft of Canada, according to Henry S. Hoffar, president of the Boeing company, who recently returned from New York.

The planes will be taken over and operated by Western Canada Airway, Ltd. There will be six of them, three to be supplied by the Boeing plant in Seattle and three to be built in Vancouver, where four flying boats are now under construction.

It is expected that this order will go a long way towards establishing Vancouver as an aircraft manufacturing centre. The city made a big stride in that direction last summer when W. E. Boeing, president of the Boeing Airplane Company and the United Aircraft Corporation, came here and bought out the Hoffar interests. The sequel to this was the remodelling of the plant for airplane manufacturing purposes. In the past only a few speedboats and small seaplanes had been built here.

To Carry Four Passengers

Mr. Boeing, who is in his early forties, is now rated as one of the wealthiest men on the Pacific coast and it is reported that in the last ten years he has accumulated a fortune of more than $20,000,000. Fifteen years ago he was merely a mechanic in his little machine shop in Seattle, experimenting with airplane construction. During the war and afterwards his Boeing Aircraft Corporation handled many big government aircraft contracts and today it is one of the biggest aircraft organizations in the United States. Under his sponsorship the Canadian subsidiary with headquarters in Vancouver is expected to enjoy rapid advancement.

The type of plane selected by W. L. Brintnell, operations manager of Western Canada Airways in Winnipeg for the Winnipeg-Banff service has a cabin for four passengers and a mail capacity of 560 pounds. Planes of this type have been operated for several years between Seattle and Los Angeles and from Chicago to San Francisco.

All planes will be equipped for night flying as it will be necessary for the Western Canada Airways pilots to do a large portion of the route at night. A full day will be cut from the transcontinental mail schedule by the service, which will start about the middle of December, mail taken off the train at Winnipeg overtaking at Banff the train which left the east twenty-four hours earlier.

To Fly at Night

Between Winnipeg and Calgary the planes will fly by way of Regina, Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat, while between Regina and Edmonton they will go by way of Saskatoon. Fields with night flying beacons and landing lights are being installed near Medicine Hat, Anderson, Brooks, Bassano, Namada and Calgary.

The planes are to be powered with 525 horsepower engines and will have a high speed of 135 miles an hour, and cruise at 115 miles an hour fully loaded. They will carry 140 gallons of gasoline and 20,000 average letters in addition to four passengers.

It is proposed to open the Canmore-Vancouver air mail route early next year.

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UNIT. AMUSEMENT RAISES DIVIDEND TO $2 ANNUALLY

Important Changes Are Effected in Directorate of Corporation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Progress of Amusement Corporation is reflected in the announcement that a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock will be paid quarterly instead of half yearly, as has been the case hitherto, indicating that the stock is now on a dividend basis of $2 as opposed to $1 annually. In view of earnings for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1929, which were equal to $4 a share on the common stock of which there were 65,414 shares outstanding, the higher dividend appears to be justified.

There will be a larger number of shares, however, on which payments will have to be made during the current year. In addition to the class A, there will rank for dividends 8,115 shares of class B, which offered as rights to shareholders during 1929. Earnings last year on this basis were equivalent to about $3.65 a share, so the new dividend rate should be maintained without much trouble.

Earnings of the company this year should be higher. The last financial statement only reflected a portion of the benefit which will be obtained by the installation of sound equipment in the company's theatres. During the current year earnings will reflect twelve full months operations of sound equipment installed, while two new theatres are expected to be ready for operation in January, 1930.

Consequently, the outlook for the current year is favorable, and it is understood that earnings to date show material increases over the same period last year.

United Amusement Corporation now operates 16 motion picture houses in Montreal, one in Sherbrooke and one in Quebec City. The balance sheet of the company at August 31, 1929, revealed a strong financial position, which is expected to be still further strengthened during the current fiscal period.

Following the annual meeting of the corporation it was announced that I. W. Killam and H. J. Symington had been elected to the board of directors in place of N. L. Nathanson and J. P. Bickell.

Hunts at Million Mark After Small Beginnings

A review which has just been issued of the progress of Hunt's Limited shows that the company did business amounting to over a million dollars last year. Sales for the first six months of this year are reported to have amounted to $526,736, which represented profits of $54,944 or earnings of $1.62 a share.

This business is said to have had its beginning 25 years ago in a little shop Harry Hunt opened with capital of little over a thousand dollars. Today there are 23 candy and ice cream stores and tea rooms in Toronto, three in Hamilton and one in Ottawa, as well as a confectionery factory.

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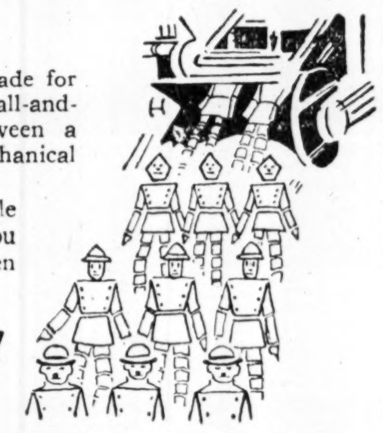

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Dominion Iron & Steel Will Manufacture Skelp

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation, subsidiary of British Empire Steel Corporation, has announced its intention to proceed with the manufacture of skelp, a raw material used in the production of steel tubing. A short time ago, the Algoma Steel Corporation also announced that it intended to manufacture skelp.

This additional product widens Dominion Iron's activities and should be instrumental in providing the company with more work and revenue.

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Public Utility Investments

NORTH-WESTERN MAKES PROGRESS AT SEVEN SISTERS

Schedule Calls for 112,500 H.P. from Three Units by 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Construction work on the new power development of the North Western Power Company at the Seven Sisters site is well under way. Approximately 750 men are at work and it is expected that power will be delivered on schedule time.

After concluding the contract with the Manitoba government for the development of the Seven Sisters site, the company lost no time in proceeding with the work. Main coffer dams and subsidiary dams were completed some time ago. Excavation for the power house has been more than half finished and the staff of men will be kept busy all winter building concrete forms completing a 1,000 yard channel and preparing for a heavy building programme early in the spring.

Three Units by 1931

The first three units of the plant will be placed in operation in the summer of 1921. They will develop 112,500 h.p. and the full installation will consist of six units with a gross development of 225,000 h.p. The completed development will cost in the vicinity of $23,000,000, of which some $4,000,000 has already been expended.

The North Western Power Company's project is the largest of any of those on the Winnipeg River and takes rank with the most important power development undertakings in all Canada.

Advances of money necessary for the development, have been made by the parent company, Winnipeg Electric, which will be reimbursed, when public financing is carried out, probably early next year.

BEAUHARNOIS SELL ONE-HALF OUTPUT TO ONTARIO HYDRO

Contract Calls for 250,000 Horsepower at $15 Rate

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The first contract of Beauharnois Power Corporation to be announced is that for 250,000 h.p. with the Ontario Hydro Commission. The price is $15 per horsepower.

Under the contract's terms, the first of the power will be delivered in 1932, and the balance spread over the ensuing four years. Up to 250,000 h.p., the commission will get half of whatever power the Beauharnois Power Corporation develops during this period from its undertaking on the St. Lawrence River.

Delivery will be made by the company at the Interprovincial boundary. Details of constructions are not yet fully worked up, but it is understood the Commission will erect a line from the boundary to the present Gatineau line, a distance of 40 miles. The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has been given authority to duplicate the Gatineau line, which runs into Leaside, near Toronto, and it is believed the Beauharnois Power will be routed over this additional line.

Supply Montreal Power

It is further understood that Beauharnois Power Corporation has entered into contracts with Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated for the delivery of 150,000 h.p. Though no official announcement has been made by either party, it is generally understood that this contract has been entered into.

Thus the corporation has contracts for 400,000 h.p., which compares with the proposed initial installation of 500,000 h.p. By the time the plant is producing sufficient electrical energy to meet the demands of these two contracts, additional markets should be available for the balance of the output.

Working on Canal

To date, Beauharnois has only done preliminary work on its development. The survey work has been completed, while excavation of the canal, which will be 14 miles long and 600 feet wide, has commenced. Starting next spring, the company will make an aggressive drive on the work and it is expected that the first unit will be turned over early in 1932.

Meanwhile there is no sign of the proposed financing of the Beauharnois Power Corporation. It had been the intention to offer securities to the public about the beginning of November, but owing to the crash in the stock market and generally unsettled conditions in the money market, the proposal has been temporarily delayed.

WEST KOOTENAY CO. PLANS ARE DELAYED

Commission Seeks More Evidence Before Approving

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—West Kootenay Power and Light Company's plans for the damming of the Kootenay River at Granite, Idaho, has been held up for the time being.

After hearing testimony from the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, and from interested individuals, the International Joint Commission denied permission for immediate development and ordered engineers to investigate the possibility of damage to American lands by the British Columbia company's power project.

Authorization was given, however, for the excavation of the dam as it was declared that preliminary work will not effect the lake levels. A future hearing will be scheduled for the decision, and the American farmers are expected to complete their data before that time. The farmers contend that the dam would result in inundation of valuable diked and reclaimed land in Northern Idaho.

Motor Licenses Higher

Motor licenses issued by the Provincial Government of Manitoba for the first nine months of the year were 73,451, being an increase of 6,681 over the same period of last year.

Calgary Power Enters Turner Valley Field

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Rapid strides are being made by Calgary Power Company in construction of its hydro power line from High River to the south end of the Turner Valley.

Installation of this line will enable oil operators in the Turner Valley to use electric power for their drilling rigs and other requirements.

Completion of this transmission line will open up new fields for Calgary Power Company which should be reflected in earnings in the course of the next twelve months. Already the company has brought its Ghost plant into production, while output will be increased during next year.

B.C. POWER CORP. ELECTRIC SUPPLY FAR BELOW NEEDS

Acute Shortage Exists in Vancouver—Affect Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—British Columbia Electric Railway Company, controlled by the British Columbia Power Corporation, is faced with a serious shortage of power, which will undoubtedly make heavy inroads on earnings. In the early part of last spring, the company was faced with a similar shortage of power, but owing to the operation of the auxiliary steam plant at Vancouver the company was able to tide itself over the period.

At the time the statement was issued that the development of new power sites, etc., now under way, would be amply sufficient to take care of the company's needs. There was a lack of rainfall during the summer and fall months, with a result that the water supply at the various dams has been materially lower than the normal average. Accordingly, the power available to the British Columbia Electric Railway, which supplies Vancouver and other centres on the Pacific Coast, has been inadequate to meet demands.

Shortage Now Acute

The power shortage has become particularly acute during the past week and every effort has been made to conserve power. It is essential that sufficient power be available to keep factories in operation and thus avoid unemployment. To this end street cars are being replaced, on some lines, by buses. Gas electric cars will be put on the inter-urban routes, and the company is planning to obtain two locomotives to replace electric rolling stock on the Fraser Valley lines. Street cars speed in non-rush hours, have been reduced.

All street lights which could possibly be spared are not in use. Electric signs are curtailed. Merchants are co-operating by eliminating lights in their display windows at night, and other means are being taken to conserve the supply of power.

Rain is badly needed, and at present there does not appear to be any hope for immediate relief. There is little that can be done.

December Dividend Payments

Summary of Payments

Dividends	$35,771,604
Bond Interest	21,129,215
Total	$56,900,819

Company—	Rate	Date	Amount
Acme Glove 1st pref.	1⅝q	15	$ 12,187
Do., 2nd pref.	1½q	15	4,500
Andian National	$1	16	2,125,000
Anticosti pref.	1¾q	2	52,500
Assoc. Qual. Canners	37½c.q	1	30,000
Assoc. Breweries, com.	50c.q	31	108,462
Do., pref.	1¾q	31	26,250
Asch pref.	1¾q	1	8,750
Bank of Montreal	3+*2q	2	1,791,160
Bk. Can. Nationale	2½q	1	171,902
Bank of Toronto	3+*1q	2	240,000
Bawlf Grain, pfd.	1⅝q	2	32,500
Beld. Cort. pref.	1¾q	14	15,142
Brazilian Trac. com.	50c.q	2	2,765,358
Canada Cement pfd.	1⅝q	31	341,250
Can. Bakeries pref.	$1.75q	15	16,800
Do., pref. "B"	$1.75q	15	17,500
Can. Bk. of Commerce	3+1q	2	1,170,532
Can. Hydro Elec. pfd.	1½q	1	187,500
Can. Int. Invest. Tr. pfd.	1¼q	1	25,000
Canada Malting	37½c.q	15	74,614
Can. Pac. Rly. com.	2½q	31	7,381,175
Can. Paving, pfd.	1¾q.	1	35,000
Can. Vinegars	40c.q	2	36,800
Can. Wire & Cable "A"	$1q	15	45,000
Do., pref.	1⅝q	15	48,750
Catelli Mac. "A"	50c.q	2	30,000
Confed. Life	5q	31	7,500
Cooksville Co. pfd.	1q	16	4,000
Corr. Paper Box pfd.	1¾q	1	14,735
Crow's Nest Coal	1½q	1	93,189
David & Frere "A"	56c.q	15	12,880
East Koot. Pr. pref.	1¾q	16	17,500
Famous Players, com.	50c.q	2	159,512
Firstbrook Box, pfd.	1¾q	15	8,750
Hamilton Dairies com.	25c.q	2	6,501
Do., pref.	1¾q	2	13,125
Ham. Un. Theat. pfd.	1¾q	31	13,787
Hollinger Mines	1%	2	246,000
H. Smith Paper pfd.	1½q	2	67,500
Hydro-Elec. Secs.	50c.q	14	370,079
Imperial Oil	12½c.q	2	3,309,117
Imp. Tobacco	18¾c.q	30	1,706,660
Int. Holding & Invest.	10c.q	31	488,253
Inter. Mill. pref.	1¾q	2	54,597
Do., pref. "A"	1½q	2	14,844
Inter. Nickel com.	25c.q	31	3,439,502
Inter. Petroleum	25c.q.	16	3,581,022
Inter. Proprietaries "A"	65c.+10c.†q	15	157,500
Jones Bros. pref.	1⅝q	2	5,687
Lake Shore Mines	30q	16	600,000
Lake of Woods, com.	80c.q	2	118,400
Do., pref.	1¾q.	2	26,250
Laura Secord com.	75c.q	1	30,571
Legare, P.T., pref.	1¾q	1	10,783
Lindsay, C. W., com.	25c.q	1	8,202
Do., pref.	1⅝q.	1	12,473
Loblaw Grocet. "A" & "B"	12½q.	1	105,358
London Can. Invest. pfd.	1¼q	1	50,000
London Loan	1¾q	31	16,520
McColl Fron. com.	15c.q	15	75,000
McIntyre Mines	5q	2	199,500
Mining Corp.	12½c.	19	207,506
Mont. Cottons com.	1½q	15	45,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	15	52,500
Montreal Loan	3q	16	18,000
National Brick pfd.	1½q.	16	12,523
N. S. Light & Pr. pfd.	1½q.	2	11,250
New Method Laundry pfd.	1⅝q.	5	4,062
Ogilvie Flour, pref.	$1.75q	2	35,000
Photo Engravers	50c	2	15,000
Port. Alf. Pulp pref.	1¾q	15	105,000
Power Corp. com.	$1	20	400,340
Premier Trust	2¾c.	31	4,950
Provincial Bank	2¼q	1	90,000
Reliance Grain	1⅝q	15	32,500
Rolland Paper pfd.	1½q	1	22,500
Royal Bank	3+*2q	2	1,742,465
Ruddy, E. L., pref.	1¾q	1	13,475
Sher.-Williams, com.	40c.+*5c.	31	90,000
Do., pref.	1¾q.	31	60,200
Sec. Std. Royalties, pfd.	1.m.	1	30,000
Simon & Son. com.	50c.q	1	15,000
Do., pref.	$1.75q	1	14,875
Standard Chemical	$1	20	37,277
Upper Can. Invest. pfd.	1¾q	1	4,375
Kalk.-Good. H.	25c.q	16	660,000
Wayagamack	69c.q	2	91,999
West. Can. Flour, com.	35c.q	16	40,250
Do., pref.	1⅝q	16	40,066
Windsor Hotel, pfd.	1⅝q	*2	36,562
			$35,771,604

* Bonus.
† Participation dividend.
a Stock dividend.
m Monthly.
q Quarterly.
s Half-yearly.

Bond Interest Due in December

Company—	Rate	Int. Date	Due	Amount
Abitibi Power "A"	5	1	1953	$1,250,000
Alta. Pac. Grain	6	1	1946	96,735
Adel.-Peter Bldg.	6¼	1	1948	11,718
Algoma Steel	5	1	1944	145,000
Avalon Telephone	6	1	1946	11,820
Amos Water Power	7	1	1930	2,575
Auditorium	7	1	1944	10,150
Barcelona Tr. 1st mtg.	5½	1	1974	228,998
372 Bay St.	6½	1	1947	27,625
Bell Telephone "B"	5	1	1957	250,000
Bloor-St. George	6	1	1942	12,000
Burns & Co.	5½	1	1848	192,500
C.P.R. Note Cert.	4½	15	1944	539,088
Can. Loan & Mtge.	7	1	1948	35,000
Canada Paper	6	4	1945	57,528
Clarendon Apts.	7	15	1946	17,500
Cawthra Apts.	7	1	1946	14,875
Deer Park Manor	7	1	1940	5,250
Dominion Glass	6	2	1933	25,716
Dom. Woollens "A"	6	1	1948	67,500
Firstbrook Box	6	15	1948	15,000
Frontenac Brew.	6	1	1951	29,958
400 Avenue Road	7	1	1946	10,500
Gatineau Power	5	1	1956	1,576,087
Do., S. F. debs.	6	15	1941	360,030
Godfrey Realty	6	1	1942	45,000
Grouse Mt. Highway	6½	1	1946	8,125
H. Smith Paper "A"	5½	1	1953	192,500
Invest. Bond & Sh. "A"	5	1	1947	100,000
Keefer Realty	6½	1	1943	24,375
Lake Sup. Corp.	5	1	1944	131,950
Loew's Marcus	6	1	Serial	7,740
Montreal Coke "A"	5½	1	1947	110,000
Nor. West. Util.	7	1	1938	101,927
N. S. Light & Pr.	5	1	1958	87,500
Matapedia Val. L.	6½	1	1944	11,095
Nor. Quebec Pr.	6	1	1945	79,500
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1	1932	30,000
Do., "B"	6	1	1932	22,500
Do., "C"	6	1	1932	18,000
Ott. Electric	5	1	1933	15,625
Ogilvy Realty	6½	1	1952	26,000
Quebec Power, "A"	5	1	1968	300,000
Riverside Iron	7	1	1947	7,875
Seaman Kent	7	1	1944	14,000
St. Jerome Power	5¼	..	Serial	4,330
St. Maur. Val.	6	1	1945	280,866
St. Maur. Val. Cot.	6	1	1952	65,100
Shaw. Cotton	6	1	1949	25,530
Stan. Chemical	5	1	1934	50,097
Standard Clay	6	1	1942	16,842
Trin. Electric	5	1	1931	18,000
Van. Georgia Hotel	6½	1	Serial	43,875
Wabasso Cotton	6	1	1947	23,730
West. Koot Pr.	6	15	1943	45,240
Windsor Hotel	6	1	1947	32,940
Windsor Arms	6½	1	1947	11,375
York-Adel. Realty	7	1	1945	14,000
Corporation Bonds				$6,958,790
Victory Loan	5½	1	1937	6,498,217
Dom. Loan (1884)†	3½	1	1909-34	410,676
Municipal Bonds				*4,062,500
Provincial bonds				*3,199,032
Total				$21,129,215

* Figure is determined by dividing by twelve the ultimate total interest payable during the year on these issues.

† Payable in London.

NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT MAKES REDUCTION IN PRESENT RATES

Halifax and Dartmouth Charges Cut by 14 Per Cent

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Nova Scotia Light and Power Company announced a reduction in lighting and power rates in Halifax and Dartmouth, averaging 14 per cent. It is estimated that the reduction in rates will mean a saving of about $123,000 annually to consumers.

It is stated that the new Sandy Lake extension to the St. Margaret's Bay hydro system has been a subsubstantial factor in making these reductions possible. It is only within the last six months that the load has grown to proportions where the full benefits from the new development are apparent.

Production Costs Lower

This is illustrated by the fact that in the fiscal year of 1928, energy from St. Margarets Bay cost over one cent per kilowatt hour, while in the fiscal year, 1929, ended September, a larger amount of energy was delivered and the cost was 9.3 cents per kilowatt hour—this with the Sandy Lake extension operating a full twelve months, while the load showed steady growth.

Following are the percentages of reductions proposed for Halifax, to be effective January 1, 1930.

Residential lighting	12.9
Commercial lighting	18.2
General power	12.5
Large power customers	12.0
Average reduction	14.0

Application for permission to put the new rates into effect has been filed with the Public Utilities Board of Nova Scotia. A study of the new schedule discloses that no rates in Halifax will be above 4 cents per kilowatt hour and none in Dartmouth will be above 5 cents.

The rate cut may be taken as an indication of progress of Nova Scotia Light and Power during the current year. In 1928, the company improved its position substantially. Gross earnings totalled $1,642,000, an increase of $170,000 over those of the previous year. This increase enabled the company to wipe out a deficit which it had brought forward from 1927. Further gains may be expected when the financial statement for 1929 is published.

The contract whereby Nova Scotia Power proposed to exchange energy with Avon River Power Company was brought before the board of public Utilities recently. The Board, however, reserved decision, claiming that it had no power to approve such an agreement under the Act under which it functions.

Canadian National Rlys. Gross Earnings Lower

MONTREAL.—Gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the first ten months of the current year amount to $220,687,731. This compares with $226,472,565 recorded during the same period last year, a decrease of 2.55 per cent this year.

Working expenses this year were greater, having amounted to $180,536,026, as compared with $180,062,454. Net earnings to the end of October totalled $40,151,704 as against $46,410,110, a decrease of 13.49 per cent. The operating ratio this year was 81.71 per cent, compared with 79.51 per cent.

Gross earnings for the month of October this year were $23,979,427, as compared with $30,154,643 in that month a year ago, a decrease of 20.84 per cent. Working expenses were lower by 8.45 per cent being $18,154,911, as against $19,831,429 in the similar period last year. Net earnings in October were $5,824,515, compared with $10,323,313, a decrease of 43.58 per cent.

MARITIME COAL APPROVE OFFER OF U.S. CONCERN

No Change Made in Scheme Proposed by Chicago Concern

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Bondholders of the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company have accepted the offer of the Utilities Power and Light Corporation to take over the property. Ballotting resulted in 92 per cent of the preferred and 89 per cent of the common shareholders accepting the proposition.

Under the terms of the purchase, the bondholders are given 73½ per cent of par, the preferred shareholders 52½ per cent and the common shareholders 10½ per cent. Each holder of $1,000 bond will get $650 in cash, and 17½ shares of preferred stock, this having a par value of $10 a share. The preferred shareholders will get $40 cash and one and a half per cent of the new preferred, while the common stockholders will receive $8 a share and a quarter share of the new preferred.

Owns Valuable Power

Maritime Coal Railway and Power Company owns mining properties in Cumberland County, N.S., and supplies with electric power the communities at Springhill, N.S., and Amherst and Sackville, N.B.

Under the terms of the offer, it is proposed to segregate the company's principal subsidiary, Canada Electric Company, in which the controlling interest will be held by the Utilities Power and Light Corporation. This latter concern has its head office in Chicago and owns properties chiefly in the Central States. Its only Canadian enterprise is the Moncton Tramways, Electricity and Gas Company.

CANADA *looks ahead* *with* CONFIDENCE

THE yield on high grade bonds will ultimately fall in line with the tendency to lower interest rates. This means that many bonds now selling at prices which yield an attractive return, are due for appreciation in value.

The undermentioned security which bears our recommendation, may be expected to reflect the prevailing tendency.

MONTREAL ISLAND POWER CO.
5½% First Mortgage Bonds due 1957
Price 94.50 to yield 5.90%

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver
787

Long distance telephone rates reduced again

telephone construction plans increased

The Bell Telephone Company has complete confidence in Canada's continued progress. Its plans for 1930 express this confidence in concrete form.

On January 1, 1930, long distance telephone rates will be reduced again—the second reduction within twelve months.

At the same time, expenditure on construction to extend and improve the telephone system will be substantially increased.

In other words, telephone users are to have a still wider service at lower cost.

The reduction in long distance rates in Ontario and Quebec will mean a saving for telephone users of about $200,000 during the year. Details of the new lower rates will be announced in January.

The increased construction program for 1930 constitutes a new record. This year has been the most extensive construction period in the Company's history to date with $27,000,000 spent in new equipment and improvements. Next year telephone construction in Ontario and Quebec will total over $30,000,000 with more than $9,000,000 for long distance service improvements alone.

The fixed policy and constant effort of the Bell Telephone Company are to give the best possible service at the lowest possible cost. An increased programme of extensions and betterments and reduced long distance rates in 1930 are part of this effort, based on unchanged confidence in Canada's business outlook.

W. J. CAIRNS
Manager.

News of Investment Markets

CANAD. NATIONAL MAKE OVERTURES TO BONDHOLDERS

Agreement Will Facilitate Move Toward Recapitalization

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Negotiations now being carried out by Sir Henry Thornton in London, Eng., may result in the speeding up the recapitalization plans of the Canadian National Railways. This company is the amalgamation of some 90 organizations, the securities of several of which are hold in London.

Sir Henry is seeking to get the holders of bonds on certain railway properties within the system to agree to allow such properties to be merged in one consolidation. This may or may not entail drawing in the present bonds and issuing new ones in their place. That will depend upon on dealings which Sir Henry has with the bond holders.

The present negotiations do not apply to Grand Trunk bonds, but securities of the Canadian Northern and other smaller systems. Similar conservations will doubtless have to be carried on in New York if those in London are successful.

For some time past the work of reconstructing the finances of the Canadian National Railway have been going on. It had been planned that bills in this connection would have been ready for presentation to parliament last session, but the great amount of work required in putting the branch line programme of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific resulted in any plans to reconstruct the finances being left over as far as parliament was concerned.

Build New Power Plant

The Swift Current electrical power plant is now taxed to capacity, owing to the industrial and residential development of the city, and a new unit, to cost about $100,000, is likely to be added at once.

Heads New Firm

WILLIAM McCLELLAN, who heads new construction and engineering firm of William McClellan & Co., Ltd.

SALES INDICATE BONDS REGAINING OLD POPULARITY

Four and Three-quarter Millions in Bonds Closely Bid For

Striking foreshadowing of a changing trend in investing is the purchase of $4,805,929.87 worth of Canadian municipal and provincial bonds by Canadian investment houses within the last week.

The largest issue to be sold last week was that of the Province of Manitoba which amounted to $3,495,000. The smallest was that of the Town of Brampton with a total of $39,107.21. Between these came three cities and a county; Ottawa with an issue of $1,604,161.32, Edmonton with $483,627, New Westminster with $129,034.34, and Halton with $55,000.

On all the issues the bids were numerous and in most cases close, another indication that Canadian investment bankers see bonds coming back into their old popularity.

The Province of Manitoba has sold $3,495,000 worth of five per cent 30 year bonds to a syndicate composed of Ames & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., Royal Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce and Dominion Securities Corp. at 99.17, payment and delivery at Winnipeg. This is on the basis of 5.06 per cent, or .83 off five per cent.

Exactly the same bid was made by another syndicate consisting of Bell, Gouinlock & Co., R. A. Daly & Co., Matthews & Co., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. and Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.

A syndicate formed by the Bank of Montreal, Solomon Bros. and Hutzler, First National Bank of New York and Bankers Trust Co. offered 99.082. Another syndicate composed of National City and Harris, Forbes and Co. bid 99.0799.

Various City of Ottawa debentures totalling $1,604,161.32 have been sold to Wood, Gundy & Co., the highest bidder, at 95.107 plus accrued interest from July 1, 1929, payment and delivery at Ottawa. This is on a basis of approximately 5.11 per cent.

All the debentures bear interest at four and a half per cent and are issued on the installment plan. They mature over a period of nine to 30 years as follows: $141,373.52, nine years; $285,536.67, 10 years; $77,092.46, 14 years, $195,362.92, 15 years; $125,412.19, 19 years; $226,083.56, 20 years; $98,300, 29 years, and $455,000, 30 years.

Unsuccessful bids were made by a syndicate composed of Bank of Nova Scotia, R. A. Daly & Co., and Fry Mills, Spence and Co., which offered 94.333; by a syndicate of Bank of Montreal, First National Bank and Ames & Co., bidding 94.297; by a syndicate formed by Harris Forbes & Co., and National City Bank, which bid 94.133; by another syndicate of McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., and W. C. Pittfield & Co., which offered 93.91, and by Burgess & Co., bidding 93.47.

The City of Edmonton has sold $483,627 worth of five per cent 15, 20 and 30 year bonds to the Canadian Bank of Commerce at 95.41, payment and delivery at Edmonton. This is on a basis of approximately 5.33 per cent, or .37 off 5.3 per cent. The next highest bid was .57 lower.

Unsuccessful tenders were submitted by a syndicate composed of Dominion Securities and Imperial Bank which offered 94.841; Dyment, Anderson & Co., 94.377; Wood, Gundy & Co., 94.217; McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., 93.577, and Royal Financial Corp., 90.612.

Royal Financial Corp. of Vancouver has bought and is offering $129,034.34 worth of City of New Westminster five per cent 5, 10 and 20 year bonds at prices to yield from 5.4 to five and a half per cent.

The new issue is divided as follows: $46,034.34, five per cent due 1934 at 98.22, yielding five and a half per cent; $45,000, five per cent due 1939 at 96.33, yielding five and a half per cent; $38,000, five per cent due 1949 at 95.21, yielding 5.4 per cent. Bonds are in denominations of $500 and $1,000.

County of Halton has sold $55,000 five and a half per cent debentures, maturing in 20 installments, to J. L. Graham & Co., at 100.

Town of Brampton five and five and a half per cent debentures totalling $39,107.21 have been sold to R. A. Daly & Co., at 97.79. The next highest bid was 97.76 submitted by H. R. Bain & Co.

These are all installment bonds issued to pay for a new fire truck and storm sewers. They mature in 5, 10 and 20 years.

The bonds are divided as follows: $10,935, 5.5 per cent., 5 years, to pay for new fire truck; $12,924.17, 5 per cent, 10 years, to pay for storm sewers; $4,909.77, 5.5 per cent, 10 years, to pay for storm sewers; $10,338.27, 5.5 per cent, 20 years, to pay for storm sewers.

Extend N. B. Highways

The province of New Brunswick will have a system of hard surfaced trunk highways provided by a construction programme extending over five years and involving an expenditure of $10,000,00', according to the New Brunswick Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel.

BEAUHARNOIS HAS FINANCE PROGRAM OF EIGHTY MILLION

First Offering of Bonds Backed by Powerful Group

After years of preparatory arrangement, the active work of constructing the huge hydro-electric development which is contemplated by the Beauharnois Power Corporation is about to commence. The last stage in the preliminaries comes with the offering by a strong syndicate of Canadian investment houses of an issue of $30,000,000 thirty-year 6 per cent collateral trust bonds of the holding company. The bonds are to be securied by a first charge on the shares of the corporation's subsidiaries—the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, the Beauharnois Construction Company, and the Beauharnois Land Company.

The undertaking as a whole is Canadian in conception and is to be carried through, as largely as circumstances will permit, by the employment of Canadian products and Canadian funds. In the end there is to be placed on the market a total development of 2,000,000 horsepower from this one source. The present financing, however, together with some issues of the subsidiary operating company, will provide for 500,000 horsepower, which is to be ready for distribution by October 1, 1935. The first unit of 200,000 horsepower is to be available on October 1, 1932. Thus the corporation should be an actual earner within a space of less than three years. Already contracts have been secured which will provide revenue sufficient to meet all charges on the existing financing before six years have elapsed.

Project is Ambitious

The present offering is one of the largest that has ever been presented to the Canadian investing public in connection with any enterprise.

New Industrial Era

The establishment of the Beauharnois Power Corporation is hailed by its sponsorors as the beginning of a new era industrially for a wide expanse of country situated on all sides of the city of Montreal, extending throughout most of the eastern section of the Province of Ontario and the western section of the Province of Quebec. The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company will provide the medium through which the desirable objective is to be attempted.

It will be obvious to all that an undertaking on such an immense scale as is contemplated by the Beauharnois Power Corporation could not be carried through to even its present stage without encountering a great many obstacles. Local objections had to be overcome and government concessions secured. These difficulties now have been obviated. In 1928 the Legislature at Quebec amended the 1902 charter of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company so as to permit the present development and about a year later the government at Ottawa, after ascertaining that navigation would not be adversely affected, gave its endorsation to the project. The Beauharnois Power Corporation has undertaken to pay the Province of Quebec over $500,000 a year in rentals in order to secure the power rights and a seventy-five year lease of water lots, and, in addition, the corporation has an agreement with the Federal authorities which will cause the creation of a navigation channel in the canal, when such comes to be required, of specified depth and width.

Issue $30,000,000 Bonds

The first step in the financing took place this week with the offering of $30,000,000 of bonds of the holding corporation. The bonds yield 6 per cent for twenty years. Purchasers carry a bonus of five shares of class A common shares which will not be delivered for three years. In addition, rights to purchase class B common shares are granted. This stock may be taken up at the end of three years at $35 a share on the basis of twenty shares for each $1,000 bond.

Further financing of the enterprise is forecast. This will take the form of a first mortgage, and other bond issues of the Beauharnois, Light, Heat and Power subsidiary. This is estimated to reach $50,000 before 500,000 h.p. has been installed. Net earnings from the sale of 500,000 h.p. are estimated at $6,200,000 which would provide for interest on the Beauharnois Light securities, and a surplus of $1,500,000 over interest on the Beauharnois Power collateral trust issue.

The close association of the Holt-Gundy group, with the Newman, Sweezey Dominion Securities group is seen in the directorate.

It is pointed out that the contract to supply 250,000 h.p. to the Ontario Hydro and 150,000 h.p. to Montreal Power will alone provide interest charges and sinking fund on $50,000,000 of bonds of the Beauharnois Light and $30,000,000 of the bonds of Beauharnois Power.

$30,000,000
(Closed Issue)
BEAUHARNOIS POWER CORP.
(to own and control Beauharnois L. H. & Power Co. and other subsidiary companies which are proceeding with the installation of 500,000 horsepower on the St. Lawrence River)
30-year 6% Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds with stock-delivery warrants and stock-purchase warrants attached.

Dated: Oct. 1, 1929. **Due**: Oct. 1, 1959.

Principal and semi-annual interest payable at any Bank of Montreal (Yukon excepted) or in gold in New York or London. Redeemable at any time in whole or in part on 60 days' notice at 103 to October 1, 1934; or thereafter to maturity at premium of 103 less one-half of 1 per cent for each five years elapsed from October 1, 1934. Coupon bonds registerable as to principal only in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100. Fully registered bonds in denominations of $1,000 or multiples thereof. Trustee, Royal Trust Co., Montreal.

Stock-Purchase Warrants—Between October 1, 1932, and October 1, 1937, holder may purchase Class B non-voting stock at $35 per share in proportion of 20 shares for each $1,000 of bonds. The corporation may change the provisions as to time of purchase. Notice of redemption of the bonds does not extinguish right to purchase stock if purchase actually takes place before bond redemption.

Stock-Bonus Delivery Warrant—On or after October 1, 1932 (or earlier in the discretion of the corporation), there may be delivered to the holder of the bonds, Class "A" common shares to the number of five for each $1,000 bond.

Sinking Fund—Commences 1940. Payments will be $150,000 annually, plus amount equal to the interest on such bonds as may have been redeemed. Purchases may be made in open market or at below redemption price; otherwise redemption will be by lot.

Company—Beauharnois Power Corp. owns all of the shares of the Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Co., the Beauharnois Land Co. and Beauharnois Construction Co. Beauharnois Light has franchise good until 2003 to take water from the St. Lawrence River 25 miles above Montreal. This diversion, it is stated, will develop 500,000 horsepower. Company is preparing in part to install additional turbines to develop a further 1,000,000 horsepower if and when franchise is obtained for such further development. It is believed that 200,000 horsepower will be available by October 1, 1932, and that further 300,000 will be available in 1935.

Capitalization:	Authorized	Outstanding
Collateral Trust Bonds (this issue)	$30,000,000	$30,000,000
	Shares	Shares
Management pfd. shs.	5	5
Class "A" com. n.p.v.	1,799,995	1,791,000
Class "B" non-voting n.p.v.	*3,200,000	None

*600,000 Class "B" non-voting shares reserved for purchase upon exercise of stock-purchase warrants.

Management — Holders of management preferred shares will have power to elect or remove board of directors for ten years, unless right is relinquished by unanimous consent of the holders. These shares are held between Hon. Dr. W. L. McDougald, R. O. Sweezey and A. F. White.

Directors—The board will include Mr. McDougald, Mr. Sweezey, Mr. White, Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., S. Godin, Jr., J. H. Gundy, Miller Lash, K.C., Hon. P. J. Paradis, and M. W. Wilson.

Purpose of Issue—For acquisition of assets of Beauharnois Power Syndicate (including the share capital of the Beauharnois L. H. & P.), and to pay for construction work now being or to be carried on.

Security—These collateral trust bonds are a first charge on all of the assets of the corporation and on all of the shares of the subsidiary companies. Subject, however, to a proposed first mortgage bond issue of the Beauharnois L. H. & P. sufficient to complete the work (estimated at $50,000,000) which will be offered later, such other obligations, trade and otherwise, which may hereafter be incurred by the subsidiary companies. Bond issues of the subsidiary company for further development purposes are not to be made for power to be developed at a greater cost than $100 per horsepower.

Power Contract—The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario has contracted for 250,000 horsepower, and Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated has contracted for 150,000 horsepower.

Earnings—Gross earnings estimated at $6,200,000. Interest and sinking fund on bonds of subsidiary will require $2,750,000 annually, leaving $3,450,000 for interest and sinking fund on this issue, requirements of which will be $1,950,000.

Offer—December, 1929, at 100 and accrued interest by Newman, Sweezey & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., James Richardson & Sons, and Société de Placements du Canada.

Supertest Announces Dividend Plus Bonus

The Supertest Petroleum Corporation has declared a bonus to shareholders in addition to the regular dividend. Each is on a basis of 20 cents per share. Both are payable on January 1, 1930, to shareholders of record December 14, 1929.

The company, which has been greatly augmenting its range of service stations in Canada, is said to be showing earnings much in excess of last year. The volume of business has been satisfactory to the management.

Most of the expansion during the past few months has been in Toronto, where there are now eight stations in commission. Trade with these is growing rapidly.

SEABORD OIL ISSUES STOCK

Branson Brown of Vancouver Offer Preferred Shares in New Company

Branson, Brown & Co. of Vancouver and Victoria are offering 10,000 seven per cent cumulative participating and convertible class A preference shares of $100 par of Seaboard Oil and Refining Co., Limited.

The company has a Dominion charter to engage in the business of refining and distributing petroleum products. The company will manufacture and distribute its own brands of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and fuel oil, together with a full line of lubricants and greases. A ten-year contract has already been secured from Seattle and Portland interests for the supply of 90 per cent of the company's output at prices which are expected to be satisfactory. The company has procured a suitable site and proposes to build an oil refinery capable of handling 4,000 barrels of crude per day.

The class A shares now offered are entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend of seven per cent per annum, and to share equally with the class B N.P.V. shares in any further dividends up to 10 per cent per annum when dividends in excess of seven per cent are paid on the outstanding share capital. In the event of liquidation the shares are preferred as to assets to the extent of their capital value. A shares are redeemable in whole or in part at $110 plus accrued dividends on any interest date at 60 days notice. These shares are non-voting unless four consecutive quarterly dividends are unpaid. Class A shares may be converted at any time on the basis of two class B shares for each class A share held. If the stock is called for redemption it may be converted within 30 days.

Officers of the company will include: C. W. Durbrow, of the legal division of the Southern Pacific, chairman of the board; D. B. Boyd, president and general manager; Edwin R. Sheldon, vice-president; Charles E. Brown, secretary-treasurer, and W. C. Brown, director.

NEW STOCK ISSUED FOR PIGGLY WIGGLY

Frank D. Lundy Limited, Financial Brokers of Vancouver, is offering 1,000 shares seven per cent cumulative preferred stock par $100 of Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Limited. The company owns and operates 66 retail chain stores and 26 markets on the self-serving cash and carry plan in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba.

On completion of present financing capitalization will consist of 10,000 shares seven per cent cumulative preferred of which 7,500 will be issued, the present offering being the first of this, and 100,000 shares of no par common which will be completely issued.

The seven per cent cumulative preferred stock is fully paid and non-assessable, preferred as to earnings and assets and entitled to cumulative preferential cash dividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum payable semi-annually. Redeemable by call in whole or in part on any date at $105 and accrued interest on 60 days notice. The stock carries a bonus of one share of common with each preference share.

Total assets of the company, exclusive of depreciation and franchise rights, are stated to be $780,000. Net profits during the past three years are said to have increased 700 per cent, and the company expects earnings in 1930 of three times dividend requirements.

Brading Breweries Co. Hints at High Earnings

Johnston & Ward states that Brading Breweries, Ottawa, have increased sales by approximately 57 per cent over last year.

They also say that profits for the 12 months ended November 30 may be $5 a share as compared to last year's profits of $2. The management state that the volume of business handled last summer exceeded the storage and bottling facilities and that to take care of further increases in sales these two departments are being again enlarged.

The chief market for Brading's product, Johnston & Ward states, is throughout Ontario and in the Hull district of Quebec.

Tenders and Bylaws

Dec. 10, County of Ontario—$98,000, 5 per cent, 15-instal. debentures. E. A. McKay, county-treas., Whitby.

Dec. 9, Town of St. Joseph d'Alma.—$13,800, 5½ per cent, 20-year, serial bonds. J. E. Cote, sec.-treas.

Dec. 10, Town of Louisville—$65,000, 5½ per cent, 15-year bonds, or 5 per cent, 33 year, serial bonds. J. A. Ferron, sec.-treas.

Dec. 17, County of Norfolk—$40,900, 5 per cent 15-instal. debentures. J. Porter, county treas., Simcoe. (See announcement on page 22).

Bond Redemptions

	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
xRobt. Simpson Western	6	1931	Jan. 1	103
Maple Leaf Mill.	*6½	1943	Feb. 1	103
‡Coniaurum Mines	7	1934	Jan. 2	...
Stocks—				
Caulfield's Dairy	7	Pref.		110
Loblaw, prior		Pref.	....	140
Pressed Metals		Pref.	Dec. 14	105

* In part.

x Bonds presented prior to Dec. 15, 1929, will be redeemed at 103 and interest to date of presentation at the National Trust Co.

‡ The Toronto General Trusts Corp. have funds available to pay these bonds and overdue interest thereon. Holders may exchange their bonds for stock of the new company of the same name on the basis of 120 shares for each $80 principal amount of bonds held.

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	—Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
New Westminster	Nov.	Royal Financial Corp.	5%	5, 10, 20 in.	$129,034	94,193	....
Edmonton	Nov.	Bank of Commerce	5%	15, 20 & 30 yr.	483,627	95.41	5.33
Ottawa	Nov.	Wood, Gundy & Co., and Royal Bank	4½%	9 to 30 yr.	1,604,161	95.107	5.05
Trail, B.C.	Nov.	West Kootenay Power Co.	.....	.....	54,485	94.00	.....
Halton County	Nov.	J. L. Graham & Co.	5½%	20-ins.	55,000	100.00	5.50
Brampton	Dec.	R. A. Daly & Co.	5 & 5½%	5,10,20 yr.	39,107	97.79	...
Provincial—							
Manitoba	Nov.	A. E. Ames & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., Royal Bank, Bank of Commerce and Dominion Securities	5%	30-yr.	3,495,000	99.17	5.06

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price Offered	Yield
Beauharnois Pr. Corp.	Dec.	Newman, Sweezey & Co., Dom. Securities, Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., J. Richardson & Sons, and Societe de Placements du Canada	6%	1959	$30,000,000	100.00	6%

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1929

SOUNDER TODAY

IN ANY discussion of the business situation after the stock market crash, we should not overlook the fact that Canadian business was showing definite signs of slowing up before the break in security prices came. The situation created by events in the stock market is largely psychological, tending to shake public confidence in business generally. That being so, the Hoover Sunshine conferences, the announcements of our bankers, and the railway presidents and other industrial leaders that all is well with Canada, have their value. One may question the practical value of business grown in a hot house instead of under natural conditions, but the psychological value of efforts to keep business at full momentum are valuable to offset the psychological influences of an adverse character.

Before security prices declined so violently, business had been affected seriously by the condition of the newsprint industry, the short crop, the decline of production in the automobile and allied industries, and tight money. The demand for money for stock markets and business uses had run ahead of the available supplies and Canadian banks had reached the point where they could not enlarge their commercial or call loans without seriously affecting their liquid position.

The slack days in the stock market foretell easier money. There will not be the constant drain of credit resources from business to security speculation that has been a serious factor in the tight money situation. The balancing of industry throughout the world will tend to a freer and more natural flow of money and stem the tide of withdrawals from this continent. After some short setback, savings deposits should expand. On the other hand, a slackening in business activity will indicate a lessening demand for new funds to finance mergers, etc.

On the whole, the corrective factors in the rather violent readjustment that we have experienced are of great importance and over a period of time, should prove of great value in maintaining business stability.

It is worthy of note that while a year ago Canadian bankers at the annual meetings of their institutions were sounding notes of caution and advising the public to keep one foot on the shore, they are now very optimistic and state that the long term advance of Canadian prosperity will continue despite the present momentary set-back. A year ago, our Canadian bankers were rather unpopular with a great many people because of their pessimistic references to the inflation of security prices. And now that bankers are optimistic, the public is disinclined to believe them. But they may well be believed. The fundamental business situation, as it is likely to be reflected in business over a term of two or three years in Canada, is sounder today than it was before the crash in security prices.

WHO WANTS A BOOM?

IT IS freely asserted that it will take a great deal to bring the public back into the mining stocks. This seems to imply that the public generally has sold out or been sold out of mining stocks. This is hardly the state of affairs. There are probably fewer stocks carried on margin than there were two years ago; there are fewer people trying to make a killing in a single plunge into a highly speculative venture. The transition from feverish speculation to complete lethargy in mining shares has cost a great many people an aggregate of millions of dollars, split up into many small sums that have ranked largely in the personal finance of those who have lost them. This being true it can hardly be said that the shake-out has been salutary. It has taught many worthwhile lessons, but it has taught them at too great a cost. While placing upon the mining brokerage fraternity the blame for much of the overexcited speculation in and inflation of stocks; while criticizing many of them for improper practices that have intensified the situation, one must recognize that the mining exchanges and mining brokers are not alone to blame. The get-rich-quick mania of speculators, and the reluctance of our mining leaders to control, by education, public understanding of fundamental values have been factors.

There is some speculation now as to when the next mining stock boom will get under way and the amateur financiers leaning against the ticker stands are freely asserting that when the grain crop gets moving the banks will open their coffers and pour a golden stream of dollars into the market to support another speculative frenzy. Heaven forbid!

The Canadian mining industry requires investment of money for constructive development of producing properties more than it requires the speculation of money in options on possible profits. A new attitude of mind is necessary.

In time our mining market may get down nearer to the basis of British mining share markets. Shares of producing properties will sell at a basis providing fair dividend return plus an allowance for depletion. Recognition will be given to the wasting nature of the mining asset. When producing properties have speculative possibilities beyond their proven reserves, these may well be discounted reasonably in market levels, but such speculative evaluation has gone beyond reasonable bounds in the past.

A much more restrained type of mining share boom will be more stable, will make more money for speculators, will last longer and do more to promote mining development than the sensational wind-bag markets of recent years.

BACKING DOWN

FOUR weeks ago the Department of Marine and Fisheries issued regulations designed to curb operations of steam trawlers. It was claimed that this type of fishing was taking away the living of shore fishermen and was otherwise doing incalculable harm to the industry.

Now Ottawa has asked the United States, Japan, France, England and Newfoundland to send representatives to a meeting to discuss ways and mean of limiting trawling operations off the Canadian coast.

Though it was pointed out time and again that legislating against the Canadian trawlers would not correct the supposed troubles of the offshore fishermen, the Department was not convinced. In the last four weeks it has discovered that its new regulations only affect ten per cent of the trawling fleet. Hence the invitations to the other countries, in order to secure co-operative action and thus avoid the too truthful charge of unfair discrimination.

One wonders why the Department did not think of the other 90 per cent of the trawling fleet, when it drew up regulations to throttle the Canadian trawling industry. Surely there must be someone in the Department with more than a legal knowledge of the industry.

ROTATING PRESIDENTS

THE move of the Bank of Italy in California in establishing rotation of presidents is likely to find few copy-cats. The bank has decided that five years is long enough for one president to serve and its last president has stepped down to let one of the promising younger men take the job. And this young man is assured of only five years occupancy of the office.

One can see various advantages in this highly original plan. It brings new life and color to the direction of the bank's affairs every few years. It encourages young men in the bank's service to feel that their chance of becoming the head of the institution is greater than it would be if a president, when appointed, served out his business life in that job. It will in time provide on the directorate a group of men whose cumulative experience will be fuller and more complete. A board with a president and three or four ex-presidents would indeed be stronger in experience.

But there is another side to the story. Will a man who has been president work as hard when he steps down? Has he not lost one of his stimuli to greater effort. "Exes" are notoriously inclined to rest on their oars. Will there not be an inclination for his contribution to the affairs of his institution to become a lamentation that things are not being as well as they were when he was in charge? And would not the five year cycle tend to develop politics within company organizations? Soon there would be cliques as strong as political parties in national affairs. Time and effort expended on getting certain men into the presidential seat would be deducted from the time and effort that should be devoted to the company's affairs.

A president is usually the president because he is the best man for the job. And the best men for the job to-day will in most cases be the best men for the job five years hence. Presidents do not wear out in five years.

ON WITH THE SHOW

IT IS most unfortunate that it has been decided to call off the national motor show in Toronto. Irony is the word to describe the situation created when the second largest city in Canada, that is probably the automotive centre of the Dominion, finds itself unable to stage a motor show in the very first winter that it has a proper building for the purpose. It was hoped that when the million dollar automotive palace was built on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition that it would be used for the motor show at the "Ex." and also for a midwinter show of the new season's models. And now, bomb-like, comes the announcement that because of differences between Canadian and foreign exhibitors as to the allocation of space, the show has been called off.

Such a decision cuts no Gordian knot. It shows no real resourcefulness.

This is no year to call off motor shows or other such forms of public advertising and display. The general public will interpret the move to mean that business generally and the automobile industry in particular are hard up. This is far from the truth. The automobile industry has been suffering from its former overproduction and merchandising methods, but is fundamentally sound and can look forward to healthy business developing before 1930 is over. Business generally is going through a minor readjustment period that is but an interlude in the general forward march of Canadian prosperity. Above all, confidence in the general situation must be maintained and should be maintained because basically things are absolutely sound.

The automotive leaders of Canada should get together again with their motto "On with the show."

WASTING GAS

EVERY year sufficient natural gas is burned as waste in the Turner Valley to heat the great cities of the prairie provinces. Of late years this constant wastage of a great natural resource of the West has been arousing increasing criticism

The question of placing this natural gas to some economic use was brought in a positive way before the provincial and the Dominion governments a few months ago when the oil companies of Turner Valley applied to Ottawa for a license to export gas across the international boundary to the United States.

Export of natural gas, hitherto, has been controlled under the same statute as export of electricity—the Electricity and Export of Power Act—and it has been deemed unwise to permit it to be marketed outside of Canada, for the reason that, like hydro power, it could not be reclaimed if a market in Canada should develop. The extremely rapid progress being made in Turner Valley in the last few years, however, has placed the matter in a somewhat new light. Production has been increasing at such a rate that it is an open question if, provided there is no failing of pressure, Western Canada ever could use the gas.

When the application for export was made, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the whole question of conserving the natural gas now going to waste in the Valley. This commission, it is believed, has made a report to the two governments concerned. Whether the report deals with export of gas is uncertain but it is believed that the commissioners cannot do otherwise than report in favor of export of gas. Not a single witness appeared before the commission opposing the export of this gas; all the industrial interests of the prairie provinces favored such action.

Therefore it is believed certain that the commission will recommend that export of natural gas be put upon a different footing to hydro power and be permitted by the Dominion government. If such a recommendation is agreed to by the government, and it seems certain that it will be, the value of Turner Valley production would be greatly enhanced.

In regard to bringing this gas east to Regina, Winnipeg and other prairie cities, there was a well defined opposition from Alberta coal operators who feared the loss of important markets.

CIVIC AIR PORTS

AT THE recent civic elections in Calgary a by-law was defeated which called for the expenditure of an additional $50,000 on the civic air-port. There has been a good deal of enthusiasm in various cities on this continent, both in Canada and in the United States for the establishment of civic airports, and many cities have felt that only by such means could they put themselves on the map of aerial communications. Whether air-ports can continue to be operated satisfactorily by cities is still an open question, and the Calgary experience is an example of one of the difficulties. Such a venture, like most ventures into the field of municipal ownership, calls, not only for an initial capital expenditure, but for continuous expenditure of money, and it is by no means certain that the enthusiasm responsible for the first investment will survive repeated requests for more money. As aviation progresses it may prove to be the case that the provision of air-ports will offer a satisfactory field for the investment of private capital, analogous to that furnished by various other public utilities. On the other hand it may come to be felt that air-ports fall into the same category as sea and lake ports, and that the central government should provide the same measure of facilities for air navigation that it does for navigation of water. On the whole the probabilities rather favor private enterprise in this field, mainly because, while municipal enthusiasm now tends to out-run actual commercial development, it is likely in the future to fall behind, and commercial companies giving air service, will, to protect their own interests, have to see to it that adequate terminal facilities are provided.

EDITORIAL NOTES

MOST INVESTORS have a brick ready to throw at the next man who talks about "a healthy reaction."

HENRY FORD has reproduced an old-fashioned village at Dearborn. We know a few Canadian aldermen that are trying to do the same thing with their own towns.

WE DO not pretend to be able to understand a headline in the Grenada, (B.W.I.), West Indian, It says: "God Save the People: Canada-West Indies Business Men to Confer."

POST-scripts

WE ARE all familiar with the after-dinner speaker who proves his points by rearranging the knives and forks on the table. To A. J. Denne, advertising agent, of Toronto, goes the palm for the most clever use of the dinner table accessories that we have observed in recent years of experience at the receiving end of the luncheon table barrage.

He was describing the clear-cut simple idea that most business men have about advertising when they decide to take it up. "His ideas are as clear and simple as this glass of water," said Mr. Denne. "But then, too often, some scientific analyst or market research expert comes along and decides to enrich the man's ideas with some clever stuff." The speaker picked up a pitcher of cream and poured a bit of the rich cream into the glass of water. Then he picked up the glass of water again and showed the result.

"And now what have you?" he asked.

The point got over.

RECENT occurrences on this continent appear to have had their counterpart in a situation which prevailed in China years ago. The following is taken from the works of Ming Chow, an historian who lived about 4,000 B. C.

And it came to pass that in a certain year there was a great storm in China. And the storm caused so much harm in the land that all men were made poor and each man said to his neighbor, "Woe is me for I have no money to pay my debts; surely the whole of our country is ruined by this dreadful storm." And such cries came to the ears of the king and offended him.

And he came before the people and shouted in a loud voice, "Ho, be not dismayed; there will be no poverty in my country. For I will order much work to be done, and all those who have no money will work for me and I will pay them well." So he made plans and conferred with his courtiers and shouted to the people each day who stood outside his palace, "Ho, see, all is well. I am spending so much on this and so much on that and all my people will prosper." And the people were mightily pleased and said, "Truly the havoc of the storm is overcome; we will all be rich men once more."

So it came to pass that the people labored and did much work. New palaces were built and much finery was made, and each day the king cheered the workers on, saying "See the money I am spending, verily you will all be rich men." Then came a time when the laborers approached the king and asked for their wages, but he chided them, saying "Gently, gently; in a little while. Have I not spent all my money on buying the stuff whereof you have made these things? Truly you must sell them first before I can pay you for your labors."

But there was no man in the land who was rich enough to buy the things which the king had caused to be made and the people went hungry and were cast down. But there was one old man who had much wisdom, and he said, "Be of good cheer. Nature has caused a great storm to make you poor, and nature will also yield you riches in due course. But there is no man living who can rule the destinies of nature or change its ways." And the people took his counsel and departed in peace.

And when the king appeared next day to shout words of cheer to his people they were all departed, each to his own business, by which, in due course, they profited.

Other People's Views

Markets and Mergers

Hardware and Metal, Toronto: The position of the average efficient retailer is absolutely sound and unassailable if he is given an even break. He was finding it increasingly difficult to get that "break" because bigger and bigger manufacturers preferred to deal with bigger and bigger distributors. The rush for size and power has been halted, at least temporarily, and it is well for business that this is so. It is just possible that the stock market crash has averted what may have developed into an even greater catastrophe in the business life of this country.

New Books

Caught Short!

Eddie Cantor, who is a specialist in Blackface Comedy, has written a book about his recent experiences in the stock market which has just been published in Canada by the Musson Book Co., at $1 per copy, and outright purchase may be advised for persons who can get a laugh out of misfortunes of marginal positions in times of panic.

Mr. Cantor makes many wisecracks (new) and trades only a little in jests (old), such as when he tells of putting on his blackface makeup and crashing the gate on the Big Bankers' Conference by posing as the Kuhn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The most fortunate man, he says, was an uncle who died in September, B.C., (Before the Crash). This uncle had blood pressure of 160 and when it got to 250 he attempted to split it four for one.

There are at lease 100 chuckles in the 45 pages, and chuckles are reasonably priced at a cent each, while there is a probability of sidesplittings.

Motor Vehicle Revenue Gains in New Brunswick

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—New Brunswick's revenue from motor vehicles for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1929, amount to $1,305,389, this amount being 31 per cent greater than the receipt from the same source in 1928 and also being new high figures.

When returns are all in for gasoline tax in respect to October, revenue from this source will probably exceed $550,000, the actual cash receipts up to October 31, 1929, being $524,496, of which $523,471 was tax on gasoline, and $1,025 tax on service stations.

National Opinion Lacks Coherence on Immigration, Mennonite Refusal Shows

By Our Western Editor

Rejection by the province of Saskatchewan and Alberta of the proposal to assist in the immigration to Canada of a body of Mennonites from Russia is an indication of the somewhat chaotic state of opinion in Canada on the subject of immigration. Ten years ago it would have been hard to imagine that Canada would lose the opportunity to acquire a body of settlers, who, in spite of their present poverty are industrious and prepared to face whatever hardships are involved in settling in a new country. Canada's experience with previous Mennonite immigration has been highly satisfactory. Some of those who came in earlier days are among the most prosperous and contented residents of the country, and they have contributed a number of leaders, including cabinet ministers, to the life of the country. It is true that Manitoba, a few years ago, had some difficulty with a number of Mennonite settlers over the school question, and a fairly considerable body packed up and left the country rather than submit to the educational laws of the province. There was much to be said, however, for the belief of these people that a contract which they had made with the Dominion Government, and which guaranteed them exemption from military service, and freedom of education, was being ignored by the province, and it is quite possible that a greater amount of tact in dealing with the situation would have developed a satisfactory solution. Certain it is that the lands they abandoned were some of the choicest and best farmed in the province of Manitoba, and also that the difficulty in question occurred only with the more extreme or orthodox members of the sect. As is the case with all such bodies there is a continuous process of modification of opinion, and a tendency for the younger members of the sect to assimilate themselves with the life around them.

Have High Reputation

The Mennonites are the descendents of a very numerous body of people, mainly German and Dutch in nationality, who at the time of the Reformation in Europe formed the religious sect then known as Anabaptists. They suffered a good deal of persecution for a long time on account of the heretical nature of their religious opinions, and this led to large numbers of them settling in Russia, where they formed a considerable part of the German population of the country, and where they became leaders in agriculture and also in commerce and manufacturing. The presnt desire of Russia to get rid of them is probably based much more on dislike of their former prosperity than on any question of religious opinion, although their pronounced pacificism, and refusal to undergo military service was one of the main reasons for previous immigrations. During the past few years, considerable numbers of them, formerly highly prosperous residents of the Crimea, have gone to Western Canada, and so high has their reputation for thrift and industry been, that various land companies have been willing to install them on farms, and not only let them have the land without any immediate payment, but also to invest considerable sums in furnishing livestock and equipment. Few of the present day Mennonites retain the rigidity of doctrine of earlier days, and nothing now is heard of the old-time dispute between the Buttoners and the Pinners. The latter, setting their faces against any luxury of living, and demanding that all the orthodox should "live plain," refused to allow the extravagance and ornamentation of buttons on clothes, and insisted that pins instead of buttons should be employed. Buggies for a time, and later automobiles, were corresponding luxuries to which the older people were at first opposed, and to the use of which they have been gradually won over by younger generations.

Lack of Public Unanimity

The Hon. Mr. Forke, it is generally understood, is shortly to retire from the Department of Immigration to the Senate. He will carry with him a greater amount of sympathy than would have been the case a couple of years ago, since it is becoming understood that the difficulties of his position arose not so much from a lack of policy on the part of the government with respect to immigration, but to a lack of coherence in the ideas of the country as to what is really wanted in the way of immigration. His successor will not only need to develop the thinking of the Government on the question of immigration, but to try to develop in the whole country some common consciousness as to what is really wanted. We have come to realize that pumping in people will not of itself develop the country, but that if opportunities for employment are created by the investment of capital, the population is likely to adjust itself to improved conditions. But this should not blind us to the continued need of getting the farming lands of the West under cultivation. Fear of over-production of wheat should not be a factor in such considerations, for wheat production is expanding in other parts of the world, and if our own wheat lands are not developed, wheat lands elsewhere, as in the Argentine, will be. If, for example, the Mennonites in question, forced out of Russia and temporarily sheltered by Germany because of racial sympathy, cannot come to Canada to raise wheat, they are quite likely to engage in the same pursuit in the Argentine.

May Do Some Harm

Premier Anderson, of Saskatchewan, announces an intention to appoint a commission to study the problem of immigration as it concerns that province. Such a step, by intensifying certain racial, religious and language animosities, recently somewhat too much displayed in the province, might do a great deal of harm. On the other hand, by consolidating public opinion as the first step toward evolving a national policy on the subject of immigration, it is capable of a great dal of good.

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Business Conditions in Canada

Higher Wheat Prices Improve Outlook

	Canada	United States
Commodity Prices:	Wheat registers substantial gain to $1.40 level.	Purchasing power of dollar now 103.8 as against 100 in '26.
Iron & Steel:	Big plants looking with confidence to tariff action from Ottawa.	Railway buying alone keeps steel plants active.
Foreign Trade:	Butter importations in October jump 100 p.c. from 1928.	Substantial gain in exports of petroleum and bituminous coal.
Employment:	British Columbia shows falling off from good Dominion average.	Retail trade lines active; luxury industries slacken.
Car Loadings:	Miscellaneous & merchandise freight substantially ahead of 1928.	Railway net drops 7 p.c. from '28 level in Oct.; gross up 3 p.c.
Stock Markets:	Bond market improves; many common stocks give high yield.	Closing of markets for long holiday brings continued quiet.
Credit:	Bank debits reach all-time high in October.	Higher money expected this month due to heavy requirements.
Agriculture:	Final crop report gives Quebec prospects as better than normal and 30 p.c. above last year.	Favorable news on most commodity markets sends prices somewhat higher.
Trend:	Wheat prices and world crop prospects give renewed confidence in grain situation.	Business awaits with interest effect of Hoover prosperity campaign.

Employment in November Proves Business is Good

British Columbia Only Province to Fall Below Standard Which Sets Record for November—Cities Along Border Will Feel Pinch of U.S. Conditions

(A Weekly Review of Business Conducted By The Financial Post).

There could be no better argument for the fundamental soundness of Canadian business at the present time, than an analysis of employment conditions as at November 1.

Looked at by means of index numbers, the position of all Canada at that date stands at 124.6 as against 125.6 the previous month; 118.9 for November, 1928, and 108.8 for November, 1927. The index is based on 100 as the average for the calendar year 1926. Furthermore, employment was on a higher level than for any November since the index was first compiled in 1920. The figures are published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

True there is a falling off from the October level as against a slight increase in the corresponding figure for November, 1928, but 1928 was the exception rather than the rule, and the drop is a seasonal and normal one, and is not so large as the drop which occurred in these months in 1927 and 1926.

Uniformly Good

Another point is that the situation is uniformly good, with perhaps the single exception of British Columbia. In that province the index has dropped over 4 points in the past months, and now stands at more than 10 points below the figure for all Canada. The situation in the Maritimes, however, and in all the other economic divisions is uniformly good, the Maritime index being exactly the same as the Dominion figure.

As far as industries are concerned, construction shows the largest drop although upon analysis it is found that building construction is still moving upwards and is at the highest peak in many years. The increase, however, is more than wiped out by seasonal declines in highway and railway construction. Manufacturing shows seasonal declines in lumber, iron and steel, and food-canning, while declines are also noted in electric current, leather and building material works. The chief advances were in electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal groups. Logging, although suffering a serious drop in British Columbia, is at the highest point since data was first collected.

Level Very High

The outlook for the winter indicates that considerable unemployment is to be expected in large Canadian cities, but in spite of this, the general level of employment is now at virtually the highest point in Canadian history, and even a very drastic slump in employment would do little more than wipe out the gains of the last two years. Added to this is the fact that there will not be the usual overflow of harvest labor to contend with.

Considerable unemployment on the other hand may be expected along the United States border, as the unemployed from that country flock into Canada in hopes of obtaining work. This has already been noticed by an analysis of United States emigration figures, which show a phenomenal influx into Canada in September, which will probably continue throughout the winter, or until conditions start to mend across the line.

The following résumé of employment in the eight leading Canadian cities gives a bird's-eye view of business in the big Canadian cities:

MONTREAL.—The trend of employment was upward. Manufactures, transportation, construction and trade reports increased activity, while there were losses in the service and communication groups. Rather less pronounced improvement had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1928, when the index was several points lower.

QUEBEC CITY.—Employment shows an increase. Services and manufacturing showed curtailment, while construction and trade reported heightened activity. The situation was more favorable than on the same date of last year, when reductions had been noted.

TORONTO.—There is a falling-off in the number of workers on the payrolls. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing, construction and transportation, while trade was considerably busier. A gain had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index then was lower.

OTTAWA.—Almost all the curtailment in Ottawa was in manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, but trade showed hightened activity. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1928, when contractions had also been indicated.

HAMILTON.—Practically no general change occurred in Hamilton. Advances in manufactures were offset by losses in quarrying and other groups. The movement on Nov. 1 of last year had been upward, but the index then was lower by many points.

WINDSOR AND THE ADJACENT CITIES.—Employment in the Border Cities showed a further decrease Seasonal dullness in automobile plants and construction caused the decrease, which was on a much smaller scale than that indicated on the same date of a year ago. Employment then, however, was much brisker than during this autumn.

WINNIPEG.—Improvement was noted in Winnipeg, according to 328 firms employing 34,582 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 34,391 in their last report. Trade reported considerable advances, while manufacturing and transportation released help. Very little change had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1928, when employment was at approximately the same level.

VANCOUVER.—There was a slightly downward movement in employment in Vancouver, where 272 employers had 29,825 persons on their staffs, or 90 less than in the preceding month. Manufactures and construction showed most of the reduction, while trade and services were more active. The situation was better than at the beginning of November of last year, when much larger losses had been reported.

Canadian Employment Situation, November, 1929

	Gains	Losses	Index of Activity* Nov. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1929	Nov. 1 1928	Nov. 1 1927
Maritimes:	Logging Shipping	Manufacturing (Chiefly Sawmills)	124.6	123.7	109.5	100.1
Quebec:	Building Constr. Trade Transportation Logging	Highway Constr. Railway Constr. Manufacturing Communications Services	122.8	120.2	114.8	110.2
Ontario:	Logging Mining Trade	Construction Canning Saw-milling Iron and Steel	126.5	128.4	121.1	109.8
Prairie Provs.	Coal Mining Logging Trade	Manufacturing Construction Transportation Services	129.5	134.2	128.6	110.7
Br. Columbia:	Mining Retail Trade	Manufactures Construction Logging Transportation	113.9	118.2	112.1	104.2
All Canada:	Logging Mining Trade	Construction Manufacturing	124.6	125.6	118.9	108.8

* Average calendar year, 1926-100.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1929	1928	Cumulative for Year 1929	1928
C.P.R. Gross Earnings (Nov. 21)	$ 3,622,000	$ 5,593,000	$ 185,037,000	$ 196,113,000
C.N.R. Gross Earnings (Nov. 21)	$ 4,720,051	$ 6,339,937	$ 234,697,443	$ 237,693,753
Car Loadings (Nov. 23)	63,855	85,995	3,248,878	3,358,688
Stock Index (Nov. 21)	774.7	636.8	......	......
		Monthly		
Production—				
Pig Iron, tons (Oct.)	91,409	93,186	921,096	838,659
Steel, tons (Oct.)	115,674	108,987	1,203,625	1,028,697
Newsprint, cwt. (Sept.)	227,565	185,059	1,993,781	1,731,226
Automobiles (Oct.)	14,523	18,536	248,376	221,188
Boots and Shoes, pr. (Sept.)	1,520,936	1,402,515	13,376,921	13,657,029
Flour, bbls., (Aug.)	1,607,000	1,158,000	13,042,000	11,480,000
Construction—				
Building Permits (Oct.)	$ 18,063,577	$ 21,558,085	$ 203,784,599	$ 187,179,719
Contracts (Nov.)	45,375,500	29,038,200	544,103,000	453,127,400
Labor—				
Employment Index (Oct.)	125.6	118.8	......	......
Trade—				
Imports (Oct.)	$ 116,261,197	$ 112,340,617	$1,105,842,045	$1,024,607,806
Exports, (Oct.)	116,265,558	$ 141,809,246	$1 000,807,592	$1,066,620,612
Exports, (Sept.)	$ 87,751,034	$ 109,828,366	$ 881,542,034	$ 924,811,366
Imports of Key Products—				
Rubber, lbs. (Oct.)	4,078,840	6,594,688	68,610,040	56,063,837
Cotton, lbs. (Sept.)	3,550,238	4,970,969	83,297,238	94,717,669
Sugar (Sept.)	2,260,563	2,880,270	......	......
Petroleum, crude bbls. (Sept.)	84,759,383	107,297,285	728,229,388	612,399,285
Coal, tons (Oct.)	2,167,212	1,779,382	15,418,873	11,945,761
Exports of Key Products—				
Newsprint, cwt. (Sept.)	4,024,998	3,416,805	45,933,076	31,660,218
Automobiles, No. (Sept.)	6,641	8,670	73,910	43,478
Wheat, bush. (Oct.)	20,721,853	43,687,219	172,539,901	240,923,021
Wheat, flour, bbls. (Oct.)	554,039	1,170,979	8,430,843	8,685,138
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (Sept.)	1,476,934	1,280,432	12,898,980	11,588,550
Population—				
Emigration (Sept.)	9,302	7,538	....	....
Immigration (Sept.)	11,101	11,663	143,947	146,382
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Sept.)	150	164	1,589	1,414
Failures, Liabilities (Sept.)	$ 1,710,194	$ 2,070,279	$ 26,618,648	$ 20,756,502
Bank Debit (Oct.)	$4,713,472,771	$4,272,541,050	$38,689,472,771	$35,174,183,775
Bond Sales (Oct.)	$ 57,313,900	$ 45,284,652	$ 460,757,929	$ 369,357,968
Insurance Sales (Sept.)	$ 43,911,000	$ 38,872,000	$ 449,197,000	$ 412,364,000
Wholesale Prices (1913=100)—				
General Index (Oct.)	96.7	95.2	......	......
Iron (Sept.)	93.9	92.5	......	......
Cottons, raw	105.6	106.6	......	......
Grains	100.0	85.7	......	......
Cattle	112.9	115.1	......	......

Business Briefs

Coal production during October showed a 13 per cent increase over the previous month but was 1 per cent below the five year average. The total for the month was 1,449,710 tons as against 1,702,151 tons for October, 1928. Cumulative production for the year stands at 14,429,000 tons as against 14,271,000 tons a year ago. Total coal made available for consumption in Canada during the month amounted to 3,643,958 tons as against 3,703,893 tons in October, 1928.

Coke production in October was 233,034 tons, which established a new monthly record for the industry. The output compares with 220,485 tons produced in Sept., 1929 and 210,000 tons in October, 1928. The advance was general in all producing areas. There was a 34 per cent increase in sales of coke by makers, above the Sept., 1929 figure. The estimated consumption of coke in Canada for the first ten months of the year stands at 3,206,000 tons, as against 2,697,000 tons a year ago, or an increase of 18 per cent.

Furniture making in Canada is depicted in graphic form by a map issued from Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. The map shows the location of over 470 furniture factories in Canada, together with a statement of the name and products of each, and a sketch of the mixed forest areas of Canada from which raw materials are obtained. A diagram is attached to the map showing comparative values of the imports and exports of furniture during 1918, 1826, 1927 and 1928.

Logging operations in British Columbia have been drastically curtailed. This in line with similar reductions made throughout Oregon, Washington and Vancouver Island. It is expected the shut-down which usually lasts for a week or two at Christmas time, will extend for about 30 days this year. The chief reason given is the dropping of prices from $1 to $2 per thousand feet, which is in turn caused by a further substantial falling off in demand.

Raw fur production in Canada had a market value of $18,758,000 for the season 1917-28, according to a final survey made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This compares with a similar figure of $18,864,000 in the preceding season and $15,072,000 in the year before that. Ranch-bred animals constituted 11 per cent of this total as against only 6 per cent in the preceding year. The total number of pelts was 16 per cent less than in the preceding year.

Car Loadings for the week ended November 23 amounted to 63,855 which was 1,030 cars above the preceding week's figures, but 22,000 below the corresponding week in 1928. The total figure for this year to date is 3,248,000 which is a decrease of 109,800 from the corresponding figure last year. The decline is due largely to a falling off in grain which has pulled the loading figure for Western Canada down 172,000 cars below the 1928 record. Carloadings in the Eastern division are still 62,000 above the 1928 total.

Canadian Car Complete Contract for B.C.E.R. Co.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Car and Foundry Company has made delivery to the British Columbia Electric Railway Company of 15 new street cars, costing in the neighborhood of $307,000. The cars are of the type adopted exclusively by Toronto and Cleveland with a front entrance and centre and rear exits.

RADIO INDUSTRY IS AT ADVANCED STAGE AT LAST

No Further Very Revolutionary Developments Are Expected

SOME RECENT CHANGE

Electrical Batteries Have Definitely Superseded Former Style of Transmission

That more has been accomplished during the past two years towards perfecting the radio art than in the whole of the previous history of the industry is the opinion entertained by Major J. E. Hahn, the president of the DeForest Crossley Radio Company, who, during the course of an interview with a representative of The Financial Post, spoke most optimistically with regard to the future of the company's products.

The radio industry in the period mentioned has, it is said, stabilized itself to a point where no very revolutionary developments are anticipated, being in much the same position as the motor industry during the past few years, where only the advent of a new gear shift or the four-wheel brakes has made any material difference in the output of automobiles. Radio sets, like motor cars, have been brought to a state of perfection which precludes the possibility of any drastic change.

Perfect Musical Instruments

Radio sets, in the view of Major Hann, have now reached that stage in evolution where they have become very perfect musical instruments; they are now about as good as it is possible to make them. They will no doubt in the future follow the furniture trend—there will be various refinements and improvement—but the basic principle will remain the same.

In the year that is now drawing to a close the biggest strides have been made, chiefly centring around the matter of tonal reproduction. This has been mainly due to the use of house current in preference to batteries, which has permitted the use of a higher voltage. There is now at the command of the owners of radio all the energy necessary to actuate and reproduce the entire tonal range.

Batteries Become Obsolete

Both batteries and table instruments now have become practically obsolete. Not a little of the business that is frequently being done by the radio companies has been secured as a result of the necessity for changing the form of sets in use. When the electrical current used domestically was first applied to radios the batteries were wont to blow out after 100 hours, whereas the ordinary battery was calculated to last 1,000 hours. Now the electrical battery gives just as good service as did its predecessor. Patrons, too, have come to demand the attractive and portable set that is at once a furniture ornament and a musical instrument, of the best quality.

At the outset it was thought that the debacle in the stock market that has been one of the painful features of life in Canada during the past few months would have its repercussions in the radio industry, militating, it was anticipated, againt all forms of luxuries. Such has not proven to have been the case. Radios have become just as much of a utility in the lives of many as have motor cars. Once they are in use in a home they are rarely abandoned. Indeed, when times have been bad and the populace is undergoing periods of stress, it has always proven that musical instruments have been more in demand. This is one of the strong sales appeals that radio is making at the present juncture. Major Hahn is confident that radio in 1930 will attract to itself as large, if not a larger, volume of business than was drawn to it during 1929.

Sales Likely to Decrease

"There will be no greater decrease in the sales of radios than formerly has been in evidence at intervals," he remarked. "I would not be surprised if the radio industry were to secure a larger volume of business than ever before. Certainly sales will not be materially lessened. This has already been borne out in the experience of our agents. In Canada we have kept quite abreast of the developements of the radio industry in all its aspects. The Canadian public has available to it all the latest developments in the art; by virtue of our American affiliations releases that are made in the United States are at once applicable to the Canadian market."

U.S.A. HEAD TAX STILL UNDECIDED

Report of Plan to Demand Visa is Premature, Says Washington

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The threat to Canadian border communities of having to lose their Canadian citizens who have jobs in the United States cities or else find jobs for them at home, may never amount to anything.

The reported plan of the Department of Labor to levy a visa fee of $10 and a head tax of $8 for every trip made by a Canadian to his work in this country is still far from having been decided upon.

If made, the regulation would apply with equal force to all aliens, whether Canadians or immigrants into Canada who have not yet become citizens of the Dominion. It would not apply to American citizens resident in Canada.

The Department has nothing definite to announce beyond the fact that this added regulation "is under consideration."

Collecting a daily visa fee and head tax is a possible outgrowth of the failure of the famous Rule 86 of the immigration bureau to accomplish the object it was aimed at—preventing aliens from living in Canada and finding jobs in the States.

It was contended on behalf of the Labor department that foreigners were violating the quota restrictions by finding homes in the Dominion and jobs in this country. After considerable litigation the Supreme Court upheld the authority of the Department to enforce this regulation.

What the Department is doing first is to determine its own authority in the matter. It was said that the present immigration laws may permit this move or an amendment may have to be obtained from Congress.

Before recommending such an amendment, the Department will consider the phases involving policy. Not the least important phase to be considered, it was emphasized, is the equity of shutting out Canadians when so many of them, including those who do not work in the American cities, come to these cities for entertainment and shopping.

Rule 86 interpreted the immigration laws so that every one crossing from Canada who was not a citizen of the United States should be treated as an immigrant and assessed the visa and head tax fees. Canadian citizens then had to pay $18 to hold their jobs. Whether the daily charge of $18 would be legal is disputable.

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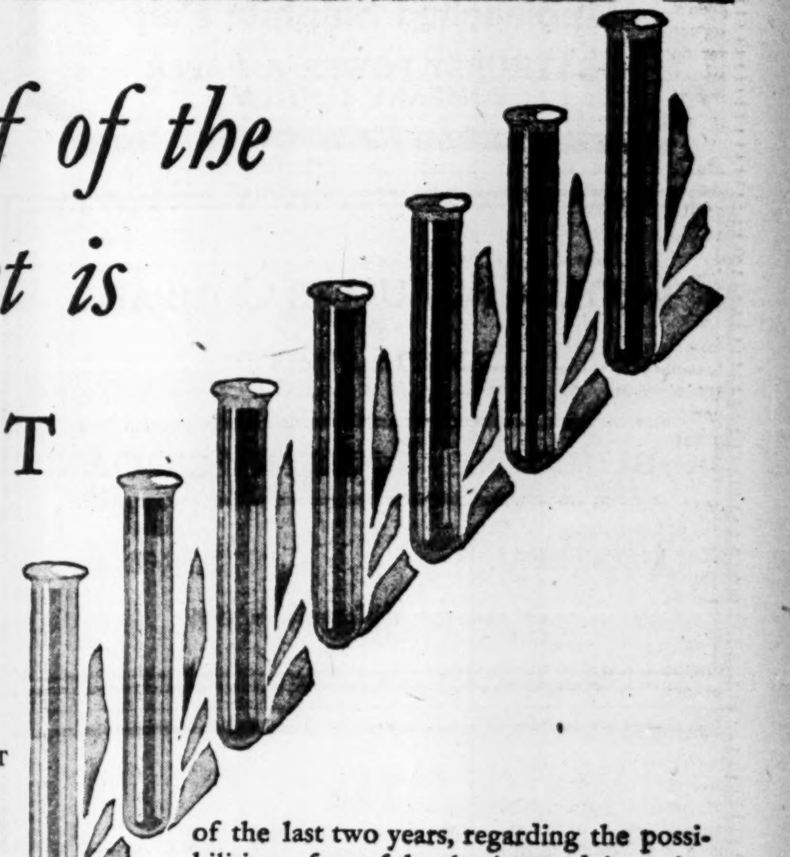

The proof of the Market is PROFIT

AN EDITORIAL BY
W. C. DUNLAP, VICE-PRESIDENT
IN CHARGE OF SALES
THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH
SALES COMPANY

You can't measure the strength of a solution by its depth in the test tube. By the same token, you can't measure sales results by volume alone.

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Head Office:
MONTREAL-QUEBEC

Canadian Pulp & Paper Industry

DRYDEN PAPER CO. SHOULD SHOW GAIN FOR 1929 EARNINGS

Forthcoming Report Expected to Reveal Healthy Situation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dryden Paper Company's annual report will be available for distribution to shareholders within the next ten days. The company's year ended on September 30 last and it is expected that the forthcoming report will show a healthy improvement in finances.

It will be recalled that some time ago Dryden entered into a contract with the Bates Valve Bag Company for the sale of some 11,000 tons of sulphate pulp per annum, which represents about two-thirds of its total output. In addition it has developed a good market in the west for wrapping paper, bags, and surplus pulp production, so that the company has been able to find a ready and profitable market for its output.

Sales have been so encouraging that the company is reported to have under consideration the purchase of additional equipment, whereby the capacity of the kraft department will be increased by one half. At present Dryden is producing about 15,000 tons of kraft annually. Its sulphate pulp mill, however, has an annual capacity of 25,000 tons. Presumably the proposed new kraft machine will bring the company's output of finished product into line with its production of sulphate pulp.

There have been various reports as to earnings during the past year, but so far nothing of an official nature has been given out. It is generally assumed, however, that an increase in earnings will be shown. The company was faced with heavy expenses during the year in connection with new financing, however, and the lifting of the receivership, will, no doubt, make a dent in the year's earnings.

The earning power of the company has shown a consistent improvement over the past three years. Net earnings, after deducting all operating charges, maintenance and repairs, but before depreciation, depletion and federal taxes amounted to $223,558 in the fiscal year 1926. In the following year, earnings on the same basis totalled $274,497 and for 1928, $324,169.

The company may possibly show earnings of $400,000 on the above basis, and then again the profit may be limited by writeoffs in connection with expenditures necessitated by the re-organization. The talk is that the company will show earnings of $2 a share on the 150,000 shares of no par value outstanding, but that figure may be a little optimistic.

NEW PULP PROCESS TRIED IN VANCOUVER

Firm Claims to be Able to Remove Ink from Newspapers

Dreams of long years seem to have been realized by United Financial Brokers of Vancouver, who report that they can take the printing off any newspaper. Apart from the advantage of being able to obliterate the obnoxious printed word the ingenious brokers are able to earn substantial rebates on their newspaper subscriptions by turning old papers back into clean pulp.

The manager writes to The Financial Post to report that "looking at it one way our subscription to your paper has cost us nothing, since we have had many times the subscription price in valuable information, and have also been able to recover around $1.50 worth of pulp from the year's subscription." This places the reclaim value of The Financial Post at 30 per cent of its subscription price.

However, they have not confined themselves to purifying only The Post. They found that a little cold water and an hour's work did wonders towards cleaning up the Vancouver Province.

United Financial Brokers, industrial promoters, report that they have spent the last four years in developing and testing the process to take the ink out of paper—a hitherto impossible feat. The company now proposes to incorporate a subsidiary with the powers of a pulp and paper company for the purpose of raising sufficient capital to build a plant with a capacity of 30 tons a day.

Reports from chemical engineers whom the company asked to examine the product, state that the reclaimed pulp showed traces of ink and while of good color was nevertheless quite different in shade from the unused mixture of news and sulphite.

The chemical engineers have also expressed the opinion that the reclaimed pulp could probably not be formed successfully at as high speed as is customarily employed. The bursting and tensile strength of the reclaimed pulp is also lower than similar strengths on the new pulp. This would indicate that the reclaimed pulp cannot be used entirely for re-making into newsprint, but would probably have to be enriched by the addition of unused material.

In other respects the pulp is claimed by its sponsors to be as good as new.

SCHEDULE ARRANGED FOR PAPER MEETING

Canadian Pulp and Paper Association Meets in Montreal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Final arrangements are being made for the 17th annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, to be held in Montreal at the end of January. The programme will include, as customary, reports from the several sections, the financial statement for the year, a review of the work of the Institute, and the election of officers.

The technical section will hold a two days' meeting on January 29th and 30th, with morning and afternoon sessions. This year's programme will centre on the topic, "Manufacturing Methods in Pulp Mills." The first day will be devoted to mechanical pulp and the second day to sulphite pulp.

On the 27th and 28th of January, the Woodlands Section will hold its annual meeting. Only members of the section and other representatives of the woods department of the member companies will attend the meetings.

The usual arrangements are being made for the meetings of trade sections.

As in former years, the annual luncheon and the annual dinner will be held on the last day of the meeting —namely, January 31.

It is anticipated that the attendance at the meeting this year will be large. There are a number of important topics to be discussed and the ensuing discussion should bring forth worthwhile information.

International Delays Announcement Date On 1930 Paper Price

Anticipate New Rate Will be Announced Shortly

THREAT OF REPRISALS

American Publishers Say They Will Curtail Supplies, But Premiers Want Higher Price

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Considerable doubt still surrounds the question of newsprint prices for 1930. Meetings of one kind and another have been held, but so far those concerned have held their own counsel. A. Graustein, president of International Paper and Power Company, representatives of the Hearst organization and other parties have been in Montreal of late, but investors and the public alike are still in doubt as to what the price trend will be next year.

The only definite news of moment, is that International has written to its customers asking for a 30-day delay before announcing its 1930 price. In other years International has issued a statement on November 30 setting forth its price for newsprint during the coming twelve months. This price applies to one and all, whether the quantity bought is one ton or 10,000 tons. Furthermore, the price established sets the standard for the other manufacturers.

Plenty of Pressure

International is beset on both sides. The premiers of Ontario and Quebec do not see the sense in permitting the Canadian industry to continue operating on a unremunerative basis and have intimated that if International does not take the lead in advancing newsprint prices, that there may be trouble in renewing timber leases.

On the other hand, the publishers claim that the two provinces are interfering with the law of supply and demand. They claim that prices should be regulated by what the market is willing to pay and not what the market can bear.

Wants $60 a Ton

Premier Ferguson is quoted as saying that the new price must be $60 a ton and that part of International's production must be shared with other mills, now slackened down (International has been running at about 107 per cent, compared with about 80 to 82 per cent for other companies). "Moreover," he is reported as having said, "if we have to protect our workmen and our forests against this large United States organization, then we must fight to organize."

Premier Taschereau has not been so outspoken as Premier Ferguson, bue he has given to understand that he backs the stand for Ontario. He, too, is equally concerned, in seeing that the Quebec newsprint mills operate at a profit and provide employment for the people of the province.

Quebec Gives Warning

When asked whether it would be possible for newsprint manufacturers having contracts at $55, or at other figures less than the price to be agreed upon, to break their contracts and exact a higher price. Premier Taschereau made the following significant statement:

"That is a matter for them to decide. It is a mistake for any paper manufacturer to make a long-term contract, when they have to depend upon the wood of the Province of Quebec to produce their paper, without knowing what terms they will have to arrive at with the province to get their wood supply."

International Moves Warily

'Mr. Graustein has not given any definite indication of what his company will do. While in Montreal he stated that his company recognized that the price of newsprint at $55 a ton is too low, and was willing to co-operate to get a higher price. He further said that he did not think it was a good time to raise the price, but in view of the widespread feeling in Canada that the price was too low, his company was willing to meet the wishes of Canadian interests. Mr. Graustein also made the significant statement that "it may not be possible to get $60 for newsprint paper."

Publishers Are Active

The publishers have been growing increasingly active in presenting their case. It is doubtful if Hearst would be adverse to seeing the price raised as his organization can well afford to pay more, but such may not be the case with smaller publishers. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, however, is bitterly opposed to any move which would increase the price of newsprint.

E. H. Butler, president of the Association, states that the action of Canadian government officials, tending toward the substitution of an uneconomic control of production and price in place of the law of supply and demand, would be strongly contested.

May Cut Consumption

The Association further threatens to cut consumption and to that end has passed a resolution as follows:

"The committee views the entire situation with the deepest concern, and feels that inasmuch as the law of supply and demand is threatened by a combination of political and newsprint manufacturing groups, it is the duty of the committee to recommend to the board of directors of the association that if such a higher price be announced a convention of all daily newspapers be called to consider the immediate reduction of newsprint consumption and any steps which may seem advisable as protection against the menace of such artificial control."

Furthermore a convention of the Association will be held in New York on December 8, when the matter of a possible increased price on newsprint will come up for consideration and action. Curtailment of newsprint consumption seems to be the greatest threat that the Association has to offer, but, manufacturers here are not much concerned.

Means $19,500,000 More

If the proposed $5 price increase is put into effect, the total newsprint bill in the United States for 1930 will be increased approximately $19,500,000. Newsprint available for consumption in the United States during 1928 amounted to slightly more than 3,600,000 tons, and 1929 so far shows an eight per cent increase over this figure.

Apparently all the American publishers can see is that they will have to pay $19,500,000 more for their newsprint. They do not take into consideration that the past two years have been very prosperous ones for them, especially as their newsprint costs have been low. The Canadian governments and manufacturers only want a remunerative return commensurate with the capital invested. They are not asking for an exorbitant price. The arguments put forward are sound, and the advanced price can be put in force with the co-operation of International Paper Company.

Do Not Fear Threat

The threat of reduced consumption by American publishers does not seem to worry Canadian manufacturers. The American newspapers have been carrying the largest volume of advertising in their history, at rates higher than those in force a couple of years back.

A recent survey of the outlook for 1930 advertising were entirely favorable, and if the papers carry the same value of advertising, it is doubtful if they can cut down on the size of their papers. Many of them are now running a minimum of news matter and the time-honored basis of half reading matter and half advertising has gone by the boards with many publishers.

Thus if advertising increases during 1930, it is difficult to see how some of the large consumers of newsprint can further cut down on their editorial space.

Up to International

Meanwhile all are watching to see what steps International will take. Though bombarded on all sides, it is likely that the company will follow the advice of the Ontario and Quebec governments and increase the price of newsprint. It may not be possible to get an increase of $5 a ton, as suggested by Mr. Ferguson, and which Mr. Graustein considers rather high, but it is the general feeling that an advance of at least $2 a ton will take place.

If the 1930 price is put on a $57.20 a ton f.o.b. mill basis, the results would be far reaching. It would enable the Canadian companies, in which there is an investment of several hundred millions of dollars, to bring forth financial statements that justify the investment of such a sum, and would further strengthen investors' confidence in this industry.

Adjust Hearst Contract

Everything seems to rest on what arrangements are arrived at by International and Hearst. The Hearst contract for 450,000 tons has still four years to run. The price is set from year to year and the new rate sets the price level for the rest of the publishers. It is admitted by International that the Hearst contract can be readjusted.

The whole question is still in the air, however, and whatever action is taken will be certain not to please all. If the price is advanced, then the publishers will do their utmost to prove the futility of disregarding "the law of supply and demand," while if it remains stationary, the governments of Ontario and Quebec may take summary action to bring the producers into line. A half way course seems to be best, even though it will not be altogether pleasing to both sides.

Start Machine Soon At Dalhousie Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The first machine in the new Dalhousie, N. B., mill of the International Paper Company will commence operation about the beginning on January. Initial plans call for the installation of three 125-ton newsprint machines in this plant, and later on it is proposed to add further units.

The Dalhousie mill is receiving its power supply from the Saint John River Power Company's development at Grand Falls. The transmission line from that point to the mill, a distance of over 100 miles, was recently completed. It is expected that the mill will absorb all the output of the power plant, with the exception of 20,000 h.p. which is under contract to Fraser Companies.

Vancouver Kraft Mills Reconditioning Mellon Mill

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Good progress is being made by Vancouver Kraft Mills in reconditioning its plant at Port Mellon, Howe Sound for production of kraft pulp. This mill has been lying idle for several years, and it is expected to again come into operation about the begining of the new year.

Can. Newsprint Shipments High For November

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian newsprint mills maintained their output during November. Though final figures will not be available for another week or two, shipments up to the third week of the month were running about 92 per cent of capacity. This would mean production at about the same level.

During the preceding month shipments from Canadian mills totalled 252,591 tons, which was equivalent to 89.0 per cent of rating. In September shipments totalled 90.9 per cent of rating.

Production during November, therefore, should be around the 250,000 ton mark. There was one less working day during the month, which will tend to draw down the total, but taking on a per day basis, the results should be equally satisfactory.

Cumulative Total High

For the eleven months of the current year, then, production should be around the 2,500,000 ton mark, and shipments a trifle less. During the ten months ended October, production of Canadian mills totalled 2,245,795 tons, and shipments 2,233,273 tons. In the corresponding period a year ago, shipments amounted to 1,950,853 tons and production 1,949,853 tons.

From preliminary indications, it is expected that production and shipments will not show any falling off in December, rather is it to be expected that both items will show an increase, not only on account of the larger number of working days, but also due to the heavy volume of Christmas advertising.

Mersey Paper Company Orders 4,100-ton Boat

The Mersey Paper Co., of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, have ordered from Messrs. Earle of Hull, England, an oil burning twin screw vessel of 4,100 tons capacity. This ship was christened on November 20th by Miss J. I. Howard, Acting Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Its name is "Markland," the name given to Nova Scotia by the Vikings when they sailed down that coast at about the same period as the Norman Conquest of England. Its speed will be 11 knots, it will be equipped with a complete set of cargo handling gear to eliminate dockside cranes, and will be fitted up in the latest manner for carrying newsprint paper. It will be completed about the middle of December and is destined for the North American trade from Liverpool, Nova Scotia.

Westminster Paper Mills Award Contracts on Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Westminster Paper Mills Limited has awarded contract for clearing of the site of the new plant of the firm. The contract for pile driving, foundation laying has also been awarded. It will be recalled that the plant of this company was destroyed by fire last July.

New Winnipeg Industry

Greater Winnipeg is shortly to have another plant for gypsum products—Western Gypsum Products Limited.

JAMES W. SEWALL
Consulting Forestry
JAMES W. SEWALL
Old Town, Maine
PHILLIPS & BENNER
Ruttan Block, Port Arthur, Ontario

GEORGE F. HARDY
Consulting Engineer
305-309 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.
Member:
Am. Soc. C.E. Am. Soc. M.E. Eng. Inst. Can.
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A NEW DIGESTER RELIEF VALVE
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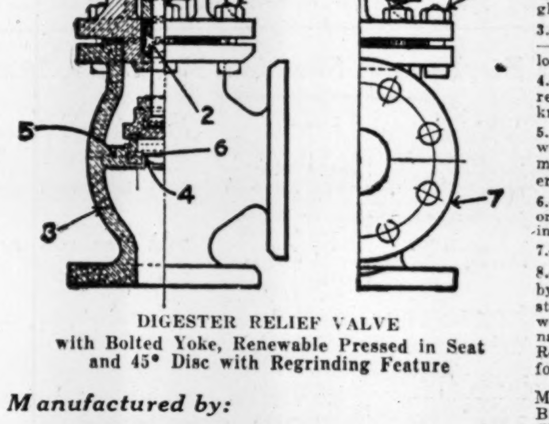

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with eight special features:

1.—THE BOLTED BONNET: Easy to remove, and with a smooth wrench—No threads to corrode and loosen—Six bolts, insuring a tight joint and ample strength.

2.—THE LARGE SPACE FOR PACKING and a hinged gland bolt instead of gland studs.

3.—THE HEAVY BODY WALL throughout the bronze valves —75% more wall than ordinary relief valves, giving a much longer life.

4.—THE STREAM LINE FLOW, giving the minimum of resistance, hence the minimum of erosion, which, as is well known, has a greater wearing effect than corrosion.

5. THE EXTREME THICKNESS OF METAL in the bridge wall—double that of any other valve. This is the part which must stand the flow impact, hence gets all the destructive eroding effects of the gases.

6.—THE DEPTH OF THE SEAT. 1½ times that of any ordinary valve, giving longer life to the seat threads, both in valve and seat itself.

7.—THE FULL NEW 250 lbs. standard flanges and bolting.

8.—The most important feature of all is that they are "Made by McAVITY." The design of this valve was carefully studied to embody all the above noted features, and to be well worthy to carry the last mentioned, viz: the McAVITY name, and to particularly exemplify the High Standard—Real Value and Efficient Durabiilty this name has implied for almost a century.

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Fort William, Ont.
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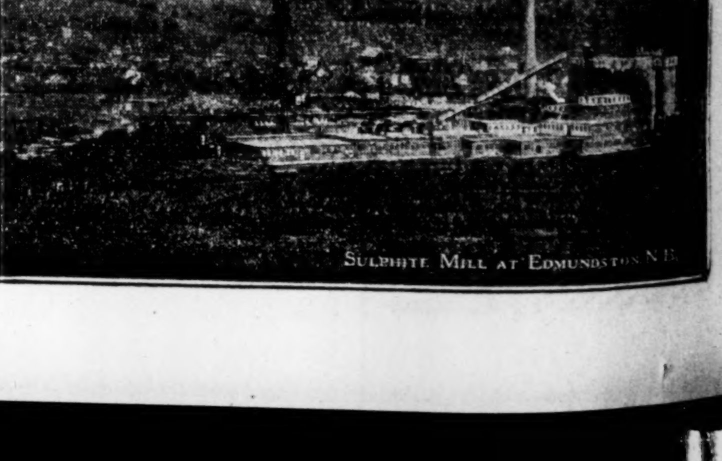

SULPHITE MILL AT EDMUNDSTON N.B.

Your Investments

Investment questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

United Amusement

Can you tell me what dividends have been paid on the stock of United Amusement Corporation? What is the outlook for the company?

An initial payment of $1 a share was made on August 1, 1928; during the current year dividends of 50 cents a share were paid on March 15 and August 31.

By this time, you will have seen the financial statement of United Amusement Corporation for the past fiscal year. The report, though quite satisfactory, does not reflect fully the expansion which the company has undertaken during the past twelve months and the outlook for the current year indicates that earnings will show a further gain.

Montreal Power

Will you be good enough to let me know your opinion on the merits of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated stock? I purchased some of this stock two years ago on your recommendation. In view of the break on the stock market, do you think it would be advisable for me to switch from this to some other stock?

Your Montreal Power stock still shows you a profit, despite the drastic decline of the last two weeks. The future of this company has been largely discounted, but it is growing steadily, increasing earnings, and in time the return should be commensurate with the present price. The company operates in one of the fastest growing fields in Canada, is ably managed, and should do as well for the shareholders in the future as it has done in the past.

Abitibi Power

Do you consider five per cent first mortgage bonds of Abitibi Power and Paper a sound investment. They must give a substantial yield at present prices. I am looking for a long term bond giving a good yield.

At present prices the first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of Abitibi Power & Paper Company yield about 6.15 per cent, and, in our opinion, look attractive. There is security, both as regards principal and interest, behind this issue, and we think it might be added to your holdings.

As you know, the situation in the newsprint industry is improved. Further, it is probable that the bond market will strengthen during the next few months, while for a long term hold the bonds appear to be a safe investment.

Canada Cement

Kindly be good enough to give me your opinion of Canada Cement common stock. I have purchased this security as a long hold and would like to know if there has been any recent change in the company's position which would justify my changing my opinion on the stock.

Canada Cement common is a long hold. The company is predominant in the industry, efficiently managed, and should, from year to year, show an increase in equity back of the common stock. Its financial report last year showed small earnings on the junior security, but as the funded debt is lowered, the amount available for distribution to the common stock shareholders should increase. This will necessarily take time, but as a long hold, the stock looks attractive.

Shawinigan

Any information you may have on Shawinigan will be appreciated. I have been considering the purchase of stock in this company for some time, but have held off, owing to market conditions. With a resumption of normalcy in the market, do you think the stock a good buy?

We regard the stock of Shawinigan Water & Power Company as one of the best on the market. This company is one of the most efficient and soundest in the public utility field in Quebec. In addition to steadily increasing earnings from its power developments, Shawinigan has a valuable asset in its chemical division, which has expanded at a rapid rate during the past two years. Though no figures are available on the earnings of Shawinigan Chemicals, it is understood that they are running at a very high figure. The company also has under way plans for the development of power on the Upper St. Maurice River, which will provide it with a reserve sufficient to take care of its needs for some time to come.

International Nickel

Would you recommend purchase of International Nickel for a hold of at least two years? This stock has fluctuated widely in the past month or two, but I have been informed that it holds rather attractive possibilities.

International Nickel is regarded as one of the most promising of the long term stocks on the Canadian exchanges. Its development of the Frood mine is well under way and by the end of the year earnings should reflect production from that mine. The current quarterly reports of International Nickel are encouraging and though market conditions for the stock, at the moment, are not altogether favorable, we would recommend that you continue to hold this stock, not only because of the low price at which you purchased it but in view of its future prospects.

B.C. Power

How do you regard the shares of British Columbia Power Corporation as an investment? I would be obliged if you could give me the figure at which assets stand and current liabilities.

At June 30, 1929, current assets of British Columbia Power Corp. totalled $10,636,000 while current liabilities amounted to $4,226,000; total assets were $120,445,000. Earnings applicable to the "A" and "B" shares, of which there are 1,000,000 of each outstanding, amounted to $2,837,763 or the equivalent of $2.42 a share on the "A" stock and 42 cents a share on the "B."

As you know, the company is the dominant utility in British Columbia and the outlook is favorable. Though the structure has been capitalized at a fairly high figure the result of the first year of operations has shown that earnings were ample to take care of class "A" dividends. Expansion which is being undertaken by B. C. Power should be reflected in a steady increase in revenue in the future and the class "A" shares are attractive in the light of a semi-speculative investment.

DeForest Phonofilm

Can you give me some information on DeForest Phonofilm of Canada? How long has the company been in existence and what are the possibilities of its stock from an investment angle? Is the company financially sound?

We are not able to give you any information regarding the financial status of DeForest Phonofilm of Canada since the company has not yet published a financial statement. The company was formed about five years ago and owns all the Canadian patents of the DeForest Phonofilm. However, up till recently the company has made little headway, though during the past six months it has installed 40 sound equipment apparatus in smaller moving picture theatres.

DeForest Phonofilm is in competition with some large companies which are operating in this field, such as Western Electric, which, with its wide resources, is making fast progress.

Accordingly, the outlook for the company is still distinctly speculative and we do not regard the stock favorably from an investment angle.

Canada Steamships

I bought Canada Steamships preferred at 90. Do you think there is any possibility of the company passing its dividend this year?

Canada Steamships is finishing a poor year. The company started out with high hopes, but owing to the tie-up of grain at the head of the lakes, the volume of traffic movement from the head of the lakes to the Atlantic seaports has been much smaller than anticipated. On the other hand, the company has made progress with its other departments, but, taken as a whole, the company will show reduced earnings for 1929. A short time ago W. H. Coverdale, president of the company, said that the preferred dividend was not in danger this year. It will take time for the company to gain back the ground lost this year, but we think that you might well hold on to the preferred in view of the satisfactory yield.

Can. Industrial Alcohol

I bought some Canadian Industrial Alcohol shares at a price well above present market levels. Do you think I should sell my stock or am I justified in holding it?

The shares of Industrial Alcohol have declined in common with the rest of the distillery stocks. However, we understand that the company has earned its dividend during the past fiscal year and that the low price of the stock is due largely to general lack of confidence in this type of security rather than any weakness in the company's finances.

Though Industrial Alcohol's earnings may be lower for the year just past, the company occupies a strong financial position and is an important factor in the industry. We feel that the company should do well in the future and when some confidence is restored to distilling stocks the shares should sell higher.

Has $2,000 to Invest

I enjoy your paper and I especially enjoyed the articles last year on investing $500 in Canadian stocks. I have approximately $2,000 to invest in common stocks of Canadian companies. What would you suggest?

We do not know if the stock market is about to settle down to a period of dullness or if it is likely to meet further recession.

But in our opinion such sound Canadian stocks as are included in our booklet, "Twenty-seven of the Best Canadian Stocks," are more favorable holdings now than they were at the time of the original article.

In this connection we would mention especially such stocks as City Dairy, Shawinigan, Imperial Oil, Power Corporation, Dominion Bridge and British American Oil.

International Petroleum and International Nickel, in our opinion, are other stocks which should be among the first to recover from the destructive crashes in the stock market.

Preferred Stocks

I am anxious to purchase some stocks with a view to obtaining an actual and immediate dividend return. Do you think it would be wise to purchase preferred stocks or common?

If you are seeking an investment on which actual dividend returns are the prime factor, we think you would be well advised to purchase some sound preferred stocks.

Among these might be included the preferred shares of Dominion Glass, Price Brothers, Canadian Bronze, Power Corporation, Abitibi, Alberta Pacific. All these stocks are presently yielding over 6 per cent, while the outlook for these companies is favorable.

Consolidated Bakeries

What is your opinion of the shares of Consolidated Bakeries as an investment? Is the outlook for the company favorable?

We consider the stock of Consolidated Bakeries of Canada, Limited, a reasonably attractive purchase for a business man, though we feel that it should be included in a well diversified list of securities.

As you know, the company was formed to acquire all the outstanding capital shares of Nasmiths, Limited, Stocks Bread Limited, Norris Brothers Limited and also the shares of Northern Bakeries of Canada, Limited. The company is controlled, through management shares, by Ogilvie Flour Mills Company. However, it might be pointed out that Consolidated Bakeries, though we understand its operations this year are favorable, has not a proven investment record, as yet.

Over a term of years, the company should build up a satisfactory earning power since it serves a growing territory and operates under able management.

Home Oil

Would be pleased to have your opinion on Home Oil and Associated Oil.

Home Oil undoubtedly is one of the most promising of the so-called "independent oil companies" operating in the Turner Valley. We do not know what is likely to happen in the immediate future with regard to Turner Valley Oil stocks. Home Oil may do as well as any of them, but it is possible that such a sound company as Alberta Pacific Consolidated may do somewhat better. Alberta Pacific Consolidated has a substantial holding in Home Oil and has a great deal of other acreage which it intends to develop or has leased on a royalty basis. Thus, shareholders in Alberta Pacific Consolidated would benefit indirectly from any betterment in the situation as regards Home Oil. Moreover, we do not consider that the market has discounted the future of Alberta Pacific Consolidated to the extent that the future has been discounted in such a company as Home Oil. Associated Oil and Gas in our opinion is not a particularly attractive speculation in comparison with the other two we have mentioned.

Asbestos Corp.

I hold some shares of Asbestos Corporation preferred, which I purchased around 90. Would you advise me to purchase some more of the shares at present low prices in an attempt to average up on my loss?

Latest reports would indicate that it will be some little time before Asbestos Corporation of Canada is back on its feet. At present the company is spending large sums of money in prospecting its properties and improving mining operations. This work will of necessity take considerable time and also will mean an outlay of a large sum of money. The new management is going about the work in a satisfactory way and should meet with better results.

It is rather difficult to advise you on the merits of averaging up on your preferred stock. Even with continued improvement in mining operations, it will probably be some time before the company resumes dividends on the preferred stock. In the meantime it might be more advantageous for you to invest your money in other stocks which have more intrinsic merits and give you an assured yield.

Canada Bread

Having been a reader of your paper for some years and profiting by your good advice, would appreciate some information on Canada Bread.

The capital of the Canada Bread Company at the time of its organization in 1911 was $2,500,000 worth of common stock, $1,250,000 worth of preferred, both of $100 par value and in addition an issue of $1,250,000 in bonds. As at July 5, 1925, the original common stock was changed to be known as preferred B., seven per cent non-cumulative, and the original preferred stock was changed to be known as first preferred. The company created a new common stock without par value to the extent of 25,000 shares which was allotted as a bonus share for share to the holders of the original common stock. At this time the common stock was selling between 86 and 87 and the preferred between 97 and 99. Early in May, 1929, the directors authorized an increase in the capital stock from 25,000 no par value common shares to 200,000 no par value common shares, the exchange being accepted on a basis of eight new for one old. In anticipation of this the common sold up from 137 to 170 while the preferred held tolerably firm between 109 and 111½.

International Pete

Myself, my family and friends are holding around 6,000 shares of International Petroleum stock. The company does not send out a financial statement and we have a poor way of knowing what is going on. We know nothing about the life of the property.

The main question in your letter of November 1st concerns the possibility of a reduction in the output of International Petroleum. We have at various times consulted a number of the directors of International Petroleum and other persons who are in a position to know this company.

The principal worry of the directors appears to be that they do not think they will be able to get all of the oil out of Colombia during the period of the concession, which still has about twenty-one years to run. Of course, the company will hope to renew the concession at the end of the twenty-five year period, but there is no guarantee of this and the consequence is that every effort is being made to drain the pool with the least possible delay. New wells constantly are being drilled. The company's concession in Peru also is widespread and unless the opinions of the best geologists are of no value the possibility of an early drop in production in that country is remote.

The company does not publish an annual report.

We believe that the stock would have had a more favorable record since the split if more tangible and substantial progress had been made toward curing the evil in the United States of over-production. The evil of over-production has been accentuated by the improvement in the refining method in the last year or two. This improvement has resulted in a larger percentage of recovery of refined oil from crude than formerly was the case. Thus, the actual over-production of crude oil throughout the world is greater than the apparent over-production.

In our opinion, the most encouraging phase of the situation, as regards International Petroleum, is that the company was able to operate at a good profit when crude oil was selling at its lowest point, two or three years ago. Thus, any improvement in the price of crude oil would have an immediate and substantial effect on the net profits of the company. We have been unable to get an accurate idea as to the prices the company obtains for its products, but it is stated officially that the prices are based on the mid-continent standard and that so far the company invariably has obtained a premium on this base price.

We still are of the opinion that this stock is promising for a long hold.

Future Investing

I certainly am delighted at having become a subscriber to your valuable paper. I have already benefitted by its pages. I am asking you for some information regarding my investments. I hold the following bonds: Ontario, Kingdom of Norway, Midland Pacific Grain, Alberta, City of Calgary, Alberta Wood Preserving, Beauclaire Lumber, Canadian Western Natural Gas, Calgary Power, United Dairies, Canadian War Loan, and the following stocks: Second Canadian General Investment Trust, and C.P.R. As I hold mostly war loans and those maturing at five years, I was thinking of selling some and buying Imperial Oil stocks and some of the other outstanding stocks as I am not depending on my investment.

The list of securities outlined in your letter are, on the whole, satisfactory investments. There is one feature that we would point out for your consideration, namely, that you have invested a fairly large proportion of your total resources in companies in which there is only a local investment interest. Accordingly if the time came when you wanted to sell, you might find your market rather restricted with the result that you might have to take a loss out of all proportion to the merits of the security. In this respect, it is always a good policy to follow the stocks or bonds which have a wide following.

We think that you are adopting the right attitude in regard to further investments. At the moment, you hold very few common stocks, most of your money being tied up in preferred stocks and bonds. For the investment of your funds, we would recommend common stocks such as Imperial Oil, International Petroleum, Price Bros., Shawinigan, Montreal Power, Steel Company of Canada, Power Corporation of Canada, Imperial Tobacco, International Nickel, etc. At the moment, it is a little doubtful if market conditions are at a point where it would be advisable to invest. There is still considerable uncertainty but we are of the opinion that if you purchase any of the stocks listed above and hold on to them—disregarding minor market fluctuations—you will in time record a healthy appreciation in value. It is difficult to say what the market will do within the next six months and if you buy now, you should be prepared to hold on.

General Steel Wares

Would you be good enough to outline the capital structure of General Steel Wares, Limited, and give me some information regarding the date of the annual meeting? What do you think of the stock as a buy at present prices?

The capital structure of General Steel Wares, Limited, consists of $4,500,000 issued in 7 per cent preferred stock and 200,000 shares of no par value common stock outstanding. Of the latter, three are management preferred shares which allow the majority of the holders thereof to elect to and remove from office the directors of the company during a period of five years. The company has a funded debt of $9,000,000.

The annual meeting takes place early in March, the fiscal year ends December 31, while the annual report generally appears in February.

We understand that the company is making progress and is ploughing back a portion of its earnings into plant improvements and so forth. Earning power of the company is said to be on the increase and its next report should show improvement in its financial position.

However, we feel that the attractions of the stock should be viewed in the light of a one or two year hold.

National Grocers

In the issue of The Financial Post of November 21 there was an item in regard to the National Grocers Company which, unwittingly, conveyed a wrong impression respecting one of its securities. The 7 per cent per annum dividends on the second preference stock, T. H. Kinnear, the first vice-president and general manager, asserts are cumulative. The bylaws of the company specifically state that, "Said dividends shall be cumulative from the date of the original issuance of said second preference shares, so that if at any time any dividends thereon shall not be fully paid when due, the deficiency in respect thereof shall be fully paid or set apart, but without interest, before any dividends shall be declared, set apart for or paid upon the common shares."

When Women Invest

Failure to Execute Stop-loss Order Appears to Give Client Cause for Complaint and Ground for Reparation; Broker Who Sells Out Client Without Notification is Within His Rights But Perhaps Not So Considerate as He Should be.

A WEEKLY FEATURE

Would you kindly advise what can be done when a broker neglects for several days to execute a stop loss order? My wife had an account with a branch of a Montreal brokerage firm. She had 200 shares of Nickel and later a telegram was sent to the brokerage office to "purchase 50 Nickel at 40 or less, stop loss at 37." The account was well margined in the event stop loss was executed. She received confirmation of purchase but no mention of stop being executed.

Last Tuesday, my wife received a wire requesting $500. We could not understand why this call, as the stop loss at 37 should have been executed on October 31, which would have left the remaining stock amply margined. My wife wired them to sell her entire holdings, stating she should have 200 Nickel. They sold 250 and have mailed her a cheque for her balance and made no allowance for their neglect to execute the stop loss, which has cost my wife about $400, owing to the stock being sold at 29 instead of 37.

Other Broker Says Broker to Blame

Are brokerage houses not responsible for their negligence? The firm is a member of the Montreal exchange. What steps should I take?

Without revealing your identity, we have put your problem regarding a stop loss order on International Nickel to a reputable broker. He asserts that if the incident had occurred in his office he would assume that the failure to execute the stop loss order was due to an error on the part of a clerk and that he would hold himself responsible for the loss involved. Of course, he adds, there would be no guarantee that the stop loss order would be executed exactly at 37 for the reason that the stock might be falling so rapidly that the broker could not get his order filled in time. However, there seems no excuse for not executing the order at all, and it would seem that, in a case of such an active stock as International Nickel, the order should have been executed at not more than a fraction below 37.

Explanation is Due

It would seem that an explanation—and probably reparation—is due from your wife's broker. As a preliminary to further enquiry it might be advisable for you to obtain from the telegraph company copy of the order as well as confirmation as to the time of delivery. It then would be possible to check the situation more exactly.

We are not, of course, in any sense giving you a legal opinion on the point. That is a matter for a lawyer. We merely put the proposition as an abstract problem before a reputable broker, a broker whose practices, we believe, are general in the brokerage business, and his answer would appear to confirm your opinion that you have cause for complaint over the treatment your wife has received in this connection, but we would not venture an opinion as to the legal aspects of such a situation.

If you do not get a satisfactory explanation from the broker, we would suggest that you get in touch with the secretary of the exchange.

The writer had a balance of $84.95 at her brokers. Asking for a safe margin for 10 shares of Noranda at $45.25 per share, she then tendered her cheque for $175 at the broker's suggestion. He bought them and without notice sold out at $29.25. He wrote that I was sold out without it being brought to his attention, that I was $45 under margined. Yet he had 50 point margin when I bought it. He knew I was good for a call and said he was very sorry and so on. Am I to lose $165 through this deal? They sent me a cheque for $95.04. I also had paid up at his office 200 shares of Stadacona and 300 shares of Corona to my credit. Noranda shares bought Oct. 23, 1929, at $45.25, sold Oct. 30, 1929, at $29.25.

I understood I was margined down to $19 or $20 a share before I could be sold out.

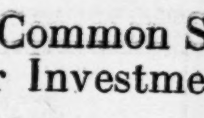
Your broker did not treat you with as much consideration as perhaps he should have, but we cannot see but that he was within his rights.

A Bit Arbitrary

A broker is not obligated to notify his clients when they are under margined. It is the clients' responsibility. The broker often is forced to act precipitately and arbitrarily for his own protection, but if this happened in this instance, for the lack of $45 margin, it would appear that the broker's position was a pressing one or that he intended deliberately to sell you out. In either event it might be suggested that another broker might give you more considerate service in future. If your broker acted in this manner unintentionally we think that, if he desired to retain your business, he would have reinstated your account.

Although Noranda has advanced a few dollars per share since you were sold out there is no assurance that the market will not again experience some reaction, and it is possible that within a reasonable time, if you are patient, you will be able to buy back the stock at no advance in price.

The fact that you carried Stadacona and Corona at your broker's has little or no bearing on the case because we do not believe that either of these stocks has any collateral value at the bank.



Nine Common Stocks for Investment

We believe that investors who have faith in Canada's future can take advantage of present price levels to accumulate the common stocks of sound companies in the country's basic industries.

We have prepared a brief description of nine stocks which we recommend and a copy of this pamphlet will be forwarded on request.

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We have prepared a special circular containing concise particulars of the following low-priced stocks—

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Canadian Industrial Alcohol
Canada Power and Paper
Charles Gurd
Cockshutt Plow
Hamilton Bridge
Howard Smith
International Utilities "B"
International Petroleum
International Nickel
National Breweries (new)
St. Lawrence Paper
Hiram Walker

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What is the outlook for ...Montreal Power...?

Our statistical department has recently prepared an informative letter reviewing the present position and the future possibilities of Montreal Power.

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Products to be Placed More Largely in South Africa and South America

The Waterloo Manufacturing Company, through its association with the H. V. McKay Company, of Melbourne, Australia, shortly will be in a position to avail itself of the services of Agricultural and General Engineers, a concern with a capital of more than $12,000,000 and which already employs over 10,000 men. The aim of the last mentioned organization is to place British-made agricultural implements and tractors in all parts of the world.

Agricultural and General Engineers, which during the past five years has established branches in the Argentine, Chile, South Africa, India and Australia, and will also open a branch in New Zealand some time next month, has agreed with the Rushton Tractor Company, of Walthamstow, Eng., and with the H. V. McKay Company, of Australia, to handle, in addition to all its own products, the sale of the Rushton tractors in all of the principal world markets and of Sunshine harvesting machinery in South Africa.

Testing Market Conditions

In each of the main markets of the world Agricultural and General Engineers has had its chief sales representatives, to the number of thirty-nine, carefully investigating market conditions and sales requirements. At the same time the Rushton company have demonstrated by practical tests the suitability of their tractor for a wide range of countries and conditions, whilst the McKay company have tested their harvesting machinery in the Argentine and proved its suitability for South American conditions.

The resources of the firms concerned are adequate to deal with the anticipated increase in turnover an employment, and any further financial support that may be required will be, it is said, immediately available. The Rushton Tractor Company has an authorized capital of $1,000,000 and an issue capital of $500,000. The issued capital of the H. V. McKay Company is $7,500,000. The nominal capital of Agricultural and General Engineers is over $32,000,000 and of this more than $12,000,000 has been issued.

Conditions More Favorable

Almost 75 per cent of the world's trade in agricultural machinery is confined to tractors and harvesters, and it has been the inability of British manufacturers to supply a complete range of machines to overseas' farmers that has provided the chief resaon why the trade in these products has been to so large an extent controlled by foreign competitors. Machinery put out by the Waterloo Manufacturing Company and the McKay Company now will be sold on a favorable competitive basis in any of the world's markets. Though the agencies of Agricultural and General Engineers purchasers of machinery from the concerns mentioned always will be assured of an adequate supply of parts to meet any emergency.

NATIONAL SEWER PIPE COMPANY'S POSITION STRONG

Class "A" Stock to be Made Cumulative With $2.40 Dividend

After making due provision for depreciation, income taxes and dividends, the net earnings of the National Sewer Pipe Company for the year ended October 31, 1929, amounted to $294,465 as against $267,458 in the previous year and were equal to $4.61 on the common stock. The dividends on the Class "A" stock consumed $48,000, as against no provision for any similar payment in the previous year, and there was then a surplus of $246,465 a compared with $267,458 in 1928.

In view of what may be considered the sound liquid position of the company, the directors late in the month of November declared the regular dividend on the Class "A" stock of 60 cents per share and also a dividend on the common stock of the company of $2.00 per share, both to be paid on December 16 to shareholders of record December 10, 1929.

Ryland H. New, the president of the company, announces that it is the intention of the directors to commence paying quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share on the common stock on March 15 next, and that, at the forthcoming annual meeting, in order to protect the interests of both classes of stock, the shareholders will be asked to approve the making of the non-cumulative dividends on the Class "A" stock cumulative at the rate of $2.40 per share per annum, payable quarterly.

The net working capital was increased during the year to $949,112 from $515,677, the ratio of quick assets to immediate liabilities being on a basis of 8 to 1.

The company has $450,000 out on call loans, an item that did not appear in the previous report. Accounts receivable less reserve for bad debts stood at $232,942, an increase of $7,256. Inventory of merchandise and supplies stood at $349,288, a decrease of $72,840 from the figure of a year ago.

Accounts payable and accrued charges stood at $101,353, a decrease of $51,792. Taxes were increased by about $5,000 to $25,425.

Income and Surplus Account
(Years Ending Oct. 31)

	1929	1928
Net earnings aft. dep. ...	$319,890	$290,541
Less: Income tax	25,425	23,083
	$294,465	$267,458
Div. on Class "A"	48,000	......
Surplus for year	$246,465	$267,458

Dominion Bridge Co. Business Increases

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The stock market may have crashed, but apparently it has not affected the volume of business being received by Dominion Bridge Company. In the past seven days it has received the contract to supply the steel for the new Aldred building, which is at present in course of construction in Montreal. Added to this the company still has a great deal of work to do on its International Nickel contract, which calls for delivery of 35,000 tons of steel

Further it has the T. Eaton building and a score of smaller jobs. All in all the company has sufficient business on its books to keep its plants operating for some months to come.

LITTLE HEADWAY MADE BY CANADA IN IMMIGRATION

40% of Influx is Continually Lost to U.S.A.

1929 SLIPS BACK

But September Shows Phenomena of Comings and Goings at Border

Immigration into Canada for the first nine months of the year is now behind the 1928 figure, according to information received from Ottawa by The Financial Post. Up until August, 1929, every month of the year showed an increase over the corresponding figure for 1928, but a drop of 10,300 in August, has put a substantial crimp in the 1929 total. There was, however, an extraordinary influx of United States residents to Canada during September.

The drop in August is doubtless due to a lack of demand for farm laborers who last year came in in large numbers to help Canada harvest her bumper crop.

Total immigration for the first nine months of the year amounts to 143,947 as against 146,382 for the similar period a year ago. Immigration figures however, are usually compiled in twelve month periods corresponding with the dominion fiscal year which ends March 31. For the first six months of the current fiscal year, immigration amounted to 120,338 as against 123,713 a year ago. Practically all immigration into Canada takes place during the months between March and September inclusive.

Trend of Migration

The following table show clearly the trend of immigration during the last two and one-half years:

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS
(Fiscal Years Ended Mar. 31)

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
April	35,441	26,983	29,113
May	23,941	23,641	26,616
June	18,052	20,303	22,021
July	12,288	15,783	16,465
August	10,242	25,340	15,022
Sept.	9,061	11,663	11,101
October	9,433	8,041	.....
November	5,904	6,844	.....
December	4,566	5,515	.....
January	3,692	4,164	.....
February	4,312	4,634	.....
March	14,665	14,811	.....
	151,597	167,722	*120,338

* Six months only.

However, Canada still continues to lose about half her increase each month, to the United States. Although the fiscal years do not exactly jibe (the United States fiscal year ends on June 30) a check-up of the United States records, shows that about 40 per cent of our annual immigration is offset by migrations to the United States. For the year ended June 30, 1929, the United States report that nearly 65,000 Canadians entered the United States. For the year ending March 31, our total immigration was only 167,000.

Present Flow Heavy

On a month by month basis, the figures are even worse. In September, 1929, approximately 11,100 people entered Canada as immigrants, while in the same month, 9,302 Canadians took up residence in the United States. In August, 15,000 came in and 7,400 went across the U.S. border. In July, 16,466 entered from all countries, while 5,670 departed to the United States.

A few Canadians and American residents continue to dribble back to Canada across the border, these being included, of course, in Canadian immigration statistics. These are segregated by United States authorities, and show that for the twelve months ending June 30, 1929, 2,706 persons emigrated from the United States to Canada as against a movement in the other direction, of 64,440. For the same period in 1928, 2,529 persons came to Canada from the United States, and 73,154 left Canada for that republic.

A remarkable influx of persons came from the United States during September, doubtless reflecting a falling off in employment in cities along the border. In that month over 1,000 persons migrated from the U.S.A. to Canada which is about 40 per cent of the total number to come during the years of 1928 and 1929, and more than half the number for the entire year 1927.

Montreal Airplane Club Reports Successful Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Light Aeroplane Club made substantial progress during the year ended October 31, 1929. At the annual meeting it was pointed out that 21 new members had been elected during the year, bringing the total to 125. Of the 1,093 flying hours recorded during the twelve months' period, dual instruction accounted for 420, while 403 were devoted to solo practice and 214 hours in test flights.

Finances of the club were increased through various sources. New members' fees totalled $920, subscriptions for permanent quarters, $7,650; aircraft exhibition, $5,556; air pageant, $2,500, and $4,000 was received as a special donation from the Advertising Club of Montreal for the purchase of a Gypsy Moth plane.

Revenue from flying operations comprised flying fees, $10,872; rental of hangars, $211; prizes $205, and government grant for certificates issued, $2,300.

With the opening of the new Harbor Bridge and further improvement of St. Hubert air port, it is expected that the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club will experience a satisfactory year in 1930.

FAMOUS PLAYERS PROPERTY TANGLE IS UNRAVELLED

Nathanson States Royal Bank Interested in Scheme

CASE IS ADJOURNED

Famous Players Left as Owners of Rear Portion of Valuable Property

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Proceedings instituted by Famous Players Canadian Corporation against N. L. Nathanson, former managing director, have been adjourned for three weeks, with the possibility of a settlement being reached out of court.

Famous Players was seeking to secure possession of a property which it claimed was acquired by Nathanson for the account of the corporation. The titles to the property are presently in the name of the Montreal Trust Company.

In reply to these claims, Mr. Nathanson stated that particulars of the purchase of a property on St. Catherine Street, Montreal, as part of a large theatre and office building scheme, were known at the time by the directors of Famous Players. He pointed out that it was not until he had severed his connection with the corporation that any suggestion was made that the land in question had been purchased for the corporation.

Royal Bank Interested

Further, in consequence of the connection of the Royal Bank in the financing of the scheme, he declared that it would be impossible for him to convey the property to Famous Players. This latter statement throws some light on the resignation of Sir Herbert Holt from the board of directors of Famous Players Canadian Corporation.

It is stated that an offer of $2,500,000 was made for a site on which Christ Church Cathedral is located, where it was tentatively planned to build a hotel, fronting on St. Catherine Street, with accommodation for a theatre at the rear. The scheme was abandoned when the property could not be purchased.

However, during the summer of 1928, Mr. Nathanson states that he conceived idea of forming a a syndicate to develop a plan which, among other purposes, would provide a site for a theatre for Famous Players Corporation.

Carried Out Plans

Although he had no mandate from the corporation, he went ahead with his plans, believing that the corporation was unable to finance the capital expenditure involved. He intended, however, to give first opportunity of acquiring the theatre site on a rental basis, to the corporation.

After the Christ Church Cathedral scheme was dropped, Mr. Nathanson says a search was made for other properties and finally options were taken on a property near Stanley Street and on another property in the rear. He claims that there was a property in the block selected that could not be purchased because of an existing option and, it was decided to interest the Royal Bank in the undertaking, since the bank owned a property at St. Catherine and Stanley Streets.

As the plans for the whole undertaking could not be completed before the original option expired, Mr. Nathanson believed that the property ceased to be of any further interest to Famous Players. He decided, however, to go on with his plans and approached the Royal Bank with another scheme which would take in the Bank property as well as the adjoining property previously included in the undertaking, with the possibility of later acquiring the properties in the rear.

The bank finally agreed to finance the plan to the extent of $450,000 provided it could exercise some control by having the titles taken in the name of the Montreal Trust Company. This was done and plans were prepared for an office building to embrace the Royal Bank property and the building a passageway to the rear, to serve as an entrance to a theatre.

Kept Purchase Separate

It was understood, Mr. Nathanson states, that the purchase would be kept separate, and the comptroller of Famous Players was notified that the St. Catherine Street property had been purchased by interests connected with the Royal Bank and not on account of the Corporation, since the bank already owned a property of 50 foot frontage on St. Catherine Street.

On April 11, 1929, directors of the corporation confirmed the purchase of the property at the rear, though Nathanson claims they knew at that time of arrangements made whereby the remaining property was acquired in the name of Nathanson. He states that he is now willing to take over the other property now standing in the name of the corporation—denying that an injunction has been justified or that he has any intention of disposing of the property to the disadvantage of Famous Players.

EASTERN STEEL PRODUCTS EARNS $5.00 ON COMMON

This Said to be Result of Operations During Past Year

Eastern Steel Products brought its fiscal period to a close with November 30 and the results, it is said by insiders, will be entirely satisfactory to shareholders when the annual report is presented. Earnings available for the common will prove to be equivalent, it is asserted, to about $5.00 per share, which will compare with $3.85 per share in the previous year.

The company's three plants located in Toronto, Montreal and Preston have all operated throughout the twelve months at a high level of their capacity and the demand for their products is reported to have been well up to expectations.

CONTRACT AWARDED TO FOUNDATION CO.

Will Erect Super Structure of New Aldred Building

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Foundation Company of Canada, Limited, has secured the contract for construction of the superstructure of the 23 story Aldred building, to be erected on Place d'Armes, Montreal. The terms of the contract call for completion of the building not later than December 1, 1930. Anglin-Norcross is completing the foundation work, while Dominion Bridge Company is supplying the steel for the building.

Good progress is being made with other orders on the Foundation Company's books. A comparatively small amount of work remains to be done on the Ghost development for the Calgary Power Company, while good headway has been made on the addition to Northern Electric Company's plant in Montreal.

Erection of the paper mill for Mersey Paper Company in Nova Scotia is practically finished.

Earnings Are Satisfactory

Earnings are understood to be satisfactory to date, and compare favorably with those of last year. For the twelve months ended April 30, 1929, earnings of Foundation Company totalled $227,760, or the equivalent of $2.46 a share on the 84,600 shares of common stock presently outstanding.

The company was formerly controlled by the Foundation Company of New York, but in February, 1929, these holdings were acquired by a Canadian investment banking house and offered publicly in Canada.

Later, the capital structure was revised and now consists solely of the present issue of common stock on which an annual dividend of $1 is paid. The stock is listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

HALIFAX SHIPYARDS SECURE CONTRACTS

Besco Subsidiary Has Enough Work for Several Months

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Halifax Shipyards Limited, direct subsidiary of the British Empire Steel Corporation, was the successful tenderer for three contracts, which, with other work on hand, will keep the plant busy well into next year.

The contracts are to repair the tankers Victolite and Imperoyal, of the Imperial Oil fleet, and the Italian Concordia.

Halifax Shipyards competed against American yards, Canadian Vickers and the Davey Shipbuilding and Repairing Company.

Several Weeks Work

Work on the Victolite will take from two to three weeks to complete, the job including machinery overhauling and hull repairs. Hull repairs will be done on the Imperoyal, as well as rearranging her accommodation. This job will occupy one month. The Concordia grounded lately in the St. Lawrence and fractured her stern frame and lost her rudder. A new frame of cast steel is being made for the vessel. The company's wrecking steamer has been despatched to Quebec to tow the Concordia to Halifax.

Property Corporation
OF CANADA LIMITED
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1409 Peel St., Montreal
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Chester M. Martin, Gen. Sales Man.

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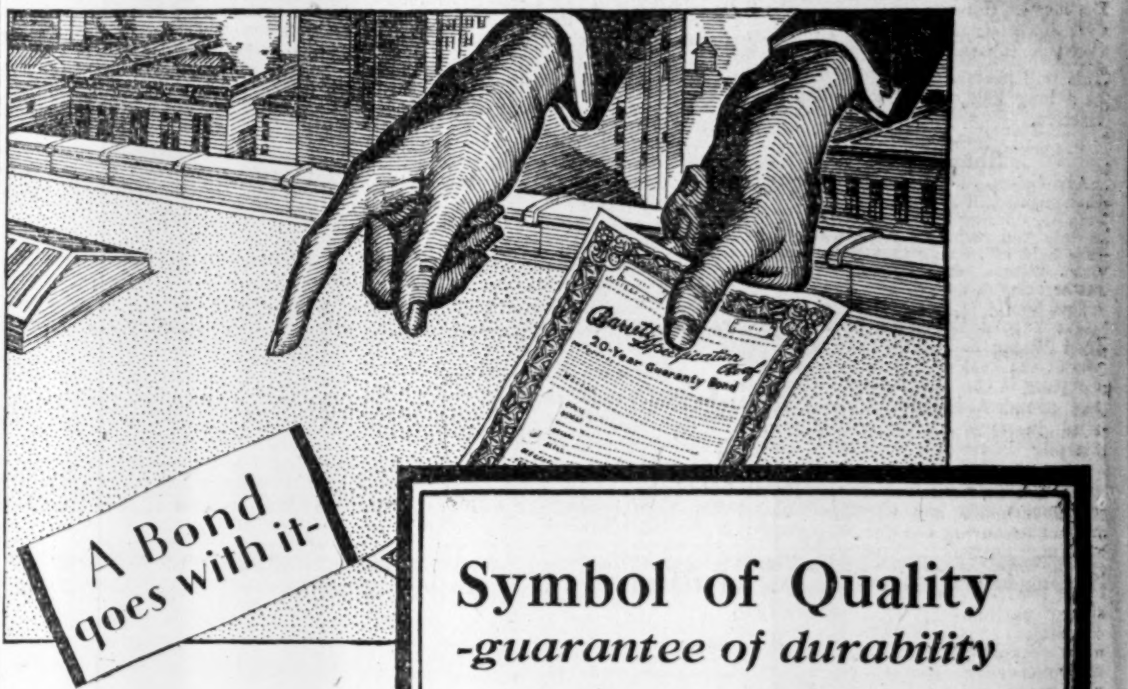
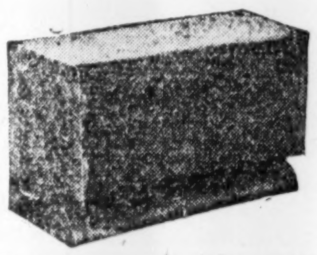


Before the bond is issued the Barrett Inspector who co-operates with the Barrett Approved Roofers checks results by cutting several strips from the roof and examining cross-sections for workmanship and quantity of materials used.

Barrett Holt Roof Connections—a patented device used where drain-pipes, air-vents, flag-poles, tank-supports, etc., pass through the roof deck. Water-tight expansion joints overcome all the defects of both rigid- and loose-joint leader connections. Holt Connections are made for roofs of every type.



Flashings are sensitive parts of any roof. Barrett Flashing Blocks and Forms are now bonded for 20 or 10 years and Barrett Elastigum Flashings are guaranteed by Barrett for 10 years when used with Barrett Specification Bonded Roofs. Barrett Approved Roofers will gladly tell you about these improved features of Barrett Roofing Service.

Symbol of Quality
-guarantee of durability

OWNERS of Barrett Pitch, Felt and Gravel Roofs are absolutely protected against repair or maintenance expense by a 20-year bond*—issued by a national bonding company.

But this "bonded period" is not in any case a measure of the roof's life-span or period of usefulness. It is, rather, a symbol of the quality which is built into these famous roofs—for every Barrett Specification Roof is built to perform far beyond the promise of the bond.

It is not surprising that Barrett Roofs outlast ordinary roofs by such a wide margin when you consider that their waterproofing element is specification coal-tar pitch which is preserved by water—thrives on dampness and moisture—and is self-healing.

Architects and engineers all over the Dominion know that service records of 30, 40 and 50 years—**without a penny being spent for repairs**—are a common experience among owners of Barrett Felt and Pitch Roofs, surfaced with gravel or slag.

The Barrett-controlled **Construction and Inspection Service** assures **constant quality**—a roof uniformly weather-proof, fire-resisting, durable.

And Barrett's well-rounded out roof service—which starts with raw materials and ends with finished roofs—goes even further and provides, when desired, the **Roof Construction Units** shown at the left so that the principal "danger-zones" not protected by the roof may be equally weather-tight and trouble-proof.

**The Barrett Company offers also a roof for a certain class of buildings which is bonded for 10 years.*

The Barrett Company
LIMITED
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver
BARRETT FLASHINGS—HOLT ROOF CONNECTIONS
BARRETT SPECIFICATION ROOFS
"The Complete Roof Service"

CABINET SHAKE-UP SEES T.A. CRERAR IN RAILWAY JOB

Ottawa is Staggered by Changes in Government

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The capital is in the grip of the first great political earthquake which has occurred since 1926, when the present Mackenzie King administration was formed. On all sides are evidences of the extent to which the shakeup may go. Cabinet re-organization is under way with a vengeance and it will be an altered and rejuvenated ministry that will face the opposition when the session opens next February.

A few months ago The Post predicted a sweeping cabinet re-organization. The prediction was greeted with polite unbelief. On October 4, last, the statement was made that well grounded rumors were current of the early retirement, for reasons of health, of Mr. Robb. It was well-known, then, to those in close touch with political events at Ottawa that Mr. Robb's health had been seriously impaired in the session of 1928: that he had never recovered, and must soon retire. Since then Mr. Robb has died and his private secretary has told of the struggle he made to carry on under the severe handicap of failing health. On the same date it was stated that Hon. T. A. Crerar would be the next cabinet recruit. Last week the statement was made that an important addition from the west would be made.

Crerar Agreed

It may now be stated, authoritatively, that Mr. Crerar has been approached by the Prime Minister and has agreed to enter the cabinet before the next session of parliament. He will come into the house of commons for a Manitoba seat, probably that of Brandon, now held by Hon. Robert Forke, minister of immigration. Mr. Forke will go to the Senate, filling the vacancy now existing in the Senate representation of the province.

But while Mr. Crerar will replace Mr. Forke as Manitoba's cabinet representative, it is rather clear that he will not take over the Immigration Department. On the contrary he is slated for the Department of Railways and Canals.

What will happen to the Immigration Department is not yet certain. It may be that this problem will not have to be solved immediately. Mr. Forke may be kept on for a few months, and the Senate vacancy held open for him, while a seat is found for Mr. Crerar in one of the other rural ridings of Manitoba. If a rural member can be found, willing to yield his place in parliament to Mr. Crerar, and accept a consideration of less value than the Senate, this course almost certainly will be followed.

May Go to Heenan

But if Mr. Forke is elevated to the red chamber, the most likely disposition of his department will be to attach it to that of Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Immigration.

The re-organization, however, will not stop there. Quebec having lost a major portfolio in finance will receive a major portfolio elsewhere. It is believed that Hon. Peter Veniot, Postmaster General will leave the Post Office department and that his place will be taken by Hon. Fernand Rinfret, present Secretary of State. Mr. Rinfret now holds a junior portfolio but by this exchange would get a major one.

A place for Mr. Veniot will have to be found. Rumors now here point to his receiving the Department of Public Works, now held by Hon. J. C. Elliott, of London, Ont., Mr. Elliott, it is believed would be willing to accept the Senate vacancy for western Ontario.

This would clear the way for the bringing in of a new Ontario man for the Secretaryship of State. And Ottawa has been so staggered by the rapid developments up-to-date that no one has got around as yet to thinking up the likely man for this job.

Views on "Mining"

Mr. Crerar's entry into the Federal government will be taken as a distinct encouragement to the grain handling institutions of western Canada. The Canada Grain Act is to be rewritten in the coming session of parliament. Last session a committee of the House of Commons worked at it for several weeks, recommended a few changes which were made, and finally advised that the entire Act be revised in 1930. Mr. Crerar, as the president of the United Grain Growers Ltd., took an active part in the proceedings, appearng before the committee, and stating in no uncertain terms his viewpoint upon such controversial matters as mixing. He is a supporter of "mixing" and is on record as such. He will, therefore, be a valuable ally of the proponents of the policy of mixing and will be in a position to make his influence felt.

Dominion Stores Buys Can. Packing Co. Chain

Dominion Stores has arranged to purchase 12 retail stores in the Ottawa district from Canadian Packing Co. It is not known yet whether the deal will be financed by cash or the issuance of more stock, although it is said the Dominion Stores could spend the necessary cash without impairing its working position.

The present purchase is the result of Dominion Stores' recent entry into the butcher business. This new diversification is thought to have proved so successful as to encourage an ambitious programme of expansion of which the deal with Canadian Packing is the first large step.

National Steel Car
Corporation Limited

Builders of Passenger Cars—Freight Cars—Street Cars—Air Dump and Industrial Cars of all descriptions. Automobile Chassis Frames and parts—Steel Pressings—Forgings—Drop Forgings—"National" Motor Trucks.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

504 King Street West,
TORONTO, ONT.

621 St. James Street,
MONTREAL, QUE.

Pools Carried Over 52,000,000 Bushels

Final Figures for Fiscal Period Show That on Hand at July 31 of This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Some interesting information concerning the operations of the wheat pool has been made public in the annual report of the Central Selling Agency which was released last week. Total deliveries to the pool amounted to 244,248,200 bushels of wheat, while the pool purchased in addition some 8,854,385 bushels, giving it a total to sell of 253,102,585 bushels. The quantity delivered was 51.3 per cent of the total wheat deliveries, and thus the pool handled, as for several years previously, just over half of the wheat sold by western farmers. In Saskatchewan, where the agitation for a pool made one hundred per cent by legislation, the percentage of pool wheat to total deliveries was 55 per cent, practically the same as in several recent years. In both Alberta and in Manitoba the pool fell short of getting half the wheat, the percentage in Alberta being 45.6 as against practically 50 per cent a couple of years ago. On the other hand there appears to have been some gain in Manitoba which helps to keep the pool percentage of the total practically where it was.

Distribution of sales throughout the year was shown in the following table.

1928	Bushels
September	29,955,000
October	24,962,000
November	22,441,000
December	22,488,000
1929	
January	18,291,000
February	15,682,000
March	15,546,000
April	13,454,000
May	4,510,000
June	20,103,000
July	13,561,000
August	3,751,000
Carryover 31st Augst	48,358,585
	253,102,585

If to the carryover at the end of August is added the quantity sold during August the pool's carryover at the end of July, (at which time carryover figures are usually published), the pool appears to have been 52,000,000 bushels, or exactly half of the 104,000,000 bushels given as the total Canadian carryover at July 31.

In connection with these figures the Central Selling Agency report says:

"These figures should go far to dispel the erroneous impression so much circulated that our policy was to hold up supplies. We were faced this year with the problem of selling into consumptive channels a million bushels of wheat each market day. The competition, however, of Argentine wheat was such as to almost completely drive us from the export market in the latter part of the season."

This statement bears out what The Financial Post has said on several occasions, that the tie-up in the export of Canadian grain was not due to refusal to sell on the part of Canada, but rather to inability to sell on account of Argentine crops. The full extent of the situation is hardly disclosed by the figures above quoted, for decrease in European buying was partly off-set by a large increase in Oriental buying of low grade wheat, while in addition much of such wheat, was sold to Canadian mills for manufacture of flour to be exported to the Orient. Even under those conditions pool sales of wheat during the seven months from February to August inclusive, when the Argentine competition was felt, aggregated something under 87,000,000 bushels, while reference to the report published of the previous year's operations shows a total of 137,000,000 bushels, or fifty million bushels more, sold during the corresponding months of 1928.

A table is published in the report to show the great rapidity with which wheat was delivered to the pool in the early part of the crop year. Two hundred million bushels of the deliveries to the pool were received in the four months from September to December inclusive.

"This," says the report, "was in spite of the efforts of the pools to keep the grain back on the farm by paying farm storage. The use of the combine and truck, the increased efficiency of the railroads, combined with the small value of low grade wheat and a favorable season for the crop movement, created a market situation without precedent."

INTERNAT. PAINTS PLACES COMMON ON DIVIDEND BASIS

Payment of $1 a Share Declared on "A" and "B" Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An initial dividend of $1 a share has been declared on the class "A" and class "B" shares of International Paints (Canada) Limited. This will involve the issuance of $28,000, since there are 20,860 Class "A" shares and 7,140 class "B" shares outstanding. The dividend covers the year of operations ended September 30, 1929, and is payable on December 20 to shareholders of record December 12, 1929.

In addition to the common stock there are issued 28,000 shares of preferred stock of par value $30, on which dividends are paid at the rate of $2.25 or 7½ per cent annually.

The recent dividend declaration is indicative of the progress which the present company has made during its first fiscal year of operation.

Aviation Aids Sales

Sales have been stimulated by a substantial increase in demand for the company's aeroplane paint and other preparations used in the aircraft industry, it is understood that the financial statement which will be published shortly will show earnings equal to about $4 a share on the common stock.

International Paints was incorporated in 1928 to acquire all the issued shares of National Varnish Company of Canada and the Holland Varnish Company, Limited. The company is one of a group of international concerns and is controlled by International Paint and Composition Company, Limited, of London, England.

Represents Large Group

This group is one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of marine paint in the world, and last year supplied about one third of world requirements of ship and bottom paints.

However, in addition to its marine sales, the Canadian company has developed its sales and output of aeroplane paints and specialties widely. The outlook for this division is favorable in view of the rapid growth of aviation and the expansion being undertaken by the aircraft industry in Canada.

The Class "A" common stock is listed on the Montreal curb market while the "B" shares, which have full voting privileges, have not been publicly offered.

Robinson Cone Pays Bonus

Robinson Consolidated Cone Co. has declared a bonus of 25 cents per share as well as the regular quarterly dividend of thirty-seven and a half cents on its common stock, of which 49,997 shares are outstanding.

C. W. Lindsay Establishes Third Branch in Montreal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Indicative of the progress made by C. W. Lindsay & Co. during the current fiscal year, a new branch has been opened in Montreal bringing the total number operated in the city up to three. Other showrooms and sub agencies are maintained in Three Rivers, Cornwall, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston and other points throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Though the last fiscal period ended February 28, 1929, resulted in record sales and earnings, it is reported that sales during the current year have shown a further increase to date.

In the last fiscal period, which covered fourteen months operations, net earnings amounted to $302,750 or the equivalent of $6.15 a share on the common stock. A quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents a share on the common has been maintained since December 1, 1928.

PLANT OPERATIONS OF CAN. COTTONS SHOW BETTERMENT

Substantial Volume of Small Orders Speeds Production

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operations at the plants of Canadian Cottons, Limited, are thought to be slightly improved and while the situation in the industry is still unsatisfactory there has been some betterment recently noted. Though buyers are still holding back from making large committments, there has been a steady volume of small orders which in the aggregate are keeping the mills fairly busy.

Whether Canadian Cottons will improve on last year's earnings remains to be seen. For the first six months of the current fiscal year there was little appearance of any improvement. However, with a more cheerful tone apparent in the market for cotton goods the company may turn in a better report at the end of the fiscal year March 31, 1930.

Last Year Was Poor

Last year was one of the poorest in many years. Though sales were maintained at a higher rate than those of the previous year, price cutting brought net earnings down to $225,947 or the equivalent, after all deductions, of $1.30 a share on the common stock. Against this a dividend of 8 per cent is being paid, an indication that the company's affairs are showing some improvement.

The outlook for Canadian textile companies is further brightened by the probability that no modification will be made in the customs regulation requiring that goods entering Canada at British preferential rates must contain 50 per cent Empire labor or material. Lancashire cotton interests have contended that they cannot manufacture the cheaper grades of cotton goods to meet the 50 per cent requirements owing to high costs of raw material and difficulties attendant on manufacturing goods for the Canadian market from Empire grown cottons.

Afford Some Protection

If the present regulations remain in force it will afford some protection to the Canadian manufacturer from the sale of goods manufactured abroad at low cost and sold in Canada at prices which render competition severe.

Canadian Cottons has maintained its present dividend rate of 8 per cent since 1921, and there has been no intimation of any change in the amount of this distribution.

The shares of the company are closely held, though recent transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange have been in the neighborhood of 85 at which price the stock yeilds over 9 per cent.

Manufacturers' Life Increases Business

An increase of $4,018,797 in new assurances is announced by Manufacturers Life for the ten months ending October 31, 1929, as compared to the same period last year. During this period new assurances totalled $81,305,849 as compared with $77,287,052 in 1928.

New investments made by Manufacturers Life to October 31 aggregate $15,578,509, in which is included advances made to policyholders under the automatic policy loan privilege. Bonds purchased have a face value of $4,072,357.

Heads B.C. Bond Men

BRIG.-GEN. H. F. McDONALD, newly elected president of the British Columbia Bond Dealers' Association, which is affiliated with the Canadian Investment Bankers' Association. Brig.-Gen. McDonald is a director of R. P. Clark & Co. of Vancouver.

HIGHER EARNINGS BY WEST. STEEL IN CURRENT YEAR

Management Reports Business Running Better Than Last Year

Management of Western Steel Products reports that earnings so far this year have been running well over the corresponding period in 1928 when the company earned its preferred dividend over six times, according to information sent out by James Richardson and Sons of Winnipeg. Their report also states that sales in October this year are understood to have shown a 25 per cent increase over October last year.

Prospects for next year in this industry are as good, if not better, than they were at the beginning of 1929, and the company has considerable business in view which it is satisfied will materialize next season. The concern manufactures a widely diversified line of sheet metal products which are essential to the general progress of the country, and James Richardson and Sons foresee a future of prosperity for it.

For the year ended December 31, 1928, the company earned $39.74 per share on the preferred stock, which is equivalent to over six times dividend requirements, and the earnings per share on the common stock, after providing for preferred dividends, depreciation and all prior charges, amounted to $4.01.

P. T. Legare Company Reports Sales Increase

Sales of P. T. Legare Co. for the first eight months of the current fiscal year are reported to show an increase of approximately $150,000 over the corresponding period of 1928. Fall business is also reported to be good.

Increased sales are partly a result of the company's addition to its sales facilities by the opening of a four-storey-and-basement store on the corner of St. Hubert and Belanger streets, Montreal, with a view to increasing earnings.

MERSEY MACHINES MAKE FIRST RUN IN NEW PLANT

Commercial Production is Expected in Two Weeks' Time

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Mersey Paper Company has produced its first roll of newsprint. The first paper machine was tuned up and turned over on November 28; a second machine has been installed already, giviing a total productive capacity of 250 tons a day when the mill comes into production on December 14, the date of the formal opening of the plant.

Completion of the Mersey mill marks the culmination of nearly two years work and production from the plants represents the first newsprint to be manufactured in Nova Scotia. The project has been conceived and executed by I. W. Killam, of Royal Securities Corporation, and financing by this organiation may be expected in the near future.

Is Favorably Located

Mersey Paper is favorably located as regards its shipments to United States ports. It is situated on tide water about 480 miles from New York, and shipping costs can consequently be kept at a low rate. The company's own steamer which is being specially constructed in England at a cost of $450,000 has ben successfully launched and delivery is expected early in 1930.

This vessel will have a capacity of 4,300 tons of paper and will form one of fleet which will be used to transport Mersey's newsprint to United States markets.

The wood supply of the company will come from two sources, namely, from the company's own lands which are extensive and from certain Crown lands from which pulpwood is to be sold by the Government on a stumpage basis. Rates have been established on a sliding scale basis for ten year periods, beginning with $1 a cord for the first ten years.

Big Power Development

Power is obtained from a hydro-electric development on the Mersey River which has been constructed by the Nova Scotia Power Commission. The combined turbine capacity of this development will be 28,000 horsepower, which will be produced from three plants installed at Upper Lake Falls, Lower Lake Falls and Big Falls.

The outlook for the company appears favorable, though naturally it is yet too early to form any estimate of its earning power. Indications point to the mill being a fairly low cost producer, strategically located as regards export of its products, while it is understood that a substantial portion of output has been contracted for by American publishers.

National Grocers Co. Buys St. Kitts' Firm

National Grocers Co. of Toronto is reported to have completed negotiations to take over F. R. Parnell Co., wholesale grocers of St. Catharines. This deal has been discussed by the two firms for some time and it is understood now to have gone through pending final arrangements.

Parnell Co. will be the 26th wholesale grocery business to be absorbed into National Grocers which started in 1925 as a merger of 25 wholesalers.

HAMILTON BRIDGE COMPANY
LIMITED
Designers, Fabricators and Erectors
of every class of
Structural Steel Work
Head Office and Works:
HAMILTON - CANADA

A Fine Christmas Selection

FOR those who smoke—all famous brands of Tucketts cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos in bright Christmas wrappings. They are sure to please, because the man who smokes appreciates the brands he knows and likes best.

TUCKETTS MARGUERITE
Individually foil-wrapped
10c each
Special prices for decorated Christmas boxes of 10, 25 and 50 cigars.

BUCKINGHAM
"throat-easy"
CIGARETTES
Standard packages in attractive Christmas containers
4 Packages of 20 - $1.00
Tins of 50 - - - .60
Tins of 100 - - - 1.20

TUCKETTS PREFERRED PANETELAS
Individually foil-wrapped or plain
2 for 25c
Special prices for decorated Christmas boxes of 10, 25 and 50 cigars.

HERBERT TAREYTON
London Mixture
In humidor glass jars with ribbon and greeting card.
½-lb. jar—$1.50
1-lb. jar—$3.00

TUCKETTS
CIGARS · CIGARETTES · TOBACCOS
At all dealers in bright Christmas wrappings
7-29

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL COMPANY LIMITED

DR. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1929 CR.

DR.	
TO DIVIDENDS	$1,661,136.18
TO BALANCE AS PER BALANCE SHEET	3,500,058.52
	$5,161,194.70

CR.		
BY NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR, INCLUDING DIVIDENDS FROM ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, AFTER DEDUCTING ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES AND MAKING PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION AND INCOME TAX		$2,073,977.46
BY BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD FROM LAST ACCOUNT	$3,360,383.74	
DEDUCT: BONUS OF 25c. PER SHARE DECLARED 18th, DECEMBER 1928	273,166.50	3,087,217.24
		$5,161,194.70

BALANCE SHEET 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1929

ASSETS

REAL ESTATE, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, GOODWILL, ETC. LESS DEPRECIATION	$5,412,532.29
SHARES IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS	5,219,717.89
STOCKS ON HAND AT COST	5,755,679.87
SUNDRY DEBTORS (Less Provision for Doubtful Debts) AND DEBIT BALANCES, INCLUDING ASSOCIATED COMPANIES	2,150,646.68
CASH IN BANK AND ON HAND	504,622.89
	$19,043,199.62

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

(Signed) **SHAUGHNESSY,**
(Signed) **E. LAUSTER,** } DIRECTORS

LIABILITIES

DOMINION GOVERNMENT: BALANCE OF SALES TAX CLAIM			$929,000.00
SUNDRY CREDITORS AND CREDIT BALANCES, INCLUDING ASSOCIATED COMPANIES			907,670.84
DIVIDEND PAYABLE 15th OCTOBER, 1929			415,307.70
SHAREHOLDERS ACCOUNT:—			
Capital Stock:			
Authorized—1,500,000 Shares without nominal or par value, divided into 1,000,000 Voting Shares and 500,000 Non-Voting Shares			
Issued — 969,480 Voting Shares		$10,958,000.00	
123, 435 Non-Voting Shares		2,440,700.00	
		$13,398,700.00	
Surplus:			
Accumulated Surpluses of former Companies	$1,296,462.56		
Profit and Loss Account	3,500,058.52		
	$4,796,521.08		
Deduct: Dominion Government Sales Tax Claim in respect of the years 1922-1928	$1,404,000.00	3,392,521.08	16,791,221.08
			$19,043,199.62

CONTINGENT LIABILITY:- In respect of Guarantee of 20-year 6% Debenture Stock of Robert McNish & Company Limited.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books of the Company and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

(SIGNED) DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS
AUDITORS

MONTREAL, 29th NOVEMBER 1929.

UP TO EXCHANGES TO SET STANDARDS FOR THEIR MEMBERS

Majority of Brokers Operate on Very High Standards

The following letter from an experienced mining broker of many years standing is one of the most interesting of scores received by The Financial Post since the inauguration of its series of articles on mining finance in Canada. It is replete with information of valuable character and closes with a suggestion that The Financial Post is glad to support. The suggestion, in short, is that stock exchange practice can best be raised to a high level through the efforts of the exchanges themselves. —Editor, The Financial Post.

Editor, The Financial Post:

I have read with surpassing interest your articles and criticism anent the financing of Canadian Mines and in particular with regard to the business policy of certain unnamed firms which are, however, known to every experienced broker in Canada.

You have opened up in a very frank and admirable manner what may be readily admitted to be the outstanding problem before all stock exchange government boards, not only in Canada, but all over the world. After more than twenty years very close association with one prominent exchange and with some knowledge of the inner workings of several other similar institutions, I am doubtful as to whether any hard and fast regulations have ever been drafted to successfully and completely eliminate the practices to which you so rightly take exception.

A number of obvious but impracticable remedies suggest themselves. The elimination of margin trading would strike a blow at national and international credit relations which form in themselves no small part of modern civilization. If a man owns $10,000 worth of any security of recognized value, it is his right to borrow a lesser amount from any lender, bank or otherwise, at a rate of interest to be mutually determined, provided, of course, that he can find such a lender ready and willing to advance such funds on that security. The arbitrary prohibition of short-selling is almost equally a blow at established business relations which have been built up through centuries of practice. I made a contract with an oil company for three year's supply of fuel oil at a price. I could not use it in less than that time, nor could I store it for future use. That oil company could not supply me (and several hundred other similar users) with the quantity we would use in three years, for immediate delivery, but they believed they could secure it themselves at various times during the future, at any time we required delivery, at prices below their contact with us. Therefore, they sold short to us.

Short selling of securities in any of the markets of the world is recognized as entirely ethical, but the practice which is in my opinion unethical is the deliberate assuming of an important position in the market directly opposed to the interests of customers. Such a policy is not only opposed to the customers' interests, with and to whom the broker has assumed in many instances the position of financial counsel, but constitutes a very real unfair competition for other brokerage houses to meet, houses which will not countenance practice of that kind. The argument that it is necessary, for two reasons; first, so that the house short interest may take up the slack when the expected market break comes; and second, because the business offering is so great that it cannot be financed, except by the house taking an important stand in the market directly opposed to customers' interests; is no argument at all.

Moreover, it is idle conversation to make the statement, as you suggest has been made by the head of one large house, that news only is published and no recommendations are ever made. Every brokerage house and every floor man working for such houses, makes scores of suggestions and recommendations every day, and 95 per cent of those recommendations are on the long side of the market, no matter how high it may have risen. The majority of traders are inherently "bulls." The higher a market rises, the more excited they become, until accurate analyses of intrinsic values come to mean nothing to them. The house with a heavy overhead requires orders—and it is up to the floor men to get them, quite irrespective of customers' interests. After a long and frequently unwarranted rise, instead of warning customers of the dangerous position of the market, the heads of the house, perhaps through so-called special partners, assume an important short position in the market, thereby making it highly profitable to themselves (or the house) to do everything in their power to accelerate the break in market prices, when it inevitably arrives, to the disadvantage of all long customers. The policy of that house is probably quite legal, but I should say it was decidedly unethical.

The established policies of such a house are, in my opinion, not only unethical in its relations to customers, but constitute very unfair competition to other houses. Experience has demonstrated that a certain extent of accommodation can be extended without overstepping fair business risks. Houses of long standing gain a very accurate idea of the limit of safety, and usually the larger the business, the lower is that limit calculated. While it is impossible to arbitrarily fix any exact percentage of coverage, which depends upon the nature of the securities carried and also to some extent upon the character and standing of the individual customer; and the standard of margin requirements is almost altogether a matter controlled by individual houses; yet the New York Stock Exchange takes special cognizance of the matter when in the rules and regulations as promulgated by the Governors, the statement is made that the carrying of an account in an under-margined condition may be considered as an act detrimental to the best interests of the exchange.

Marginal requirements vary acording to the policies of individual houses doing business on what may be called regular lines; such requirements vary from time to time, as well, dependent upon general averages of market prices; frequently general credit conditions affect the requirements promulgated by all regular houses; established rates for money—loans from the great banks and other reservoirs of liquid capital—upon the security of undoubted collateral. The question of what is and what is not good collateral is involved, of course, but my point is that all regular houses carrying on business along lines which experience has proven to be sound and at the same time fair and ethical, are subject to the same general conditions, and their individual requirements for marginal coverage do not vary to any important degree.

Success along regular and sound lines requires generous capital. A seat on at least one of the great exchanges of the country requires to be purchased and maintained—capital which at once loses its liquidity—and scores of other capital expenditures made, all for the purpose of building up a service to compete with other regular houses. Few houses limit the issues which will be carried on margin to those issues which meet their bank's requirements as collateral. The bank's requirements are astonishingly rigid at times too. I know of an instance some years ago when Dominion of Canada bonds (payable in Canada only) were temporarily refused by a New York bank; and only last month a block of Canadian municipals was definitely and permanently refused. Last spring more than one of the greatest banks in Canada refused additional credit on any collateral. Under such conditions business accepted requires to be financed entirely by the house without bank assistance, but the regular house cannot afford to turn down much of such business offering, due to lack of capital resources, without losing prestige and customers. However, all regular houses are faced with similar problems under the same general conditions. Competition is fair, business is conducted on a sound basis, for all customers and with all other regular houses.

However, the situation becomes far different when competition is faced from more or less irregular houses, whose policy permits practices which, while perhaps strictly legal, are not strictly ethical according to the policy of the hundreds of regular houses. For the sake of illustration, let us suppose that the general average of coverage required by a hundred regular houses, is 30 per cent on Class A securities, 40 per cent on Class B securities, 50 per cent on Class C securities, and 100 per cent on Class D securities, the last named probably wildly speculative in character.

A house practicing a more elastic ethical policy offers the unusual accommodation of carrying Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D securities on a 25 per cent margin, advertises widely and secures a huge volume of business. It has been admitted that that house at once begins and before long has assumed a very important market position by going short, either directly or indirectly through special partners, to the indirect disadvantage of customers and in unfair and irregular competition with regular houses.

The great majority of the issues bought and sold by this house are classes C and D, presumably largely speculative and as yet non-dividend paying. Some of them will undoubtedly advance but more of them will decline. On such issues as do advance, the firm is due to lose, and sometimes does lose heavily; but on the other hand, experience has demonstrated that eventually more declines are registered than advances, particularly toward the end of a speculative boom, and the balance of profit in favor of the house short interest is sometimes stupendous. The customer is, of course, charged interest on his open balance, while the house short interest gets off free except in the cases, few in number, of securities paying dividends. Moreover, the volume of capital required to carry hundreds of customers' accounts is small compared to what would be necessary if the same business were carried on regular and non-speculative (so far as the house is concerned) bases.

Many houses finance new properties of promise by the underwriting and distribution of large blocks of stock. After initial distribution the stock is listed and it is usual for the underwriting house to sponsor the market in that stock, establishing and maintaining close quotations at levels depending upon the degree of success of development of the property behind the company. Published news of success may be expected to bring in buying orders and on the other hand disappointing reports will cause selling. However, buying and selling orders on any one day seldom balance and the sponsoring house maintains an account, backed by a certain amount of ear-marked capital, for trading in that stock, taking up the slack one day and letting it out the next, thereby effecting a certain amount of stabilization. A very material part of the value of that stock lies in its initial wide distribution, a reputation for stability in the markets is necessary to maintain the intangible value of that distribution, and it is good business for that house to steadily maintain a market at higher prices than the initial cost to them of that issue, in view of possible future issues to be floated.

Regular houses do not make a practice of interfering with the distribution and established market of a stock sponsored by another house; but the policy of an irregular house, perhaps operating many branches throughout the country, is far different. Any security, including probably hundreds of certificates of such an issue as above mentioned, is accepted as collateral to a weakly-margined open account in other speculative securities. Many of those certificates accepted have more or less lost their individuality or identity, being in street form. Much of that stock, unknown to its technical owners, is sold, being replaced by a stock credit on the books of that house. So much of it is dumped back into the market that the original sponsoring house is unable to maintain a fair price, the intangible value represented by the initial wide distribution is vitiated, the value of that stock as collateral is heavily depleted, the real owner is called for more margin on his thinly margined open account, cannot make good and is sold out. Then and not until then does that unethical house step in and cover that part of its short position created by its own action in indirectly selling its own customer's securities.

Complaint is sometimes made that accounts of special partners receive what may be called preferred service in the execution of orders, to the unfair advantage of customers of a house carrying on a general brokerage business. An example cited is that of a customer, really a partner, though the firm's general books may not disclose that fact, having access to over-night orders over either public or private wires. If the totals of such orders show a marked surplus of selling orders over buying orders, it is logical to expect that orders pouring into the market over other wire systems may approximate a similar percentage of buying and selling orders, and that a recession in prices may quickly follow the opening. There is really nothing to prevent that special partner flashing in a large selling order at the opening, to be covered an hour or two later when the logical depression caused by the plethora of selling orders has eventuated.

This situation is largely obviated in New York by the system whereby specialists rapidly calculate the numbers of market orders to be executed at the opening and arbitrarily name an opening price at which all orders, both buying and selling, shall be filled. Few exchanges, however, are large enough to make this system standard.

Happily a very large majority of brokerage houses possessing stock exchange memberships are operated honestly and on a very high ethical plane. Frankly, I believe your statements and suggestions will be found to apply to astonishingly few firms at all, and to those few to a far less extent than suggested. I believe that the stock brokerage profession, as practised by members of any one of the great exchanges, is conducted on a higher plane of ethics than most other businesses or professions.

It is the policy of the board of governors of every important exchange in the world to insist upon a high degree of integrity in the business of each member. Rigid rules and regulations are drafted, drastic penalties are enforced in cases of transgression, and complaints from other brokers or customers are investigated by the governing board and settled without delay or partiality. Nine out of ten complaints against member brokers are without foundation, and the tenth, when decided against a broker is instantly corrected. I know this to be a fact from expereince on scores of arbitration boards.

There is no doubt a problem exists. It is probably much more important in volume in Toronto than elsewhere in Canada, but never-the-less it exists to a certain extent in connection with every exchange. I do not believe that it has ever been solved nor that it is possible of solution to 100 per cent completion—but there is a remedy which has been and is successful on many exchanges, to a point not far short of 100 per cent.

Short selling cannot be legislated out of existence—it is just as legitimate a form of speculation as buying for the long account—either on the part of a house for its own account or for customers' account. Frequent audits of the books of brokerage houses, either by government auditors or on the authority of the stock exchanges, are invaluable for credit purposes. Incidentally, such systems of audit are enforced today on most exchanges—but they are not in themselves any solution for the problem. Stock exchange governing boards can and do provide quick and drastic redress covering any improper or unfair action on the part of any member broker—but their powers, complete as they are, do not provide any complete remedy for any more or less important deviation from a platform of business integrity, some planks of which may be open to argument.

In my opinion the real remedy and the only solution of the very real problem which you have so ably discussed, is very simple and has already been adopted by most stock exchanges. It is the sustained education, under the direction of all exchange governing boards, of the very small minority of members toward the adoption and maintenance of the extremely high standard of business ethics already practised by the great majority. Such standards of business principle are not only the foundation stones of the oldest and most successful stock brokerage houses in the world, but constitute the very corner stone of the edifice of success of our great British Empire.

BROKER.

Vancouver, B.C.,
Nov. 19, 1929.

Makes Some Suggestions

Editor, The Financial Post:

First let me thank you for your paper and especially your column for small investors. Though I have not availed myself of it, hundreds have and done well.

Second let me say that in reality I have no personal grievance, as, had I sold out on November 27th, I would have done very well. Also I have drawn out nearly twice as much as I put in the mines, but I admit that I am in a very perilous state with not much chance of retrieving myself.

Now as to your articles on the mines and brokers, I quite agree with your stand and hope you will be able to procure some return for the good of all, as I claim good business is good for all.

The effrontery of the broker you quote is collossal, whilst his arguments are so threadbare that I wonder the words stayed together on the sheet.

It is quite evident that there has been a lot of manipulation. How else could a stock like Teck-Hughes sell around $12 when it paid 15 per cent, and below $5 when it is paying 60 per cent.

Again where do the big blocks come from in the off-market days? They usually say "A large estate is being liquidated," oblivious of the fact that large estates are nearly always handled by clever men who will not throw assets away. There are many variations to this. When the Big Crash came and 75,000 shares of International Nickel was dumped immediately after breakfast in one block, they said it was a thinly margined account being cleared up.

The great remedy in my opinion is as follows:

Prohibit marginal trading giving everybody a year to clean up their accounts.

Prohibit short selling. Each sale must be represented by the share certificate.

Prohibit wash sales. Every transaction must be open and subject to inspection if required.

No brokerage house to buy or sell for itself, partners or employees. It would be almost impossible to enforce this as they would use fictitious names and addresses.

All mining companies to issue quarterly statements to all shareholders and to have an annual meeting on a fixed date.

Any individual mining transaction to be probed by the government on a written charge and fee.

Sworn monthly statement to be made by all brokers as to sales and shares held. If required returns to be made weekly or even daily in panics (New York is doing this right now.)

SPECULATOR.

Edmonton, Alberta.

And Some More Suggestions

Editor, The Financial Post:

The public are indebted to you for taking up the question of short selling and bucketing by brokers. I do not think however that much is to be gained by personal attacks on individual brokers, as possibly if placed in a similar position many of their critics might have done the same for the temptation to make money is strong with most of us.

We, as Canadians, have a great country with a heritage of vast natural resources which need development, and if we are to obtain the necessary capital we must show a much cleaner sheet than we have done in the past, and show the world that no matter what is the condition or practice elsewhere, in Canada at least, an investor can expect a fair deal and a run for his money.

In a speculative enterprise such as mining, oil, etc., one should expect to take a chance on the property values turning out favorably or the reverse, but surely no one can be expected to take an additional chance on double-dealing by promoters or brokers.

The letter from a broker defending short selling is an insult to public intelligence and if what he states is true, the ethics of the mining exchange that permits such transactions must be at a very low ebb.

It is idle to suggest the public can do much short selling. They have no facilities or information to enable them to combine and act quickly, whereas the broker at the end of the days' trading have all necessary information to enable them to make a haul, if they wish to lend themselves to it.

I cannot agree with you however that any sufficient remedy can come from the members of the stock exchanges. It is unreasonable to expect that members of an exchange and many of whom see no wrong in exploiting the public on the principal that all's fair in love and war, I say it is unreasonable that they should be the persons appointed to bring about such stringent reforms as are required to remedy existing abuses.

The brokers are not the only people to blame for conditions as we find them. The public themselves and their representatives in parliament are quite as much to blame, for while the government will not permit a lottery which involves anywhere from twenty-five cents to one dollar and is of no consequence, yet the appointed guardians see thousands of people done out of their savings by members of exchanges and do nothing. It is therefore up to Parliament to act and act promptly.

I submit that what we require is an over-riding Federal Act, under the criminal code, making short selling of shares illegal within the Dominion of Canada, with severe penalties for infringement.

I think that we can safely say that the market value of shares would be regulated quite as well by public demand as by any process of short selling by price smashing brokers.

Furthermore we urgently need an over-riding Federal Act under the criminal code regarding the formation of companies to which all charters issued in the various provinces should conform. The act should stipulate (1) That no shares be offered to the public or subscription received until the complete prospectus has been published in one or more of the leading daily papers published in the capital city of each of the provinces where subscription is invited. (2) The prospectus should set forth fully the directorate with address and occupation, the total capital authorized and amount already issued before the appeal to the public is made, and the actual facts concerning the previous issue, what paid for, and to whom, etc. (3) No issue should be allowed to go to allotment unless the money asked for is subscribed and in the event it is not subscribed within a reasonable period, then the money should be returned to the subscribers at the expense of the company. This is perhaps one of the most important provisions as neglect of it has probably caused more loss than anything else. At present most mining companies take what they can get and proceed on undertakings without sufficient money to carry out their intentions and the result is serious loss for investors and a black eye generally on the business itself. (4) Before the publication of any prospectus the name should be submitted to an official (or board) of the Dominion Government with offices at the capital city of each province for his inspection and approval, such official to be properly sworn and bonded and not permitted to receive any inducement than his salary. It should be also the duty of this official on proper evidence being submitted to proceed against any offenders under the criminal code.

What we do not want is a conference between the various provinces on the matter, for if this is entered into any reform is killed before it starts, as counsel will argue with counsel till doomsday with no result.

CANADA.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
Nov., 1929.

Demands Royal Commission

Editor, The Financial Post:

I have read with interest the article in your last edition stating that the Toronto Standard Mining Exchange plan to have an audit of the Exchange's dealings. This, Mr. Editor, is not what the investing public want at all. Nothing short of a Royal Commission is going to do them, and after that Government supervision, and until that is done there are millions of dollars of Canadian money that would go into legitimate mining that will never get there. Even if the Exchange puts through this audit, do you know of anyone that really expects them to uncover anything. If the government would put through a little business legislation to protect Canadians against themselves, they would be doing a real service instead of allowing a few men to retard indefinitely the mining industry of the country. There are a few questions I would like to ask, and some of your readers can answer them.

Now that the Sherritt-Gordon annual report has been delayed about three months, during which time the stock dropped continually, and then after the copy went to the printer it was recalled to make some alterations, at which time the sale of this stock jumped to the high total of 48,000 to 50,000 shares in a single day.

Can anyone tell me who is holding this stock now?; is there anybody expects during the next six months to hear that lovely tune about rushing construction and production early in 1930 that the paid dopesters sang so beautifully when the stock was selling at $9.80 a share? If the present holders were to pay in full and call the certificates would it speed up production or would that have to wait till the new holders tired and returned the stock to the proper people at the right price? Is there anybody living who does not think that the mine would then blossom forth like the proverbial rose, if so, and he will state his connections in your column, I will forward him ten shares of fully paid-up Sherritt-Gordon stock.

ADMIRER.

Assiniboia, Sask.,
Nov. 26, 1929.

Not to End Mining Speculation But Give Speculation a Chance

"Speculation in mining shares is essential to the development of Canadian mining," remarked one of Canada's leading banking authorities this week. "It has been my experience that a boom in mining stocks helps to quicken prospecting activity and to draw capital from outside the country. For that reason I do not think we want to put any curb on speculation—or gambling if you want to call it that—by the general public in mining stocks."

"But speculation and thievery do not necessarily go together," went on the banker. "I think it is possible to have speculation in mining shares on a basis that will give the public a fair chance of making some money."

This banker condemned bucketing of customers' orders; easy listing of stocks that have not had adequate distribution; misuse of customers' margin money and other evils that have crept into mining finance in Canada.

His attitude is similar to that of The Financial Post in its present campaign against knavery and chicanery in mining speculation in Canada. The Financial Post has no intention of campaigning against speculation in mining, either on the long or short side; it is not opposed to marginal trading, regulated so as to give the speculator a fair chance. While The Post is pleased to publish from its readers many letters suggesting abolition of marginal trading and short selling, it does not subscribe to all the viewpoints expressed. To bring honesty and fair dealing into the present system of mining finance will be enough.

Chiselling Each Order; Running Decoy Houses, Evils Demanding Attention

(Continued from page 1)

that he was doing good, constructive work, has been used on the sales floor to do the "come on" work. When he expressed surprise that he could earn so large an amount in commissions, he was told that the house was getting an underwriting commission on certain issues and could afford to pay him well for the work he did.

As one of scores of instances that might be related, one young man, joining the staff of floor men who circulate among customers, was told to "plug" a certain oil issue. He believed in the merit of the proposition and brought all his relatives and a number of friends into it. When it crashed after the support had been withdrawn, he was crest-fallen and, in his own opinion, ruined for life, because he had been used as a catspaw in deceiving his inner family and social circle. It will be a long time before that young man wipes away the blot from his clean young escuthceon. But the broker who is manipulating mines and oils can always find either hardened old-timers or eager young college or high school graduates to stand in front of the main entrance and do the "ballyhoo."

Getting Their Clutches on Bankrupt Houses

As the practice of maintaining "decoy" houses or brokerage offices with separate organizations, it is well known that many smaller houses are kept alive by larger houses for their own purposes.

Several bankrupt mining brokers were simply kept alive and carried along by larger houses, at a cost, in one instance, of not less than a quarter of a million dollars.

Houses that the virtually controlled or in some manner associated with other houses are said to number more than 25 houses in a total of fifty mining brokerage houses in Toronto.

Thus grows "the ring" that is all-powerful in deciding the financial fate of both the public and the mines in which the public is placing confidence.

And almost every broker who is sticking to legitimate methods in the hope that some day he will establish a large clientele, has had temptation placed in his way by the offer of loaning facilities by companies that count their resources in the millions.

One man who bought a Standard Stock exchange seat was approached before the deal went through by a representative of one of the larger member houses who put this proposition up to him: "You're crazy to tie up $100,000 in a seat. We'll do your business for you, carry all your stocks with ours so that you won't have to arrange loaning facilities and give you 75% of the commissions." When he refused this offer he was offered 85% of the commissions. Obviously the larger broker wanted, not the 15% of the commissions, but more stocks to "carry" and that meant more orders to bucket.

Less Than Twenty Outside the Inside Circle

In a recent canvass of members of the Standard exchange in which a "blackballing" method was instituted by members of the exchange who are anxious to bring about a house cleaning, those who were counted as being "outside the inside circle" numbered less than twenty houses.

How far this movement will proceed remains to be seen, but the attempt has been made to create an insurgent wing in the exchange made up of members who would band together to advertise their code of ethics, as well as hire wire facilities jointly and secure call loans by pooling their resources.

Now Permit Some Short Selling

Until quite recently none of the large marginal houses afforded "short selling" privileges to their clients. It was even suggested to clients that the law did not permit short selling.

The Financial Post has seen the letters of one large house making an absolute refusal to one of its clients who ordered that a certain stock be sold short and offered the collateral to cover the transaction. And this attitude was maintained despite the hypocritical stand of the brokers that they had to do the short selling because the public wouldn't.

After the Kirkland Lake debacle, when, following years of "bullish" efforts to bring the public into Teck Hughes and Lake Shore by holding up a future price of $15 for the one and $40 for the other, the stocks were sold off to present lows, one large house posted a notice offering the public the privilege of selling short.

But "short selling" on the whole has been reserved for the house. It would be fatal to "bucketing" if the broker could not take a definite position against his clients. He has maintained a rigid barrier and is only now letting down the bars.

This is the fifth of a series of articles on Canadian mining finance.

Two Strings to your bow

Insurance Stocks

Investors in insurance stocks have the satisfaction of knowing that insurance companies make money in two ways: (1) through the insurance end of their business; (2) through the profits derived from judicious investment of their resources. These influence rapid market appreciation.

Hartford is the home of a number of the largest insurance companies in the world, and is the market for the securities of those companies. We are ideally equipped to execute orders on this, as well as any other market.

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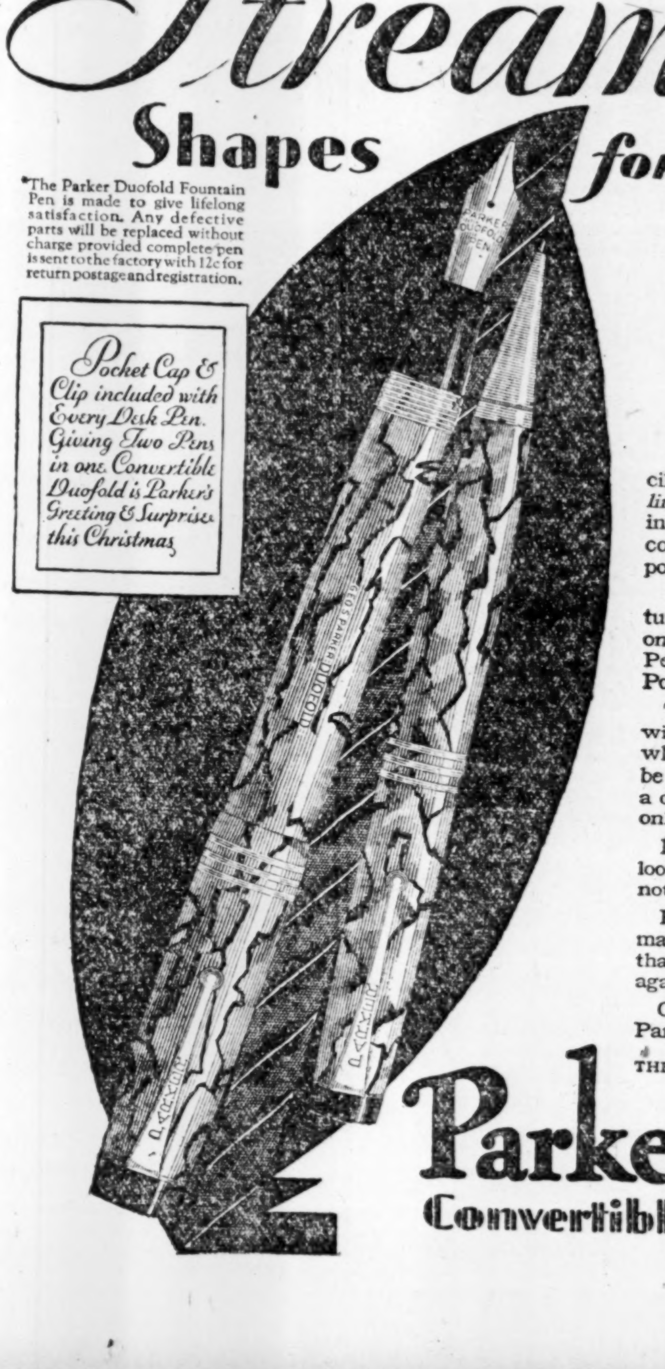

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No other pens and pencils set so low or look so neat in the pocket. The clip starts—not halfway down the cap—but at the tip!

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SMALLER BROKERS MAY JOIN FORCES TO OPEN OFFICES

Would Advertise Their Principles of Business to Public

An effort recently was made by a number of mining brokerage companies to organize a separate and distinct wing of the exchange which would band together a group of houses so that with pooled resources they could transact a legitimate business and offer wire facilities to the public.

The proposal was for these houses—numbering more than a quarter of the seats of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange—to secure coast-to-coast wire service, which, with their present method of doing business, none of them singly is able to maintain.

With one wire secured, costing some tens of thousands, the leaders of this movement proposed to open offices under one general name in other cities in order that business might be transacted for all of them and they could offer complete facilities now available only through some of the large marginal houses.

Pool Resources for Loans

Another plank in their programme was that they would pool their resources in order to secure call money at reasonable rates.

In a sense they would form a combination of "selected" houses into one large organization which, uniting houses that by themselves are substantial but not "million dollar" organizations, would provide the largest force on the mining exchange.

A list of names was chosen, one of the qualifications being that no house which had affiliations with certain specified houses should be considered in the combination. A committee passed on all names and any name against which two question marks were placed was counted out. This was a system of "blackballing" by members of the exchange which eliminated a large number of their fellow members.

Do Joint Advertising

It also was proposed that the group should pool their advertising appropriations, small in size individually, but making quite a formidable showing when lumped together and carry to the public their standards of doing business and their code of ethics in handling the mining brokerage business of the public.

Another proposal was that this organization should assist responsible development organizations to secure funds on a basis of merit and frankness, and that for this service the brokers in the group would charge no more than the customary commission.

Before the shares of any mining company were offered by this group the property and the organization would be carefully analyzed.

Action Seems Likely

Just what the result of this proposal will be is not yet known but its chief sponsor is one of the best informed mining men in Toronto and from what he said to The Financial Post it appears that there will be some action on the part of certain brokers to ally themselves and give to the public a clear statement of their methods of doing business.

"The mining market situation is one of the greatest concern to the whole country," he said to The Financial Post. "It is not merely Toronto but the whole of Canada and the mining industry's future.

"But Toronto should remember that Boston was once the mining market centre of America. Why did it disappear in this regard? Because the public lost complete confidence in the Boston Mining Exchange and it is now out of business or what amounts to the same thing."

Advice to Investors

Asked as to the principles which should guide the mining speculator, he said that there were certain things which had always been impressed on his mind as absolutely necessary in dealing with marginal trading. These were:

(1) Be wary of margins.
(2) If you buy on margin deposit not less than 50 per cent.
(3) Buy only dividend-paying stocks on margin.
(4) Buy from a reputable brokerage house and not a "speak easy."
(5) Ascertain the real facts about the stock before you purchase.
(6) Buy for a hold and not for a turnover.
(7) Be wary of margins.

LINDSAY MAINTAINS INCREASE IN SALES

November Business Shows Marked Gains Over Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — C. W. Lindsay and Company is continuing to make satisfactory progress and the company has now entered the most active period of its fiscal year. It has already been reported that sales for the first eight months were approximately 11 per cent over the same period a year ago.

In November, however, the turnover for the first three weeks indicated an expansion of 30 per cent over November, 1928, and in turn greater than for the whole month.

Accordingly, it is possible that the sales for the year ending February 28, 1930, will show an increase as compared with the preceding year.

It is understood that working capital position has been well-maintained and at the present time, net current assets approximate $1,900,000 on a ratio of about fourteen to one.

Collections Are Good

A satisfactory feature of the current situation is that collections are holding up well. This is an important factor in the company's affairs since accounts receivable, representing balances due on purchases, totalled $1,837,600 at February 28, 1929.

Sales of radios are reported to be encouraging and this division is claimed to have produced material revenue during the current year.

Last year, C. W. Lindsay, for a fourteen months' period, earned $6.15 a share on its common stock, of which there were 32,808 shares outstanding at that time.

International Harvester Builds

The International Harvester Company of Hamilton has under construction, adjacent to Canadian Pacific lines, a warehouse for the handling of its products throughout the northern part of Ontario.

Readers Back Campaign to Improve Mine Finance

Editor's Note.—The Financial Post is pleased to acknowledge the receipt of scores of letters either giving the experience of the writers in dealing in mining shares or commending our stand in the series of articles now being published. It is hoped that space can be found during the coming weeks to publish practically all of these letters.

Tells Inside Story

Editor, The Financial Post:

I am indeed pleased to note that The Financial Post has taken a determined stand against the illegal bucketing practices of the stock brokers.

My first experience with the bucketing brokers dates just less than a year ago when I secured a position with a Winnipeg firm of so-called mining specialists. Previously I had lived in New York where I was connected with Wall Street houses for a number of years. My New York experience, however, I soon found inadequate to tackle a job in Winnipeg mining broker's office.

To begin with I always understood that stock exchange brokers derive their revenues from two sources only, that is, from the commissions on the orders and from the interest charged on the customer's debit balances. However, here in Winnipeg I found the "specialists" go one better. They even pocket, as revenue, the losses which their customers suffer. That is a new side to the brokerage business which I never learned in New York.

My job with the Winnipeg firm was to audit the stock records. This work brought me in direct contact with the inside workings of a highly organized system of bucketing. This firm while trading in all Canadian exchanges, and advertising themselves as mining specialists, made a practice of specializing in the bucketing of orders for Calgary oils. Oil stocks having been a favorite with the public during the first half of this year.

Their system of operation was the same as outlined by your articles. To keep track of the bucketed orders an intricate system of stock records was evolved. The transactions were carried in the stock books under such fictitious titles as Jones & Company or as No. 2 account. In fact the fictitious title of the account in the stock books was changed three times during the six months that I was with that firm.

The firm varied their position on the various securities according to the trend of the market. For instance, last spring they maintained a long position on mining stocks and went short on oils. Of course, if conditions warranted it the position on any security could be changed in a moment's notice, either by covering the shorts in the open market or by selling to liquidate a long position. For the purpose of permitting quick action in case of necessity a take-off of the stock record balances was prepared at convenient intervals, sometimes daily if uncertain market conditions made that necessary. It was simply a game of heads I win, tails you lose. Here are a few balances of shorts taken at random from two take-off sheets. It must be remembered that these figures are balances only and do not represent the total of the orders bucketed.

	June 20	July 11
Calmont	3120	4350
Devenish	15643	11907
Illinois-Alberta	4905	8830
Mercury	8555	9555
Regent	4230	7165
Spooner	2086	1961
Wainwell	11925	14175

At the same time the long balances of a few mining stocks were as follows:

Abana	2290	1690
Big Missouri	2365	2365
Canam	73740	135508
Dome	1460	1060
Falconbridge	3701	2321
Manitoba Basin	15685	17780
Pend Oreille	2987	3337
Sherrit-Gordon	3992	2087
Sudbury Basin	7431	6066

From the above it can be readily seen that the bucketing broker controls the destiny of his customer. The individual operator in the stock market plays a lone hand. He knows his own moves and might win if he can guess correctly what the balance of the trading public will do. His broker, however, is never in doubt. He has the thousands of accounts of his customers open before him and he plays his hand accordingly. Trading in stocks is hazardous at best but under existing conditions in Canada it is suicidal.

I have seen articles in the papers from time to time advising Canadians to put their money into new ventures as only in this way can the natural resources of this country be developed to their fullest extent. Surely such advice can only come from one not acquainted with the existing stock market conditions. My advice is that the public should stay clear of the market until a Royal Commission can be set up to investigate and close up the firms guilty of unscrupulous practices. The development of Canada's natural resources will make small headway while the millions of investment capital is finding its way into the pockets of the Jesse James of the stock market.

I sincerely hope that your campaign for an investigation and a clean-up of the existing abuses will be pushed to the limit. Personally I shall be glad to contribute additional information and evidence to properly constituted authorities concerning the practices of the firm referred to above.

ACCOUNTANT.

3 Westmount Apts.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Suggests Black List

Editor, The Financial Post:

I have read with much interest your two articles on the malpractices of certain brokerage houses dealing in mining shares.

The articles are illuminating. I never could understand before how certain firms could maintain the staffs and expensive offices and miles of private wire on legitimate commission business.

As a method of defence by the private trader in mining stocks I would suggest that you keep at your office a list of black-leg firms who habitually sell short against the customers. Allow every trader to consult your list and boycott those firms whose practice is detrimental to the interests of the private trader. This would soon end the present deadlock and stagnation in the mining market.

HAMILTONIAN.

Hamilton, Ontario,
Nov. 16, 1929.

Opposes Margin Trading

Editor, The Financial Post:

I have followed with a great deal of interest your series of articles on the mining brokerage business. For over twenty years I have bought and sold mining stocks, from the old Cobalt days until the present.

My own opinion is that the whole country would be a lot better off if margin trading were absolutely prohibited. That is where the whole trouble lies. There is no doubt that many brokerage houses will trim you to a "fare-thee-well" if they get the opportunity.

Northern towns especially have been hard hit by these "bucket shops" and local tradesmen bemoan the fact that they are allowed in the town at all. They are nothing but parasites, and certainly do a community no good.

Why don't you take one day's trading on the Exchange, figure out the commission and then divide up this amongst the different branches of all members. Why they would not buy bread for their employees let alone keep up magnificent homes.

I wish you good luck in your campaign and hope your efforts will at least wake up the Attorney-General's Department. They have been talking of all the restrictions they are going to institute in the brokerage business but it seems it was all the usual line of bunk.

If every mining share buyer or prospective buyer takes my advice and buys his stock outright he will be a lot better off in the end.

AN OLD NORTHERNER.

Hamilton, Ontario,
Nov. 26, 1929.

Commissions Too High

Editor, Financial Post,

Gentlemen: Criticism might be offered to your three leading articles on the Standard Stock Exchange, owing to the fact that you have not as yet touched on two of the most glaring abuses, viz., the vicious brokerage charged, and also, the scalping of the big majority of market orders.

Dare we of the north country, ask you to advocate a boycott on the Exchange until such time as they cut the brokerage by at least 50 per cent? What is your opinion of the present rates? Did you ever try getting in at the low and out at the high? Many market orders are gypped both ways for a point or two, and sometimes five to ten points.

The Standard Stock Exchange, and all its members' places of business should be closed for at least fifteen days, and an army of auditors placed therein, to probe to the bottom of the trouble, to the satisfaction of the attorney-general's department.

Northern Ontario hopes that you are in this fight to a finish.

SWORD FISH.

New Liskeard, Ont.,
November 23, 1929.

Canada's Future

Editor, The Financial Post:

It may be a long day since I have so thoroughly enjoyed reading anything as your issue of November 7 in dealing with the question of the mining industry of Canada.

While I am in no sense of the word a "mining man," I have had considerable experience in mines and in mining matters and for more than forty years have at various times visited many mines in all parts of America simply because I liked to watch man's battle with nature underground. And in these years I have met and conversed with such well-known men as the late Dr. George Dawson, Dr. Selwyn and scores of others not perhaps so well-known to the public but very able men in their profession of mining engineers or geologists. Dr. Dawson, in particular, gave me a very great deal of useful information (much of which is now being proved out). But above all he stressed the future importance to Canada of exploiting its great mineral resources, first to aid the farmers of the country in providing a home market for much of their produce and second as a further aid to manufacturing enterprises in also helping to form a home market for much of their production.

I think there are very few Canadians who have any conception of the magnitude of the mineral-bearing districts or of the money required to exploit them even in a small way. Residents of Toronto in particular, should easily understand and appreciate what a well-handled mining section hundreds of miles distant can do in helping to build up a city.

From my way of looking at things Canada has a huge war-debt which will need all the energy possible to wipe out and how is this debt to be paid without constant taxation unless we use to the limit our natural resources to aid us in so doing? Wheat alone will not do it. But if we can use one class of natural products to help the other, then it appears to me we will be able to show the world a prosperous and contented people. But in order to do this much capital as well as hard work is necessary. Much of this required capital should come from the people themselves who in the long run would be the chief beneficiaries.

Your article of November 7 has so well related the principal causes of why people are now fighting shy of mining commitments that it seems unnecessary for me to add anything in particular and can only say that if you carry out what you have started you will deserve the sincere thanks of the tens of thousands who are anything but satisfied with the present methods.

INTERESTED.

Edmonton Club,
Nov. 15, 1929.

Advises Public to Get Stocks

The Editor, The Financial Post:

I was reading in your paper Saturday where you are getting after these brokers for short selling on the mining market. Here is wishing muscle to your arm for that is one bunch that needs a clean-up. You ask for suggestions. I have been buying and selling for some time. I have had some pretty raw deals.

Here is one suggestion which I think would help to stop this short selling. Every stock certificate has a number on it and when any stock is sold by any person he should be compelled to give the number of the certificate he is selling. Then it could be found out who owned that stock. Another thing that would help is that when people buy stock outright they should be compelled to take their certificates away from the broker's office. It is a practice of many to leave the stock at the broker's for safe-keeping which is just playing into their hands. Leaving the stock with them is just like leaving that much money with them to play with.

Another suggestion I would make is to get after the government and not let so many of wild-cat companies be formed. There should be no company until a prospect has some chance of making good. About 90 per cent of the companies that have been formed have not the first chance in the world of ever making a dime. I have been in Quebec Rouyn camp for 23 years. There are many companies in there that never should have been allowed to be formed.

A lot of these brokers have men who do nothing else but write up reports. I know one of them. He lives in Rouyn and writes lies. Sometimes he sits down and writes up a property he has not seen for months.

MINER.

North Bay,
Nov. 16, 1929.

Legalized Bucketing

Editor, The Financial Post:

We are very interested to read that you are taking up the matter of "legalized (?) bucketing," as practised by certain brokerage houses, members of the various Canadian exchanges. This has been a matter of concern to us for the last six months, and we have been wondering just when papers of your standing would take the matter up publicly. No spasmodic editorials or publicity can do any good, unless it is repeated and hammered home until either the exchanges act, or the provincial or Dominion government puts into effect a law which will force them to act.

The public interview appearing in one of your recent issues with a leading broker of Toronto, wherein he defends the present system of marginal trading, is too absurd to be commented on. We agree that proper marginal trading is beneficial, but the present practice of trading on margin in non-dividend paying stocks in the oils and mines section can offer no defence whatever. Brokerage houses dealing in such issues under the present system do not give the public as square a run for their money as the average "bookmaker" on a race-course. In our opinion, the main evil exists in the present system practised by certain brokerage houses in accepting marginal business in trading in non-dividend paying stocks, which have absolutely no banking collateral value whatever. It is quite obvious that no brokerage house, however wealthy, can afford to do business to any great extent on margin in issues of this nature, on a fair basis. It is just as obvious, if they accept such business, they must be shorting or going to short their own clients — accepting the clients' money, buying the stock, and selling it when the time is ripe, using the same certificates to make delivery of their short sales. If, as in many cases, the client gives other stocks as additional collateral, then when the public is saturated and the prices drop, marginal payments eventually failing to be met in cash, the clients are advised they are sold out, and all their stocks are dumped, making confusion more confounded.

In our view, the remedy is simple: if the exchanges will not act within themselves to clean the matter up, then the attorney-general department of each province, or the Dominion government, by pressure of public opinion, should be forced to act, and pass a law either making it compulsory for brokers to buy stocks sold on margin and deposit the actual certificate with their bankers, or the committee of the stock exchange, who would send the buyer, and the buyer would have the right to demand, a notification that certificates for so many shares of the stock bought on margin was held by the bank or committee on account of such and such a brokerage house, against his marginal payment of so much, at so much per share—also any stocks deposited as collateral. In the event of a decline in price, a registered letter sent the client by the broker giving twenty-four hours' notice (a copy handed or mailed the bank or committee at the same time) calling for the required margin would suffice. If, for any reason whatsoever, the client failed to make the required marginal payment within the time of the notice, then the bank or committee would be free to hand to the broker his securities for sale. If such a system is too cumbersome, then make it illegal for any broker to accept business on margin or deal in margin in shares of oil and mining companies which are not on a regular dividend-paying basis, of at least two years' record.

The last cure may be drastic, but the condition which now exists, chiefly as the result of dealing in margin in non-dividend paying stocks, requires drastic treatment. It is a menace to the welfare of the whole development of Canadian mines and oil fields, and more or less, to the whole nation, through injury to other industries depending upon the success of such development. Further, it endangers the confidence of the investor from abroad in such developments. If the stock exchanges can be forced to pass a by-law covering the matter, it would answer the purpose; provided, the penalty for breaking the law was made severe enough to govern the members. A penalty such as automatic forfeiture of their seat on the exchange.

Reverting again to the opinions expressed by the leading Toronto broker, in support of the present system. It must be comforting for the public to know that such gentlemen are on hand to "wet-nurse" them, and guard against them putting the stocks "through the roof." Well, if they are put "through the roof" at least the public alone have had the say so, and control of what they were buying, and doing. Admitting that brokers may short the market, why load the dice against the public? If a client goes short, the broker demands a cash deposit of 30 per cent to 50 per cent, while the broker shorts the same stock at no outlay whatever, merely using the certificate bought for the client's account to make delivery covering his own short. If the brokers had to put up cash to the same extent as the client, you would not find them shorting the market or feeling such deep concern over public welfare, as expressed in the aforesaid interview. One thing is certain, if marginal business in non-dividend paying issues was curtailed even 50 per cent, stocks would never rise to the ridiculous heights they have attained during the last two years. With due respect to this leading broker's opinions, we maintain that marginal trading is the direct cause of over 75 per cent of the rise of fictitious values in stocks on all exchanges, New York included.

Congratulating you on your stand, and wishing you success, hoping you stay with it until the matter is cleaned up, we remain.

BROKERS.

Victoria, Nov. 23, 1929.

Clean Brokers Should State Stand

Editor, The Financial Post:

Having been a reader of The Financial Post for a number of years, I wish to congratulate you on the stand you are taking regarding the so-called brokerage houses, and more especially the Standard Mining Exchange. It seems to me a crime that such practices should be allowed and the sooner the guilty parties are exposed the sooner will the people again gain confidence in the good mining issues. If those firms who have not indulged in the bucketing of shares would advertise to this effect it would no doubt have the effect of curbing the efforts of the bucket shops. Then of course the governments of the different provinces should be forced to pass the necessary legislation to curb such practices.

A READER.

Moosomin, Saskatchewan,
Nov. 16, 1929.

One Specific Question

Editor, The Financial Post:

You are performing a splendid service to the Canadian public by drawing to its attention the methods by which some broker members of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange have taken money and securities from the public with the fixed idea of giving no value in return.

Do you not think it would be advisable to bring out one specific instance of flim-flamming if possible? I would suggest that you ask your readers to report the number of shares of Dome Mines, Limited, they sold at $4.40, October 29, 1929. If the number of shares sold at $4.40 does not exceed the total shares of the Dome Mines traded in the day as published by the Standard Exchange I shall be very much surprised.

NORTHERNER.

Haileybury, Ontario, Nov. 28, 1929.

A New Analysis of
International Nickel

An even more detailed review of this important company is contained in the new analysis just completed by The Financial Post Corporation Service.

Thoroughly revised and supplemented by additional information the card gives a complete picture of the size and the extent of the operations of the company and its subsidiaries.

Points covered include:

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* * *

Inquire about the complete service giving detailed reviews of hundreds of companies. Part services are available also, covering any group of companies you select.

The Financial Post Corporation Service
143 University Ave., Toronto

The little town of Beauharnois in the Province of Quebec is now to become the centre of tremendous industrial development. Beauharnois power can be economically distributed over the entire St. Lawrence basin including the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec.

The Property of Quebec
—developed to benefit all Canada

THE water-power rights in the Beauharnois section of the St. Lawrence are the property of Quebec. These rights have been leased to the company by the province. Having ascertained that the Beauharnois construction plans fulfilled all present and future navigation requirements the Dominion Government gave the project its approval.

The Beauharnois development is a Quebec project. But its results are national. The 500,000 horsepower development will bring new industries to Quebec and Ontario, new population, new trade and prosperity for all Canada, both east and west.

The $16,000,000 canal, with its fourteen miles of deep channel, will provide ultimately a new link in a deep waterway to the sea.

In its gigantic undertaking, the management of Beauharnois is aware of its responsibility to the public. Beauharnois is now owned and controlled by Canadians. It will continue to be a Canadian undertaking physically, financially and from the standpoint of its nationally important navigation features.

Beauharnois
Power
CORPORATION LIMITED

The Beauharnois single stage development affords the most economic use of the full fall of water in this section of the St. Lawrence River.

INITIAL REPORT OF INTER. PAINTS SHOWS PROGRESS

Earnings Equal to $3.70 a Share on Common Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — International Paints (Canada), Limited, report for the year ended September 30 last, reflects the improvement in the paint trade and the corresponding increase in earnings. For the period the company reported net earnings from operations, after writing off organization expenses, of $205,732. A deduction of $23,598 for depreciation was made, leaving a balance of $182,133.

After taking into consideration provision for Dominion Income tax, the company was able to show earnings available on the 20,860 A and 7,140 B shares, each of no par value, of about $3.70 a share. This is considered to be exceptionally good and is better than the earnings reported by the merged companies in the two years immediately prior to the consolidation.

Good Surplus Shown

Details of the profit and loss account follow (comparative figures for the preceding year are not available):

Net profit from operations after writing off organization expenses		$205,732
Depreciation reserve		23,598
Net profit		$182,133
Deduct:		
Divd. on preferred	$63,000	
Divd. on A and B sh.	28,000	
Prov. for income tax	17,000	
General reserve	18,213	
		126,213
Surplus		$ 55,920

Balance Sheet Stronger

The balance sheet shows a healthy increase in assets, amounting to $1,191,342, as against the pro forma statement of $1,055,206 at the time of financing a year ago. Current assets stand at $471,076 and current liabilities of $137,209, leaving a working capital of $333,867. This compares with $296,124 as at September 30, 1928.

Land, buildings, machinery, etc., are carried on the books at $687,915, up from $683,876. There is an additional item of $25,101 for investment in capital stocks of other companies, while prepaid insurance and taxes total $7,249.

Aside from current items, the liabilities include a general reserve of $18,213; surplus of $55,920; and capital outstanding. The latter covers 28,000 preferred shares of a par value of $30 each, and 20,860 shares of A and 7,140 shares of B no par value common stock.

Distribute Profit

In his remarks to the shareholders, F. M. Ross, vice-president of the company, said in part:

"After deducting $23,598.85 for depreciation, the operations for the year show a profit of $182,133.44. In accordance with the by-laws ten per cent of this amount has been transferred to reserve and after allowing for income tax and preferred dividends there is a balance of $83,920.10. In view of the satisfactory results obtained during the year, your directors are desirous that all shareholders should benefit thereby, and they have authorized a payment of $1 per share on the class 'A' and class 'B' shares for shareholders on record as at December 12th, payment to be made on December 20th. After giving effect to this payment, there is a surplus balance for the year of $55,920.10.

"During the year under review your company's factories have been operated at full capacity. Your properties have been maintained in a high state of efficiency. An extension has been carried out to the office buildings at Park Avenue and also additional machinery installed. A further extension to the Basin Street plant has been authorized and work has already commenced on this."

Tape Readings

Their Solemn Duty

One of Naturalist Jack Miner's favorite bits of humor in his public addresses is that he likes bankers because they have been carrying him all his life and he hopes that, when he dies, six of them will carry him to his grave.

If only five bankers can be found for the final distinction, one might suggest that a sixth pall-bearer be the Toronto broker who carried through the slump those of his clients who could not meet the calls for margin. And he is not one of the smaller brokers, either.

* * *

Mussolinis in Canada

One of those company's presidents who is a Mussolini finally agreed with his board that the stock of the company should be split, but he asked them to permit him to make the announcement when he was ready. Of course, there was a leak. The president denied the report of the split and, rather than have himself considered a mendacious person, forced the directors to rescind the resolutions. Minority holders of the stock will wonder when the company will begin to pay out a more reasonable proportion of its earnings.

* * *

Montreal Power

It seemed like old days on the stock market when Montreal Power jumped twenty points in three or four days, most of it on one day. Had it been any stock other than Montreal Power, investors could have sold out at once with a good chance of getting back in again at their own price, but the opinion still seems to hold that "Power" is in a class by itself.

* * *

Narrow Markets

Stocks with narrow markets may not be so attractive for quick profits as their prices would indicate. A Toronto trader bought 100 shares of one of the smaller oil companies at 22. When the stock reached 28 he put in an order to sell at the market and sat back to consider his $600 profit. But he only got 25 shares out at 28. There was no bid for 100 shares and he closed out last at below 25. For every seller there must be a buyer.

* * *

Pay Up Tailors

A leading tailor in the financial district of Toronto states that no customer came into his store for two weeks during the market collapse. But business has picked up again and he considers it normal. Collections, he states, are better than before the crash, which may suggest that in putting their affairs in order, financial men are also paying off their bills.

Dullness in Stock Mart, But Evidence of Buying Reveals Money and Faith

Canadian stock markets have been dull in the last week. But most issues have advanced fractionally. The buying is better than the selling. There still are investors with money and faith. Many stocks are being bought for the long pull and because yields are highly attractive at current prices.

The bugaboo of a business depression gradually is being dispelled. The public is believing the business leaders who have been confessing that they see no indications of trouble ahead. In fact, the opinion has been expressed that fundamental conditions are sounder now than three months ago. A few months ago, the financial community was worried and puzzled at a situation which presented difficulties because money was scarce and expensive. The most severe liquidation in history has been accomplished in a very brief time and money now is plentiful and cheap.

There have been several offerings of provincial and municipal bonds in the last week or ten days and the issues, it is reported by the bond houses, have been digested with ease. The financing of the Beauharnois Power Corporation, one of the most important projects from a financial point of view in the history of the country has been announced. The syndicate managers doubtless have considered the time propitious; in other words, the investment public probably will absorb the issue unhesitatingly.

Improvement in the bond market should be a forerunner of an improvement in the stock market. While the public at the moment is probably inclined to pay too much attention to the current yields on stocks (after a period when too little attention was paid to that phase) there will come a time when investors again will not object to purchase of stocks for appreciation. The stock market will advance in such circumstances so long as there is reasonable discounting of the future of the great utility and industrial companies. It will be hoped, if we are not again to experience a period of acute liquidation, that the discounting of the future again will not be carried to unreasonable lengths.

Construction is Begun On Chats Falls Site

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Construction has been begun on the site of the Chats Falls hydro-electric development. At present work is confined to the Quebec side of the river and is sponsored by Royal Securities Corporation and Nesbitt, Thomson & Company.

Plans of the Ontario government, which is expected to share in the work, have not yet been announced, but it is understood that the province is carrying out a preliminary survey on the Ontario side of the river.

The project is expected ultimately to develop 200,000 horsepower and will cost in the neighborhood of $12,000,000.

In any event, the dam on the Quebec side will be constructed and it is expected that financing will be carried out next year by the two companies interested in the undertaking.

Development will entail construction of a dam about 1½ miles long, while the power plant will operate under a head of about 52 feet. It is thought that the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission will be the chief consumer of the output.

The new dam is expected to maintain the spring peak level of Chats Lake which is 245 feet above sea level. This will necessitate the backing up of the Ottawa River through Chats Lake almost to Arnprior, a distance of between 12 to 15 miles.

Walker's May Earn $3 Share In Current Year

If business continues at its present rate, the expectation is that Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts will show earnings of approximately $3.00 per share for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1930. This will compare with the sum of $1.55 per share earned in the year ended August 31 last.

The company is reported to be gradually working itself into a very satisfactory position. During the past three or four years the management has been making heavy expenditures on new rack warehouses to provide storage capacity for spirits. There were two rack warehouses in Walkerville and one in Toronto. These have involved a large capital outlay, but were essential if spirits were to be properly aged.

The end of this programme has now been reached, it is said, and only sufficient spirits will be distilled to take care of the normal business and any reasonable expansion that may occur. This obviously will reduce the costs of operation and leave a greater margin of profits to go into dividends or to be added to surplus. The company is now only commencing to benefit from its previous outlays.

Your Investments

Canadian Arena

Will you kindly advise us at your convenience if you are aware that any dividend was paid so far on the common shares of Canadian Arena Company of Montreal?

To date the Canadian Arena Company, Montreal, has not paid a dividend on the common stock. We have no information as to when this is likely to take place. Meanwhile the property of the company is being well utilized, and the equity back of the securities is increasing in value.

Famous Players

Will you be good enough to let me have what information you may have on Famous Players Canadian Corporation. I purchased some of the voting trust certificates at 51, and would like to have your opinion as to the advisability of holding on.

Famous Players stock is generally regarded as one of merit and which has possibilities of selling at a higher level when market conditions warrant. The company brought out its annual statement a few weeks ago, which showed good earnings on the common stock. Furthermore, a substantial amount of earnings during the year were ploughed back into improvements and extensions, which bettered the position of the common shareholders. The stock, which is now on an annual $2 dividend basis, provides a reasonable return and in view of the prospect of a further increase in earnings during 1929-30, the stock should be retained.

Diversified Securities

I hold preferred shares of Second Diversified Standard Securities Limited, also the Class "A" common stock. Do you consider this a good investment?

The preferred and common stock of Second Diversified Standard Securities can hardly be considered in the investment class. This is one of the newer enterprises started in the last year or two, and as yet it has not had time to develop an established earning power. No statement has been issued by the management since the crash in the stock market, as to how the company came through the break. Most of the "investment" trusts have made a statement of one kind or another, but there are a number which have kept their own counsel. In the latter class, are Second Diversified Standard Securities and Diversified Standard Securities.

Steel of Canada

Do you think it would be safe for me to purchase Steel Company of Canada common stock at current market levels. I am looking for a sound common stock, giving a fair yield, and with possibility of appreciation over a period of years.

In purchasing Steel of Canada common stock, consideration should be given to the situation surrounding the dispute between the shareholders and the company over arrears of dividends. This case is now before the courts and decision will not be rendered for some little time. The shareholders are claiming that before an increased dividend can be paid to the preferred shareholders, that the common stock holders should receive an amount equivalent to that paid to the preferred shareholders since the incorporation of the company.

This action is important, as it involves some 43½ per cent on the old capital stock outstanding. In other words, if the plaintiffs are successful in their case and the company pay out these arrears, the distribution would amount to over $10 a share on the new stock. If the company is unsuccessful in its appeal, moreover, it might restrict dividend payments for the time being or it may issue stock in lieu of cash.

In any event, the company is in a sound position and has a well-established earning power. As an investment, it is to be recommended.

Can. Hydro-Electric

In what class of investment do you place the preferred stock of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, please?

The preferred stock of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation is regarded as a business man's purchase, or one to be included in a diversified list of securities. This company, as you know, is controlled by International Paper and Power, and has strong backing. Over the last two years it has steadily built up its output and in another year's time will probably have reached the maximum of its present plants. The company is a small retailer of power, selling the major share of its production in large blocks to the Ontario Hydro Commission, municipalities and various large industrial concerns. These contracts have been placed at a low price, but income should be sufficient to take care of all prior charges and dividends on the preferred stock.

Inter. Utilities

I am considering the purchase of 20 shares of International Utilities "A" or some other stock which would give me a yield of around 7 per cent. Your advice on this matter would be appreciated.

Purchase of International Utilities "A" stock is a speculation. This company has extensive holdings in the United States and Canada, but only a few of these are first class properties. The market action of this stock has not been altogether satisfactory, and we think that you would do better to purchase preferred stocks of a company or companies which have a better record. You might consider those of Simpson's Limited, Winnipeg Electric, Canada Cement, and Alberta Pacific Grain.

Egg Association Prospers

The B. C. Egg and Poultry Co-operative Association, comprising 1,700 members, shipped 673,000 eggs during the fourth pool period from September 1 to October 19 at prices considerably higher than during the preceding period. In the six months of the pool's operation, eggs to the value of $1,250,000 were handled.

CAN. IND. ALCOHOL PROFIT FOR YEAR $1.89 PER SHARE

Dividend Earned by Fair Margin—Net Liquid Assets Down

Canadian Industrial Alcohol for the year ended September 30, 1929, reports earnings of $1.89 per share on the two classes of stock, compared with $2.90 per share in the previous fiscal year.

Net profits totalled $2,073,077, compared with $3,136,680 in the previous year.

The company's stock has receded drastically in the last several months on reports of an unfavorable showing. Those interested in the issue, however, have been asserting that the dividend of $1.52 per share would be earned by a fair margin and that the extreme lows registered by the stock have not been justified by the position of the company. The report appears to bear out the contentions of those who see a promising future for the stock.

Working capital is reduced from $7,699,302 to $6,149,969. A new item among the current liabilities is a Dominion sales tax claim of $929,000. This would account almost entirely for the reduction in the net current assets.

Following is a comparison of the profit and loss for the three years:

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending September 30

	1929 $	1928 $	1927 $
Net profits	2,073,977	3,136,680	2,413,996
Less approps.:			
Com. divd.	1,661,136	1,614,042	1,189,229
Stock bonus	273,166	......	807,900
Surplus for year	139,675	1,522,638	416,867
Add prev. surp.	3,360,383	1,837,745	1,420,878
Surplus from former Co.	1,296,462	1,296,463	1,296,463
Less sales tax claim	1,404,000	......	......
Bal. car. forw.	3,392,521	4,656,846	3,134,208

MERLAND STRIKE RENEWS INTEREST IN SOUTH VALLEY

Acreage Below Home No. 1 Now Seen as Even More Hopeful

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—The performance of Merland, which blew in last week with an estimated flow of 30,000,000 cubic feet of gas, has stimulated interest considerably in the south end of Turner Valley. Efforts to extinguish the blaze will be made as soon as separators and storage tanks are put in place. This work will require several more days. At this stage it is impossible to tell just what amount of oil the gas contains. As Merland, is five miles Southeast of Home, the area between the two wells should see extensive drilling activity within the next three months.

Sterling Pacific, a mile northwest of Merland, may be drilling in the lime within the next few days, and it should soon throw considerable light on this important area.

Mayland Only Small Producer

Mayland 1 has proved disappointing, as it will only be a small commercial producer at best, but the fact that No.'s 2 and 3 are in the deep test class still makes the outlook for the company promising. Royalite has six wells in the limestone, of which five, namely Nos. 12, 14, 16, 21 and 23 are actively drilling, and No. 19 is being rigged up with a rotary. Outside of Turner Valley several wells are at interesting stages. Capitolia, in Milk River is down 2,750 feet, in the lower Kootenay formation, and may reach the limestone within the next two months. Commonwealth in the same field is 150 feet in the lime.

Vanalta on Production

Wabash in the Morley reserve, at 2,979 feet, drilling in the Devonian, is encountering gas at frequent intervals.

Vanalta No. 1 has been put on production again after a new packer was put in place. It should do 65 to 70 barrels a day. No. 2 in the same field, is drilling steadily, as is Kotop, a near neighbor.

The four-inch pipe line built by the Alberta Pipe Line Company to the Regal Refinery at Calgary, is now in operation.

Will Do Export Business from New Canadian Plant

An American company which is not only establishing a Canadian branch manufacturing plant in Toronto, but which is doing this country the compliment of transferring to the new branch immediately the complete export trade of the parent American concern, is announced by the Toronto Industrial Commission which has been assisting in the negotiations. The firm is the Individual Drinking Cup Co., of Easton, Pa., makers of "Dixies," which are used not only as drinking cups but as containers for ice cream and for many other purposes.

The company has leased about 8,000 square feet of space and production will commence at once.

Among the countries in which the company's export trade is large and which will now be done from the Toronto plant are the various countries of the British Empire and particularly the British Isles themselves, Australia and South Africa; South American countries, France, Italy and Cuba.

Orange Crush Sales Made by Special Arrangements

Orange Crush, Limited, does not operate any bottling plants in the United States, neither has it ever operated any plants in that country. Its activities are confined to the Dominion of Canada and Cuba. The parent Orange Crush Company is located at Chicago, Illinois, and operates through franchised bottlers and wholesale syrup dealers in the United States.

At the present time the parent company has approximately one thousand franchised Orange Crush bottlers in the United States; it has also established complete jobbing connections for fountain syrup.

Orange Crush is distributed throughout the world through foreign Orange Crush corporations owned and operated by local interests in each country by special agreement with the parent Orange Crush Company at Chicago.

Millions of tons of iron ore and great quantities of low-grade coal in the north have possibilities of bringing untold revenue to Canada, according to a statement given out at The Pas, Man., by J. L. Bland, of Toronto, who has just returned from Churchill following investigations of the deposits, according to the Manitoba Free Press.

Equipment Plans Aid Canadian Bronze

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.— Operations of Canadian Bronze Company are expected to receive a marked stimulus through the recent placing of orders for new equipment by the Canadian National Railways.

While earnings of Canadian Bronze ran at a high rate for the first six months of the year, completion of orders and a generall slackening in its railroad business in the west slowed up plant operations.

Earnings are expected to show an increase over those of 1928, though the marked gains made earlier in the year have not been sustained in the last few months. With a substantial equipment programme contemplated by both the railways the outlook for Canadian Bronze for 1930 is favorable.

Famous Players to Elect Two Directors

Famous Players' directorate will see many changes at the annual meeting. Since the close of the 1928 fiscal period N. L. Nathanson, managing director, Hon. W. D. Ross and Sir Herbert Holt have all resigned from the board. Nathanson's place has been filled by Arthur Cohen, former secretary treasurer, but the othe positions on the board are still vacant and will be filled at the annual meeting.

According to the financial statement for the year ended August 31, 1929, Thomas J. Bragg, comptroller, has succeeded Cohen as secretary-treasurer, but the finance committee has disappeared entirely.

This committee was composed of Hon. W. D. Ross as chairman and J. P. Bicknell and S. R. Kent.

At present the directors and officers of the corporation are as follows: Adolph Zukor, president; J. P. Bickell, vice-president; Arthur Cohen, managing director, and S. R. Kent, I. W. Killam, W. J. Sheppard, J. B. Tudhope and Sir Wm. Wiseman, Bart., directors with Thos. J. Bragg, secretary-treasurer.

It is said that since the close of Famous Players fiscal year over 12,000 shares of common stock have been purchased by debenture holders who are exercising their buying rights. Since the common stock was placed on a dividend basis of $2 there has been a growing tendency for holders of the six and a half per cent debentures to exercise their right to purchase common stock at $25, on which basis they get eight per cent per annum, and purchases to date are in excess of $300,000 which provides additional working capital for the company, according to reports.

At the time of the annual report it was stated that 7,540 shares had been taken up by debenture holders bringing the total number purchased at $25 to 19,838. By the middle of November the total number of common shares outstanding was said to be 339,838 as compared with 327,540 at the end of the company's last fiscal year, August 31, 1929.

The Robert Dollar Co. has announced the sale of three sailing ships, the Mae Dollar, James Dollar and William Dollar, to the Pacific Coyle Navigation Co., of Vancouver, B.C. It is understood the vessels, which are former German vessels interned at Santa Rosalia during the war, will either be scrapped or cut down for use as barges.

MONTHLY OUTPUT FOR POWER CORP. GAINS ONE-TENTH

Aggregate Kilowatt Hour Figures of Group Impressive

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Power Corporation of Canada group of companies record an increase of 11 per cent in kilowatt hour output October, as compared with that month a year ago. The percentage of increase is remarkably consistent, being roughly 10 per cent, with the exception of that shown by Southern Canada Power Company, which increased over 30 per cent.

Comparison of the output of the various companies in relation to population served reveals, in a marked manner, the possibilities for increased per capita use of power. For example, Winnipeg boasts of being one of the greatest per capita users of electric power on the continent, notwithstanding which a good market will likely await the Seven Sisters development when it is completed.

Output in Detail

Kilowatt hour output of the various companies going to make up the Power Group, is as follows:

	Sept., 1929	Oct., 1929
Southern Canada	10,948,910	14,799,700
Canada Northern	28,164,710	30,215,340
Dominion Power	18,987,400	21,571,600
East Kootenay	6,968,100	7,255,600
B. C. Power	40,296,900	43,075,900
Northern B. C.	595,241	735,680
Montreal Island	......	......
Winnipeg Electric	16,166,500	17,365,200
Manitoba Power	38,664,000	44,593,000
	160,786,761	179,612,020

More U.S. Bituminous Comes Into Canada

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Shipments of American bituminous coal to Canada have increased considerably, it was learned at the Department of Commerce. Since bituminous is used so extensively in industry, this is at least some indication that Canadian business is progressing steadily.

Canada buys 96 per cent of the exports of United States bituminous. These exports, it was stated, increased 13 per cent during the first 10 months of 1929 over the corresponding period the previous year. Last October—the month of the market drop these shipments were 15 per cent greater than during October, 1928. It is believed here by observers that the worst in the Canadian business situation is over.

Branch Banking Problem is to Engage Congress

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—In their messages to Congress both the president and his secretary of the treasury were cautious about the branch-banking situation. Both said in practically the same language, "It is desirable that Congress should consider some revisions of the banking law. It is a complicated question. Let us proceed carefully." These are not the exact words. Mr. Hoover offers the suggestion that a joint commission of the House, Senate, and appropriation Federal officers search into the subject and report.

One of the major problems before Congress is this subject. Attempts to legalize branch banking by institutions holding national charters have been initiated. Oposition to them will be determined.

Fam. Players Benefits Through Investments

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.— Famous Players Canadian Corporation will benefit through the higher dividend declared on the stock of United Amusement Corporation. Although it is not known to what extent Famous Players is interested in the company it is thought that it owns a substantial block of the 65,414 class "A" shares outstanding. Further, Famous Players took up the rights that were offered on United Amusement stock last summer and thereby increased its holdings.

Famous Players investments in affiliated companies have become increasingly valuable in the past year; Mansfield theatres and Eastern Theatres both showed substantial gains in their last financial statements.

'Fixed Charge' Securities Due to Regain Popularity

Investors will soon be returning to "fixed charge" securities instead of common stock holdings, thinks Lt.-Col. A. M. Brown, retiring president of the B. C. Bond Dealers' Association.

At the annual meeting of the association he said that many corporations have improved their position by adding to their common stock issues instead of fixed charge securities due to the good demand for common shares, but he felt that the present trend was to the "fixed charge" security.

Officers of the association have been elected as follows: Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald, R. P. Clark & Co. Ltd.; vice-presidents, H. A. Ross, A. E. Ames & Co.; C. E. Brown, Branson, Brown & Co. Ltd.; executive, E. B. McDermid, Royal Financial Corporation Ltd.; L. Smith, Pemberton & Son; L. Read, Read Bros. & Co.; C. L. H. Branson, Brown & Co. Ltd.; H. W. Miller, Royal Financial Corporation Ltd.; H. T. Hall, Christy, Hall & Co. Ltd.; secretary, Major J. B. Stevenson, J. B. Stevenson & Co.

Continental Kirkland Definitely Shuts Down

Shareholders of the Continental Kirkland Mines have been advised that the directors have decided to shut down the property indefinitely. Operations were suspended last summer, and a summary of the results obtained and the reasons for the directors' decision are set out in a report issued by President Robt. A. Bryce.

Two large veins were located and developed extensively, and although some gold values were obtained, no profitable ore body was found on either vein. Some smaller veins were also developed but they too failed to indicate a profitable ore body. Other promising sections of the property were diamond drilled, but nothing of importance was found.

The financial statement embodied in the report shows that $211,160 was spent in exploration work, and $23,865 on camp, plant and equipment. Sundry assets after deducting outstanding liabilities amount to $2,050, and cash in the bank is shown as $13,286.

It is stated there is sufficient money in the treasury to pay taxes and other incidental expenses, until such time as changed conditions might warrant the doing of further work.

OIL COMPANIES REPORTED IN FIRM POSITION

Imperial Oil is Believed to Contemplate Higher Dividend

The Canadian oil stocks such as Imperial Oil, International Petroleum and British American Oil are generally conceded to have been well taken during the recent drastic depression in the market and most of the offerings are now reported to be in strong hands. The strength of Imperial Oil and International Petroleum has been reinforced by the fact that only about 15 per cent of these issues is in the hands of the public.

A man who is closely in touch with the Imperial Oil situation, after having seen figures covering approximate earnings and surplus for the year thus far, is authority for the statement that Imperial Oil's surplus account is much larger than he had expected and that the company is in a very strong position.

Imperial Oil's holdings in International Petroleum will net this year, if existing estimates are to be relied upon, $6,500,000 in cash dividends. International Petroleum in turn has received a cash dividend and a stock bonus of 20 per cent from the Andian Corporation, which is the pipe line company for International Petroleum. The Tropical Oil Company, which is subsidiary of International Petroleum, recently secured the oil concessions in Peru, a circumstance that is tantamount to giving it control of the South American markets.

There is talk in the street that Imperial Oil may pay a further cash dividend before the year has expired and that possibly the shares may be placed on a $1 per share basis per annum in order to bring it into line with International Petroleum. There are those, however, who feel that this chatter is an optimistic viewpoint.

Public Utility Earnings

Winnipeg Electric Company

October—	1929	1928	Increase
Gross earnings	$ 545,308	$ 527,790	$ 17,517
Oper. expenses	377,881	364,209	13,671
Net earnings	$ 167,426	$ 163,581	$ 3,845
Ten Months Ending Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	$5,403,855	$5,049,558	$354,297
Oper. expenses	3,819,715	3,711,086	108,629
Net earnings	$1,584,140	$1,338,472	$245,668

Barcelona Traction

October—	1929 Pesetas	1928 Pesetas	Incr. Pesetas
Gross earn.	8,660,317	7,470,886	1,189,431
Oper. exp.	3,725,030	2,316,722	1,408,308
Net earn.	4,935,287	5,154,164	*218,877
Aggr. gross from Jan. 1	83,322,267	74,113,502	9,208,765
Aggr. net from Jan. 1	52,623,698	51,726,851	896,847

* Decrease.

Canadian Pacific Railway

October—	1929 $	1928 $	Decr. $
Gross earn.	20,152,442	27,020,332	6,867,890
Expenses	12,842,606	17,014,052	4,171,446
Net earn.	7,309,836	10,006,279	2,696,443
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earn.	178,091,528	183,588,531	5,497,003
Net earn.	35,441,625	41,231,568	5,789,943

Canadian National Railways

October—	1929 $	1928 $	Decr. %
Gross earn.	23,979,427	30,154,743	20.48
Expenses	18,154,911	19,831,429	8.45
Net. earn.	5,824,515	10,323,313	43.58
10 Mos. to Oct. 31—			
Gross earn.	220,687,731	226,472,565	2.65
Expenses	180,586,026	180,062,454	*.26
Net earn.	45,151,704	46,410,110	13.49

* Increase.

Canadian Grocer
Drug Merchandising
Made in Canada
Price Protected
THE GENERAL MERCHANT
Hardware and Metal
Eastern
Dry Goods Review
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China, Still Upset, Promises to Become Great Trade Field

Security for Trade and Investments is Still Lacking, But Future Makes Investigation Worth While

WILL SPEND MILLIONS ON DEVELOPMENT

Country Will Require Highways, Railways, Public Buildings —Canadian Banks Investigate Opportunities to Serve

By HORACE T. HUNTER,
Vice-President, The Financial Post

SHANGHAI. — China was the great enigma at the Pacific Relations Conference.

Russia and Mexico were represented only by observers, who did not take any part in discussions. The problems of these two countries were not definitely or specifically considered, otherwise they might have been grouped with China as presenting problems fraught with grave danger and imperilling the peace of the world.

All other countries, including United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Canada, seemed to be concerned entirely with securing conditions which would enable them to improve the situation within their own borders, increase efficiency, raise the standard of living and extend their foreign and domestic trade.

China Under Military Man

China has not, however, arrived at this stage of development. She has been torn by internal strife and warfare for the past eighteen years, and fighting is still proceeding in more than one province at the present time. The men in control of her destinies have been for the most part military leaders who have been more concerned with amassing wealth for themselves than with increasing the prosperity of the people. There has been little development of public works, such as roads, waterworks, gas or electric light systems, except in territory controlled by foreign countries. China has a system of canals which spread like a network throughout the country and most of its freight and passenger traffic is done on these waterways by slow moving barges. It has a few trunk railroad lines between important centres, but these are government owned. Trucks and rolling stock are not kept up to any high degree of efficiency as revenues are liable to be seized by some military general for the purpose of paying his men or even for his own private use.

Too Many Tax Authorities

Taxes and tolls charged against business are not definite and for fixed amounts, but are imposed by a number of authorities and the usually regulated by what the traffic will stand. One of the worst of these is "leakin," a toll imposed on goods moving from one province to another. Within the past year, China secured control of her tariff and issued a new schedule increasing the rate on various items from 5 per cent to 22½ per cent. This tariff applied to all provinces and was supposed to abolish "leakin," but military governors of some provinces have needed money and have continued to impose it in many cases. "Squeeze" or bribery or secret commissions are very common and are really accepted as an honest, legitimate part of business machinery.

In spite of all these handicaps and uncertainties, business is being carried on and even development at a fairly rapid rate. Just as burglar-proof safes keep in advance of the ingenuity of the burglar, so established business concerns in China have learned how to cope with the dangers and difficulties outlined above.

Business Men Say Little

This brief and very sketchy outline of conditions in China will serve to indicate the disorganized and somewhat chaotic conditions which exist and will explain the lack of business leadership. Business men are afraid to express openly their real views on the evils that exist or to suggest any remedy.

It is hardly surprising then that the Chinese delegates to the Kyoto Conference were not, for the most part, business men of experience and standing who had a real stake in the country. There were, however, a few exceptions, notably Dr. Wu, of Peiping, who is one of the leading bankers of China and owns a large newspaper at Tientsin. Unfortunately Mr. Wu did not speak English at all well and the Conference was deprived of the leadership he might have otherwise given.

The majority of the Chinese delegates came to the Conference with a very aggressive attitude. Apparently they did not come to discuss and to learn, but rather to demand restitution of certain rights which they felt had been unfairly taken from them by all the countries represented at the Conference.

In the early days of the Conference, China was distinctly the man with a grievance, with a tale of woe to tell to anyone who would listen to him.

All the foreign powers were asked to give up their extra-territorial rights, and to agree to revision of all existing treaties.

There was considerable animosity in the attacks made on Japanese who have certain concessions in Manchuria, particularly the right of way on which is built the South Manchurian Railroad which Japan controls and operates.

Bridge Chasms Between Extremists

The Chinese did not present their case well. There was too much bitterness and inflexibility in their attitude.

Fortunately, however, there were prominent, well informed men among the delegates from other countries who had lived in China and were very sympathetic to her problems and her difficulties. These men, some of whom had large business interests in China, were able to bridge the chasm between the extremists on both sides.

There is now a central government at Nanking, but its power over most of the provinces is meagre and uncertain. The war lord or military governor of many of the provinces is still very powerful and only renders allegiance to the central government when it suits his convenience.

Foreign powers are not disposed to relinquish the special judicial and territorial rights and concessions which they hold by treaty until China has demonstrated to a greater degree that she is in a position to maintain law and order, and to give protection to property and person of foreigners.

Japan secured the abolition of extra-territorial concessions to foreigners within her borders by gradually demonstrating her ability to manage her own affairs and is strongly urging China to adopt a similar policy.

Aim to Help China

The frank discussion of these questions at the Conference did much to clear the air and relieve the tension. Chinese delegates began to see that other nations were not opposed to their demands but merely to the time at which they should be granted. Japan also saw more clearly that when China was able to dispense justice and give adequate protection to life and property, there would be no objection to granting her demands.

After the previous Conference at Honolulu in 1927, the Chinese delegates were able to induce their government to accept their recommendation along lines which had met with general acceptance at the Conference, and it is hoped that they will be able to exercise the same power again.

Even under the present unsettled conditions in China, credit risks are less then might be imagined. The British American Tobacco Company, doing an annual business of many millions of dollars, state their losses through bad debts are very small, probably less than one per cent. The Standard Oil Company, who are also strongly entrenched, have had similar experience. These two large industrial corporations with the missionary interests are said to have the same slogan: "'Let there be light."

The Chinese, individually, have a high sense of honor. Much of their retail business is done through Guilds and usually the Guild assumes some responsibility for individual members carrying out their obligations.

The weakness of the foreigner's financial position lies in the fact that there is little in the way of organized credit information, and any suit for collection of debt or specific performance of contract against a Chinese citizen must be entered and tried in a Chinese Court, and at the present time a foreigner would have such a slight chance of getting a favorable verdict that legal redress by foreigner against Chinese is hardly thought of or considered.

Great Undeveloped Country

Canadian exporters who are anxious to do business in China secure satisfactory representation at important centres. Colonel Cosgrave, our Canadian Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, with supervision over Hong Kong office, has done excellent work in assisting a number of Canadian firms to make satisfactory connections, with the result that our exports to China will show an increase of about 50 per cent this year.

Canadian firms must send to China some responsible executive to investigate the market and decide on just what they can do to meet requirements.

China is probably the greatest undeveloped country in the world. She has a great area of fertile land; she is rich in minerals and has nearly four times the population of the United States.

China is on the verge of a great awakening. Western education is probably the immediate cause of many of the changes which are taking place. Her progress will be slower than was the case with Japan, because of the vastness of her territory and lack of unity. At the present time, the only policy on which China can unite is antagonism to foreign interests and the special privileges they enjoy in China. Illiteracy is gradually lessening and the number who can be reached with the printed word is increasing in large numbers each year. I visited one printing establishment in Shanghai, The Commercial Press, which has over 4,000 employees. This plant is engaged largely in printing textbooks for schools. Another plant in Shanghai completed, while I was there, the placing of an order for printing machinery from an American firm amounting to $750,000 (gold). Chinese newspapers are springing up in great number in all cities. They are poor looking sheets at present, but consolidations will take place and they will steadily improve. All this shows new conditions which probably forecast great development in the future.

Above everything else, China must be able to give to foreign capital and to her own business men security. This will come gradually, and as it comes foreign capital and enterprises will enter, for the opportunities will be very great.

A few months ago, Canadian interests proposed to erect near Shanghai a grain elevator of one million bushels capacity. The Nanking government announced there would be a tax of 20c. per bushel on all grain carried in storage. This was sufficient to kill the enterprise although China is entirely lacking in elevator accommodation and naturally loses by having to market and use grain immediately on arrival.

Franchise Killed

The central government at Nanking gave a concession about a year ago to a group of Americans for exclusive rights to carry mail between certain important centres in China. This company invested a few million dollars but hardly had their service started when another department of government announced their intention of duplicating this service and gave notive of the withdrawal of the franchise for carrying mail.

China needs industries and quicker methods of communication and travel, but has not yet grasped the necessity of doing everything she can to make private enterprise profitable. Foreign firms are continually finding local Chinese firms infringing on their patents. In many cases they simply copy and use duly registered foreign trademarks, and at present it is practically impossible to get redress in Chinese courts.

Always one comes back to this question of security—security of person and of property; security against unjust or unfair taxation. There are methods of purchasing a certain degree of immunity and of protection, but the big development which China needs will only come when these irregular methods are supplanted by a code of ethics and of laws more in keeping with European and American standards.

Urges Visit to China

Before closing this article, I would like to urge strongly that every Canadian export manager should visit China and investigate the opportunities there are there for his particular line of business.

Canada is most favorably situated for making shipments to China. It is true Vancouver is more than 5,500 miles distant from Shanghai, but the waters of the Pacific connect rather than divide us. The C.P.R. has the fastest steamship service between America and China, and have done much for the development of trade between Canada and China.

Foresees Bank Branches

Canadian banks have not yet opened up branches in either China or Japan but two of our largest banks have recently had men on the ground investigating the opportunities, and I have no doubt it will only be a short time till at least one of our Canadian banks will have branch offices in Shanghai and Tokyo.

Hundreds of millions of dollars will be spent in the next twenty-five years on roads, railways, electrical machinery, farm implements, building materials and everything that goes to build up a modern city or community. Business men from other countries, particularly Americans and Germans, are getting firmly established. Canadians should not overlook the great opportunities which can be developed in China.

C.P.R. Earnings Cut by Crop Movement

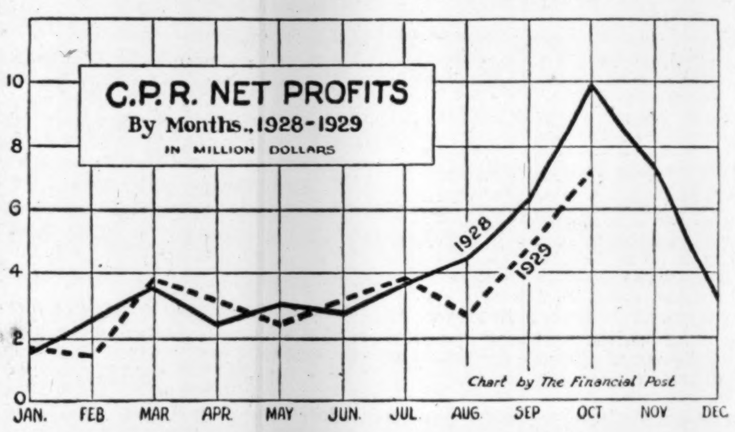

Chart shows monthly earnings of Canadian Pacific Railway during the current year to the end of October, as compared with those of 1928. It will be seen that an appreciable decrease is apparent in August, but after that date earnings have remained at proportionately less than those of the previous year. Outlook for the last two months of the current year is not discouraging and it appears that net earnings for 1929 will be higher than those of 1927.

BELL TELEPHONE LOWER CHARGES ON DISTANT CALLS

Also Announce Broad Plan for Developments in 1930

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — A reduction in long distance telephone rates will become effective January 1 next, is announced by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. The reduction will apply on calls to points from 75 to 800 miles distant. They range all the way from 5 cents on charter haul talks to 25 cents for messages to more distant points.

On the volume of long distance business now passing over the company's lines, these reductions worked out in a saving of more than $200,000 annually, for the telephone using public of Ontario and Quebec. Details of the new rates will be announced in January.

Big Programme Planned

Coupled with this rate announcement is the statement that the company's programme of extensions and improvements in 1930 will be the largest on record, exceeding by some $3,000,000, the $27,000,000 programme of 1929. More than $9,000,000 for long distance service improvements alone, will be spent next year.

Though it will probably be a week or two before the 1930 programme is approved by the executive committee, in detail, there are a number of major jobs in process now, which will be carried into next year.

The principal undertaking is the conversion from the manual to automatic telephone. This work will be largely concentrated in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Quebec. Also it is the intention to change over some of the exchanges in Windsor during next year.

The company is following its set policy of converting the exchanges to the automatic system as the life of the manual system expires and on that account, it will necessarily be some time before cities like Toronto and Montreal are served with a complete automatic system.

Spent Money on Cables

It is anticipated that a large sum of money will be spent next year in putting open wires into cables.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SHOULD SHOW GAIN OVER 1927 FIGURES

Outlook for Next Year is Considered Encouraging

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though net earnings of Canadian Pacific Railway for the ten months ended October 31 show a decrease of $5,789,942 in comparison with the same period last year, and will be lower for the twelve months' period as opposed to the 1928 total, indications are that net earnings will not fall far behind the 1927 level when they totalled $39,515,571.

Despite the fact that the slow movement of grain has made inroads into current revenue, an accompanying chart shows that net earnings are now running at a consistent level behind the 1928 figures. In 1928, October was the peak month with earnings of $10,006,279, but the showing made by C.P.R. during the October just past was creditable in view of the lack of grain traffic in the west.

Betterment Indicated

Indications point to a slight betterment in the grain situation and probably the November and December figures will not show the proportionate decrease which was recorded in October. Thus, faced with a total of $10,400,000 earned in the last two months of 1928, there seems little likelihood of a decrease of more than 30 per cent at the most. Accordingly, the company may finish its year with a net decline of about $9,000,000 from the 1928 total, which in round figures would be $42,000,000 or better than the 1927 earnings.

Further, the outlook for 1930 is encouraging. Provided that orders from Europe for grain show some activity during the winter months, the road will haul more wheat than is usually the case, since large stocks are still at the head of the lakes.

Thus in the next year, given a fair crop, there is a likelihood of the Canadian Pacific making a substantially better showing than it has this year.

Stock Looks Attractive

There has been a good deal of talk regarding the lower earnings of 1929, but it must be remembered that 1928 was a banner year for railways in Canada. It is only in comparison with last year's figures that C.P.R.'s earnings show a decrease, there is every appearance that they will be well up to the average for a ten year period.

Evidently the management is not dismayed with the current outlook. In a recent statement, E. W. Beatty, president of the company, showed no pessimism and indicated that the company would go ahead with its usual programme of expenditures which will be decided in January.

The stock has held up well during the past two months. Though it has sunk below the 200 mark for a short period it is currently selling at 200, at which price it yields 5 per cent. In view of the present strength and future outlook for the road, this yield can be considered attractive.

New Brunswick Potato Crop Worth $8,000,000

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—New Brunswick's 1929 potato crop will have an official valuation of at least $8,000,000, according to a preliminary estimate prepared by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show New Brunswick produced larger crops in six of the nine crops dealt with this year as compared with 1928. One of the three crops of smaller production is potatoes, the acreage being reduced from 52,239 in 1928 to 45,215 in 1929 and the production being reduced from 6,776,000 cwts. in 1928 to 5,736,000 cwts. in 1929. An increase of at least $5,000,000 in the value of the 1929 potato crop, however, as compared with 1928 is expected when official valuation figures are given out.

Harris, Upham and Company Open Office in Montreal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Organization of a firm to be known as Harris, Upham and Company, with offices in New York, Chicago and other leading cities, has been announced by John F. Harris. The firm will transact a general investment and brokerage business in stocks, bonds, grains and cotton. In addition to three memberships on the New York Stock Exchange, the firm will have membership on the New York Curb Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade and Chicago Stock Exchange.

Mr. Harris, who has been the senior partner of Harris, Winthrop and Company since its organization 22 years ago, will be the senior partner of Harris, Upham and Company.

New Hudson's Bay Store

The outside work on the addition to the Hudson's Bay Company's Calgary store is practically completed, and the management expects to have part of the addition ready for the Christmas trade.

ROYAL TRUST CO. EXPANDS RAPIDLY SINCE INCEPTION

Assets Under Administration Now Aggregate Over $441,000,000

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—With the celebration of its thirtieth anniversary, the Royal Trust Company has issued some interesting facts and figures on the growth of the organization over the past three decades. Though this company and its activities are today known all over the Dominion, and in many foreign countries, there was a time when its staff consisted of two members, and a desk in a corner of the savings department of the Bank of Montreal head office, were the only visible signs of its existence.

The company's first office was opened on November 24, 1899, in the Bank of Montreal premises, in Montreal. Later it operated a room in the Head Office Department of the bank, and in 1903, moved to quite commodious quarters below the bank's ground floor when the rebuilding of the bank was completed. In 1908 in the old Alliance Building at the northwest corner of Place d'Armes Hill and St. James Street was purchased. The trust company took over part of the ground floor of this building and later the balance of that floor. In 1912 the Alliance Building was pulled down and the present Royal Trust Building erected. During the period of construction temporary quarters were found in the Transportation Building, until November 1, 1913, when the company moved into the new building.

Has Big Staff

If the increase in office space occupied during the past thirty years has been remarkable, the increase in organization and personnel has been even more so. In 1899 there were no departments and only two members on the office staff. At the present time in the Montreal branch alone there are 19 departments and 430 members on the staff. In addition there is head office staff numbering 12, and 13 branches with a total strength of 305, making the total number of employees as at November 1, this year, 747.

As the company developed, branches were opened in different parts of Canada. The first was in Winnipeg in 1903; then followed Ottawa, 1905; Toronto, 1907; Vancouver, 1908; Quebec, 1911; Victoria and Saint John. N.B., 1913; Calgary and Edmonton, 1914; Halifax, 1917, and Hamilton in 1919. In 1921 the first foreign branch was opened at St. John's, Nfld., and the London, England, branch was organized in June of the present year.

The development of the company and the growth of the staff are reflected in the annual salary list which now amounts to more than $1,000,000.

Assets Over $450,000,000

Although some idea of the growth of an organization such as The Royal Trust Company may be obtained by tracing the development of its buildings, its staff and its branches, the greatness of the organization is best measured by its financial standing. The following figures for the years 1900 and 1928 speak for themselves:

1900—		
Capital Stock Paid-Up	$	250,000
Unappropr't'd Profits		15,400
Assets Under Administration		1,510,750
1928—		
Capital Stock Paid-Up		2,000,000
Reserve Fund		3,500,000
Unappropr't'd Profits		151,750
Assets Under Administration		441,990,708

Inclusion of Beauharnois Upholds Contract Level

Construction in Canada continues at a high rate, particularly as compared with conditions in the United States. For the month of November, according to MacLean Building Reports, construction contracts awarded amounted to $45,375,000 as against $29,038,000 in November, 1928 and $30,260,000 in November, 1927. This is the highest November figure ever recorded, with the single exception of November, 1925, which ran to $46,972,000.

The cumulative total for the year now stands at $544,103,000, as against a total for the first eleven months of 1928, of $453,128,000. This represents an increase of approximately 20 per cent for the present year.

As pointed out in The Financial Post a month ago, it must be remembered that in this computation of building contracts, the compilers have included for the past four months, a monthly sum of $10,000,000, which is classified as a portion of the Beauharnois Canal project. To date, therefore, $40,000,000 has been credited to this undertaking, and it is a fair assumption that the December figures will show an additional $10,000,000, making the total for 1929, $50,000,000.

As a matter of fact the total expenditure for Beauharnois is planned as $65,000,000 to be spread over a period of five years. Of this, considerably less than $5,000,000 has been allotted this year; about $15,000,000 will be spent next year, and probably about $20,000,000 will be distributed in 1931. The remainder will be spent in subsequent years. Very little of this amount will be actually contracted for, as the bulk of the work is being carried out by the company itself, or its wholly-owned subsidiary corporations, created for that purpose. The inclusion, therefore, of $50,000,000 for 1929, seems to be somewhat out of proportion.

However, assuming that only $5,000,000 were apportioned to this contract for 1929, there would still be an increase over 1928, with the exception of September. For the last four months of this year, namely August, September, October and November, the total of contracts awarded, adjusted on the above basis, would amount to approximately $173,000,000, as against $158,511,000 a year ago, or an increase of approximately 10 per cent for the period.

DAVID AND FRERE SPEED PRODUCTION

New Machine Installed Constitutes Third Addition This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plans have been completed for an addition to the plant of David and Frere which will increase its capacity by 33 per cent. Construction is expected to begin early in 1930.

A new machine, the third to be installed this year, will come into operation shortly; by introducing more modern equipment into its plant, the company has been able to effect substantial cuts in operating cost.

Current operations are being conducted at capacity, and earnings are understood to be showing material gains.-Public interest in the company dates from June, 1928, when an offering of 23,000 shares of class "A" stock, carrying a bonus of class "B" shares, was offered. A dividend of $2.25 a share is paid annually on the "A" shares and indications point to a surplus available for the new stock at the end of the current year.

David and Frere manufactures biscuits and candy. The company confines its output to plain low-priced lines and has established a strong market in and around Montreal. Through this concentration of sales and reduction in shipping costs, the company has built a sound financial structure.

Earnings in 1930 should more fully reflect the expansion which the company has undertaken during the current year.

DOMINION POWER STOCK SALE SUCCESS

Sell 5,000 Preferred Shares to Customers in Five Days

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dominion Power and Transmission Company was successful in its customer ownership campaign, whereby 10,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preference stock were sold to customers at $105 a share. The sale opened on November 25th and was in progress five days.

The sale was on the usual customer ownership lines—the selling of the stock all being done through employees of the company. About 2,400 people subscribed for the shares, a distribution of about four shares to each purchaser.

The campaign was carried on by the Customer Ownership Company of Canada Limited. This company also directed the Canada Northern Power Corporation sale last September, when 5,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preference stock were sold to 1,800 customers at $107 a share.

VANCOUVER SEES BANK CONTRACTS OF GREAT VALUE

Highest Building on Coast Started by Royal—Montreal Builds Branch

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—Construction has begun at Vancouver of the new 17-story British Columbia home of the Royal Bank of Canada, at Hastings and Granville Streets, the contract having been awarded the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., who also have in hand the reconstruction and expansion of the C.P.R.'s Empress Hotel at Victoria.

The exact amount of the successful bid for the bank job, understood to exceed $1,500,000, has not been made public by architect S. G. Davenport.

Construction is expected to take many months. Only selected materials will be used and the most approved construction practice followed. Durability is in no case to be sacrificed for construction speed.

The contract for construction of the new Bank of Montreal branch building at Hastings and Main Streets has been awarded Smith Brothers & Wilson Ltd., at $97,000, and on this structure also work will begin forthwith. Architects Honeyman & Curtis have planned a one-story building with granite exterior and a full concrete basement. It will have frontages of 120 and 52 feet respectively on Hastings Street and Main.

Ask Debenture Interest Paid Anywhere in Canada

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—A suggestion that cities and muncipalities throughout British Columbia should hereafter arrange for principal and interest on their debentures to be made payable in any branch of a Canadian chartered bank is advanced by the B. C. Bond Dealers' Association.

At present, it is pointed out, some cities and municipalities arrange for payments only in the community issuing the debentures.

DISTILLERS CARRY OUT BIG PLANS

Large Sums Being Spent on Additions to Plants

PLAN FOR FUTURE

Confidence of Companies is in Contrast to Public's Hesitancy Over Stocks

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Distilling companies operating in Canada appear to have every faith in the future of the industry, judging from the consistent expansion which has been and is being carried out by the larger concerns operating in this field. This situation contrasts somewhat sharply with the lack of confidence which the investing public has displayed in their securities during the past year.

While Hiram Walker has completed its expansion programme, Distillers Seagram contemplates an addition to its bottling plant while an addition to storage capacity remains to be completed. Dominion Distillers Consolidated is bringing its plant in Montreal into production on a broad scale and will carry out some financing in the near future.

National Distilleries, operating plants in Lachine and St. Boniface, Manitoba, has completed arrangements whereby the capacity of the Lachine unit will be doubled, while it also carried out financing during the past year.

Finance in U.S.

It is significant that these two companies carried out their financing through the medium of U.S. investment bankers since the prevailing sentiment in Canada has been unfavorable toward the purchase of liquor securities.

Nevertheless Distillers-Seagram and Hiram Walkers have proved by

(Continued on Page 16)

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Canadian Rail Lines Show Amazing Results In Improved Efficiency

Although Rates Have Shown Downward Tendency, Railroads Have Improved Their Service and Increased Their Profits

By PROF. W. T. JACKMAN,
Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto

It is a commonplace statement that with the growth of the country the railways will enjoy a corresponding growth. But this does not do justice to the railway companies, for it implies that they simply reap the benefits which come from the country's development; whereas in reality, the railways are perhaps the most active development force in the upbuilding of the country. It is through their services that the manifold advantages of wide markets for both producers and consumers are realized, although these services fail to secure appreciative recognition from many. But it is of the better service and operating results which the railways have effected in the period since the war that we write here. In that time their utmost efforts have been turned toward increasing their efficiency and economy of operation and it is our purpose to indicate the ways in which this has been shown.

War Time Economy

It is not economical to have highly-paid labor and management using poor or antiquated equipment; and consequently, the railways have been spending freely upon the upkeep and improvement of their rolling stock. The years of difficulty during the war, when the companies were in the midst of distress because they could not get rates which would keep pace with rigid entrenchment. This could not go on for more than two or three years, and then in order to put their rolling stock into reasonable condition for effective operation the railways, in 1920, began a much enlarged scale of expenditure for this purpose. The expenditure for maintenance of equipment in 1920 was 32 per cent greater than in 1919, and for the years since 1922 it has averaged about nine per cent over that of 1919.

Improving the Line

In order to have economy of operation it is also essential to put the line into the best condition by reducing gradients, by eliminating or leasing curves, by putting in new and heavier rails, by more substantial ballasting, by heavier bridges, etc. In these respects also great changes have been made, which are reflected in the expenditures for maintenance of way and structures. Here, too, the deferred expenditures of the lean war years 1919 and 1920 and the somewhat lesser expenditures of the period since that time. For example, the amount spent in 1919 and 1920 was respectively 38 per cent and 60 per cent above that of 1918 and for the years since 1920 it has varied annually from 35 to 43 per cent above that of 1918.

Another factor in economical operation is the terminal equipment. It would be injudicious to put the line and the rolling stock into the best operating condition and leave the terminal facilities antiquated or inadequate. Accordingly, the companies have been spending large amounts of capital upon their terminals in order to meet the requirements of the enlarging volume of business. How great these annual expenditures have been it is impossible to determine for many of the improvements must be continued over a number of years before they are completed. The condition of the new union terminal at Toronto is a case in point, and for the new Canadian National terminal at Montreal with the necessary accompanying improvements, many years will be required for their completion, at an estimated capital cost of $50,000,000. Corresponding improvements have been made at other large terminals, such as Vancouver, Winnipeg, Fort William-Port Arthur, Quebec, Halifax and St. John.

Bring Operating Economies

How have these improvements reacted upon operating conditions? How have the economies of operation been shown by actual results? These questions bring us to the heart of the problem.

In the first place, while the number of freight cars in service have increased by five per cent from 1918 to 1927, i.e., from 209,035 to 220,783, the capacity of these freight cars has increased during the same time by 14 per cent, i.e., from 7,166,770 tons to 8,179,796 tons. In 1928 there were decreases in all classes of freight cars, except refrigerator cars, and all classes showed increased average capacity. This is a clear indication that the railways are using larger and larger cars for handling their freight traffic. The economy of the larger cars arises from two facts, namely, that the operating expenses do not keep pace with the increasing car capacity, and that the paying load increases much more than proportionately to the increased weight of the larger cars. In harmony with this increased loading capacity we should expect a decreased number and an increased tractive power of locomotives; and the figures show that in the ten years from 1918 to 1927 there was a reduction of two per cent in the number of locomotives in service, while in one year alone (1927-28) the average tractive power increased from 34,689 pounds to 35,193 pounds.

Use Less Fuel

But at the same time that locomotive efficiency has been increased there has been a reduction in fuel consumption, as indicated by the fact that, while in 1918 the fuel consumed per 100 freight locomotive miles was 9.15 tons, it declined progressively until in 1927 it was only 8.08 tons. A similar reduction occurred in the fuel consumption of passenger locomotives. In the aggregate this saving in fuel runs into millions of dollars and another equally important result is that the cars used for carrying this coal can now be used for more productive freight. This saving of over 11 per cent may be contrasted with the saving of fuel in the United States, which amounted to 27 per cent between 1920 and 1928. But it must be borne in mind here that because coal was abundant in the United States it was used with prodigality, while in Canada it has been used more economically.

Another result which is very evident to those familiar with railway operation is the more intensive use of the equipment. From 1918 to 1928 the number of freight cars increased 13 per cent and their capacity increased 23 per cent; but in the considerably shorter period from 1922 to 1928 the total amount of merchandise carried increased by 62 per cent and the total amount of work done and service rendered increased by 37 per cent. This more intensive use of equipment is impelled by the fact that rolling stock depreciates in value very rapidly and the company is always alert to get the greatest amount of service from it during the normal period of its active life. For the United States, the class rendered by their equipment by practically the same amount, or, to be more exact, by 40 per cent.

Larger Train Loads

A fairly good standard by which to judge of the operating efficiency of the railway is the average number of tons of freight carried per freight train, or, as it is called, the train load. The train load varies, of course, from year to year, according to the general conditions of production. The carriers endeavor to promote economical operation wherever possible by concentrating the traffic in ever larger train loads, and this practice has been adopted with all traffic which can be thus concentrated. In the years since 1918 there has been a continuous increase in this respect, so that in 1928 the average train load was 22 per cent greater than in 1918. This is a considerably better progress than was realized by the Class 1 roads of the United States, which from 1920 to 1928 increased their train load by only 12 per cent.

As a result of the operating efficiency noted above, and as an indication of it, it is worthy of mention that while the total service performed by the railways, i.e., the ton-mileage, increased by 15 per cent in the more normal period from 1922 to 1927, the expenses connected with the handling and movement of the traffic remained practically stationary and in some years even declined in amount, thus showing the much increased service to have been rendered at the same or lower cost.

More Cars Per Train

Akin to the increased train load there was an increase in the number of loaded freight cars per freight train from 18.00 in 1913 and 19.83 in 1920 to 22.42 in 1927, or an increase of about 25 per cent over the pre-war figures. During the same time the average load per loaded car increased by more than 18 per cent. These results, of course, are the direct result of the co-operation of the management and the men in order to make substantial progress in economical handling.

In regard to the number of employees in railway service there is a distinct contrast between conditions in the United States and in Canada. In the former the government took over and operated the road after that country entered the war and continued this until 1920, when they were handed back to their owners. During the period of government control the number of employees increased by more than 300,000 with a tremendous increase in the payroll. Since 1920 the companies have reduced their staffs to less than the original figure and have improved the service greatly in nearly every particular. In Canada, where the roads were left under their own management during the war, instead of increasing the number of the employees the companies had to suffer a reduction of their working forces on account of many having gone into war service. For example in 1915 there were almost 55,000 less and in 1918 more than 35,000 less than in 1913. In the war years our railways were greatly short-handed. Since the close of the war they have been gradually coming back to the pre-war numbers but it was not until 1928 that the 1913 figure was surpassed and then only by a mere five per cent. Under these circumstances, to have such vast increases of freight tonnage and ton-mileage as we have noted above handled by fewer employees during most of the time shows a real triumph in efficiency of officers and men.

Economy in Traffic

Another indication of the concentration of traffic into larger units is the fact that while in 1918 to 1928 the ton-mileage increased by 37 per cent the revenue train mileage increased only 14 per cent.

Associated with this increase of 37 per cent in ton-mileage from 1918 to 1928, we must also remember that the number of freight car miles of loaded (or revenue-producing) cars increased by 33 per cent during the same period. This is but another way of saying that the great increase of 37 per cent in the amount of service rendered was effected by an increase of only 33 per cent in the distance that the freight cars travelled; in other words, the movement of the traffic was accomplished with greater economy. This is but a slightly different aspect of what we have already shown that the greater service was effected at practically the same transportation expense.

Too Many Empty Cars

But there is one disquieting fact to be suggested here, namely, that while the loaded freight car mileage increased by 33 per cent, the empty freight car mileage increased by 80 per cent. In Canada there is a very large amount of traffic which flows only one way, without any remunerative return traffic; and we need only mention the case of wheat, with its greatly extended production, to give an indication as to the reason for the increase of empty car movement.

Better Financial Results

We turn now to note the financial results of operation.

Perhaps the index which is most commonly used by railways in comparing their operating conditions from time to time is the operating ratio. By operating ratio is meant the percentage of the gross revenue from operation which is required to pay the operating expenses. In 1920 the operating ratio was 97.2 per cent, but in succeeding years it declined until in 1928 it was only 78.5 per cent. This is a decrease of almost 20 per cent. Most of this reduction of the operating ratio was due to the aforementioned economies of operation arising from improvements of the line and the equipment by large capital expenditures and to the success in organizing the service more perfectly. It must be stated, however, that a material part of this improvement in the operating ration was due to the general prosperity which furnished increased traffic and therefore increased gross revenues from operation. Of freight revenue alone the amount received in 1928 was 80 per cent greater than that of 1918.

Perhaps the most satisfactory standard as to the financial results of operation is the average receipts per loaded car mile of freight. For 1918 this was 17.0 cents but from 1922 to 1928 it remained fairly steady at slightly over 23 cents, thus showing on this basis an increase of 37 per cent in the railway revenue. Two less satisfactory bases of comparison are the average freight receipts per freight train mile and the average freight revenue per mile of road. On these bases the receipts of 1928 were respectively 66 per cent over those of 1918. These figures vary but slightly from the corresponding figures for the Class 1 roads of the United States.

Net Earnings Increase

For the aggregate financial results during the past ten years we present the following table which will tell the story better than any mere words. In stead of presenting the actual figures, we have represented the amount for 1919 as 100 in each case and have given the figures for succeeding years in terms of percentages.

Yrs.	Gross Earnings From Operation	Oper. Ex.	Net Earn. From Operation
1919	100	100	100
1922	108	105	147
1923	117	109	203
1924	110	101	199
1925	111	98	261
1926	120	103	327
1927	122	108	287
1928	138	118	380

It will be noted here that while the gross earnings of 1928 as compared with 1919 had increased by 38 per cent, the operating expenses had increased only 18 per cent and the net earnings had increased by 280 per cent. It is characteristic of railway enterprise under normal development that, given a reasonable measure of stability of rates as well as of wages and other operating expenses, the net earnings tend to increase more than proportionately to the gross earnings. But the very opposite is found when business is depressed. The railway seeks, therefore, to maintain as fair a balance as possible on the right side for the long-term results.

Rates Show Decline

Finally have these results been secured by too high rates? Certainly not, for the rates are the lowest in any part of the world. That the public have been getting the benefit in the form of lower rates, as well as of improved service, since 1920 is evident from the following figures;

Year	Aver. Freight Rate Per Ton Per Mile
1920	1.071c
1922	1.039c
1923	.987c
1924	1.019c
1925	1.012c
1926	1.043c
1927	1.029c

In contrast with these figures we find that, for the Class 1 roads of the United States, the average freight receipts per ton per mile decreased from 1.275c in 1921 to 1.081c in 1928.

DISTILLERS CARRY OUT BIG PLANS

(Continued from Page 15)

the issuance of their annual reports that the major companies have been able to hold their own. Canadian Industrial Alcohol has yet to publish a statement, and though it will not come up to the 1928 standard, it is expected to show the dividend earned by a comfortable margin.

The change in liquor legislation in Nova Scotia will have a favorable bearing on the distilling industry though only to a minor extent. The market does not compare with that of the larger provinces of Ontario and Quebec, nevertheless it provides a broader outlet for sales generally.

Outlook Improved

In face of past year's operations the outlook for Distillers Seagrams and Hiram Walkers appears to be favorable. Canadian Industrial Alcohol, though its statement has not yet been published, should continue to do well by virtue of its strong position both financially and industrially.

Another factor which has a bearing on the outlook for the distilling companies is the gradual elimination of the situation which has prevailed for the past two years in the market for industrial alcohol. Prices have been subjected to severe cutting and there was little profit in the sale of this commodity. However, it is understood that the market has firmed up.

How the less prominent companies in the distilling field will fare remains to be seen. The fact that they have undertaken plant expansion would indicate that they have widened their sales materially.

Some Shares Attractive

But from a market point of view the shares of companies which command a good sale for their products in the domestic market still present the major attraction.

Though disturbances in the export market way and do affect their sales to a certain extent, they still have a wide outlet for their output locally. However in the case of these distillers which are largely dependent on exports for revenue, there will always be the bugbear of unfavorable legislation.

The visible ability of at least two distilleries to make money has restored slightly the lack of public confidence in this type of security and it seems possible that the turning point has been reached, under normal market conditions, in the market for the stocks of the three leaders in the industry.

FIRE LOSS INCREASES THROUGH ONTARIO

Insurance Loss Over a Million Greater Than at Same Time Last Year

Increased insurance losses running into the millions are shown by the Ontario Fire Marshal's report for October which has just been issued. Losses increased in all categories, not only for October but for the first ten months of 1929, as compared to the corresponding period in 1928.

During October the number of fires in the Province increased by 210. The insurance loss increased $1,216,216 and the loss not covered by insurance increased by $157,463.

For the first 10 months of this year the number of fires was 1,204 greater than for the same months a year ago. Total loss increased $2,173,913. Insurance loss for the same period was $11,021,727, an increase of $1,864,937. Loss not covered by insurance increased by $308,976.

All the four leading classes of risks—barns, dwellings, stores and factories—show increases both in number and amount of loss for the first ten months of this year.

INSURANCE FIRMS GRANTED LICENSES

National-Liverpool, Southern and Century Enter Dominion Field

Three new Dominion insurance licenses were granted during the last week of November. All three companies include fire, sprinkler and tornado insurance among their prospective activities.

Companies and classes of risks are as follows:

National-Liverpool Insurance Company, incorporated by special act of parliament, authorized to transact business of fire insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, tornado insurance, and insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas. Lewis Laing, president, Montreal, is the company's chief agent.

Southern Insurance Company, Limited authorized to transact business of fire insurance, automobile insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, tornado insurance and insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas.

Century Insurance Company, Limited, authorized to transact business of fire insurance, accident insurance, automobile insurance, burglary insurance, guarantee insurance, plate glass insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, tornado insurance and insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas.

Seneca Jones and Son Open Montreal Branch

Seneca Jones and Son, of Hamilton, Ont., announce the opening of a branch at Montreal in the Beardmore building, 417 St. Peter Street.

This office will take over the Quebec provincial chief agency for their fleet of companies, which are: Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance, Merchants and Manufacturers Fire Insurance, Fidelity American Insurance and United Mutual Fire Insurance.

Air Crash Judgment

First case in Canada in which damages were awarded to persons injured in an airplane accident was recorded at L'Orignal, Ont., last month when judgment was entered giving Alva Lalond $2,000 and P. Charron $500 as compensation for injuries sustained last winter when a plane, in which they were passengers, crashed.

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CANADIAN RESOURCES
The Financial Times.
LONDON, ENGLAND
in continuance of its programme of Publicity for Canadian Resources published with the issue of Monday, November 18th, 1929, the fifth special Canadian Supplement consisting of 32 pages and cover with illustrations, giving authoritative and informative details of the present position of Canada's chief industries, her finances and general outlook. Articles have been contributed by experts in their respective fields, and among the contributors are:

HON. WILLIAM R. MOTHERWELL, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.
HON. CHARLES STEWART, Minister of the Interior.
HON. CHARLES McCREA, Minister of Mines for Ontario.
MR. CLARENCE A. BOGERT, Vice-President and General Manager, Dominion Bank, Toronto.
MR. S. J. COOK, Chief of Mining and Chemical Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
DR. DONALD M. MARVIN, The Royal Bank of Canada.
SIR HENRY THORNTON, K.B.E., Chairman and President, C. N. R.
MR. E. W. BEATTY, K.C., President of the C. P. R.
MR. CHARLES CAMSELL, LL.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.C., Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa.
MR. R. J. BARRETT, Managing Editor of "The Financial Times."
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BANK OF MONTREAL PRESIDENT SOUNDS NOTE OF OPTIMISM

Stock Market Crash Distorts View on Outlook, He Says

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Pointing out that fundamental conditions are sound, and that the crash in the stock market should not be allowed to unduly destroy the view, or cause any apprehension as to the ultimate future of Canada, Sir Charles Gordon presented an address of interest and optimism to the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Bank of Montreal.

In reviewing the commercial situation in Canada, Sir Charles drew attention to the fact that there have been five years of almost uninterrupted expansion. In that brief period Canada has achieved a degree of development quite unprecedented. Not in one or two directions, but practically in all, remarkable progress has occurred—in agriculture, in many lines of manufacturing, in mining, forestry, trading, water power production and building construction.

Reviews Business Situation

Commenting on business, he said: "During the early part of the past year, business, generally speaking in nearly all lines remained active and there was no serious check during the first ten months. Possibly the greatest advance in any direction was in mining. During the summer I had an opportunity of visiting, together with other directors, four of the great plants of the country, namely, the British Empire Steel at Sydney, International Nickel at Sudbury, Algoma Steel at the Soo, and the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Trail. One must visit these enormous developments to realize what they mean to the districts in which they are situated, to transportation interests, and to subsidiary interests all over the country. Other names which are becoming almost household words are Noranda, Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon, and they in turn will mean much to the localities in which they are located, because they are not only great mining ventures, but propose to establish concentrators and refineries.

"So far as the banks are concerned, another favorable feature of the situation was the unprecedentedly high rate for money in New York, the rate running as high as 10 to 15 per cent for long periods. No special advantage was taken of this by Canadian banks, as the business of the country was so active that their money was fully employed in Canada, and, with the exception of the regular reserves held in New York, Canadian banking funds did not flow that way and every legitimate need of this country was taken care of at much lower rates than prevailed in the United States.

"Favorable is the fact that there is no inflation apparent in any of the great basic commodities such as wheat, sugar, cotton, steel and other raw materials, so that we had not to witness a slump in these prices as well as in the stock market.

Danger Signs Out

"The unfavorable features of the situation have been; first, the small crop of the Prairie Provinces and the slow movement of the grain toward the seaboard. This has affected United States exchange, which at times has ranged around 2 per cent premium. The second unfavorable aspect of the situation was the crash in the stock markets. The call rate and other danger signals were out. But, with worldwide speculation rampant, these signals were not observed by many people until the situation got so top-heavy that a crash was inevitable. Fortunately, only a small proportion of the people are in the stock market and so the losses will be confined to comparatively few. At the same time what has occurred is bound to have its effect on the purchasing power of the country as a whole.

"Branch line railway construction has been considerable in the Northwest during the year.

"Both a cause and a consequence of the marked trade activity of the last five years has been extensive building construction and the undertaking of important engineering works.

"Water power development is still going on and finding a ready market for the electric energy created.

"In conclusion, may I say there never was a time in the history of Canada when business as a whole has been at a higher peak than during the year under review or when the developed resources of our wealth were more wide and varied than they are today, and never a time when the earning power of our people was sustained in so many channels of production. We must not allow a possible temporary reaction, the result of a collapse in a purely speculative orgy in the stock markets, unduly to distort our view. Fundamental conditions are sound, and there is no reason for apprehension as to the ultimate future of Canada."

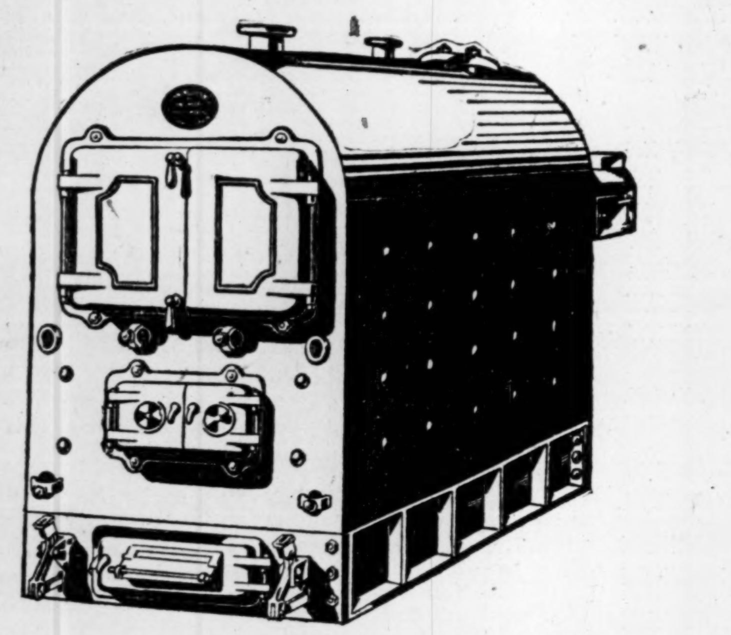
Reviews Money Situation

Following the president's address, H. B. Mackenzie, the general manager, pointed out the salient features of this year's balance sheet and then went on to supplement the remarks made by Sir Charles Gordon. In connection with call and current loans and the stock market, he said:

"Call loans aggregating $155,000,000 show a decrease of $23,000,000 when compared with a year ago. Our call loans in Canada are practically the same; the decrease is mainly in New York and reflects the cumulative effect of advances larger than usual to customers in Canada against securities, the increased requirements of expanding business in Canada and the delay in shipments of grain. Our own call loans in New York, i.e., omitting those offset by special deposits, were substantially less than in 1928. Had we been able to employ the same amount of money there this year during the period of high rates our profits would have been greatly increased, but we have drawn from New York to supply expanding Canadian requirements. I may add that the manner in which the New York Stock Exchange functioned and the promptness with which brokers' loans were adequately margined throughout the recent period of distress proved once again the soundness and stability, as well as the liquidity, of this class of loans as a banking reserve. Our calls for margin, almost without exception, met with prompt response from borrowers, and where delays occurred they were due to physical disabilities and not to financial inability to comply with our demands.

"Our customers in all lines of production and commerce have, as always, been our chief care and their needs have been fully supplied, but we have recently been declining numerous applications, large and small, for loans against good collateral but to be used for other than business purposes, generally the purchase of securities. These applications had become so numerous that they threatened to encroach upon the money needed to finance the country's business.

"For several years we have been living under the menace of a rising fever of stock speculation. The collapse brought painful consequences to many individuals and its effects will no doubt be felt in diminished spending in some directions, but it is well that the crash is behind us rather than still ahead of us and it is also well to remember that there has been no destruction of property. The real national wealth of the United States and Canada remains what it was. That may not give much comfort to the losers, but it is important from the standpoint of national welfare and prospects. Business will perhaps be somewhat quieter while we are getting back to realities, but the realities in both countries afford firm basis for a healthy optimism."



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U.K. INDUSTRIALIST WARNED TO STUDY CANADIAN TASTES

Canadians Cannot be Expected to Buy on Sentiment

Editor, The Financial Post,

I enclose you copy of letter I sent to the Morning Post, London, England. It deals with the very practical aspects of a situation that cannot be overlooked either here or in Great Britain, if the object striven after is to be reached.

R. E. Gosnell,
Ottawa, Nov. 27, 1929.

Editor, Morning Post,
London, England:

As a Canadian, with a strong desire for Empire consolidation, I have been much interested in the attitude of the Morning Post on the trade relations of Great Britain and the Dominions. By consolidation I do not mean anything formal in the way of treaty, pact, or even understanding, considered as a "gentleman's agreement," but an adaptation of individual fiscal policies—so far as that is compatible with local fiscal conditions—which will render inter-Imperial trade a greater possibility than it is at present. There are, however, some essentials—apart from preferences in tariffs—which are necessary to be observed on the part of Great Britain.

Years ago I was British Columbia correspondent of the British Trade Journal, a somewhat massive magazine dealing with and discussing trade matters affecting Great Britain exclusively. I do not know whether it is in existence in its old form or whether it exists at all. This journal was anxious to promote greater trade with Canada, and, incidentally, with all parts of the Empire, but in that respect Canada was the greatest problem of all, and largely on account of its proximity to the United States, a problem which has, in fact, grown with succeeding years. At that time the principal imports of British Columbia—aside from liquors, tobacco, woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, furniture, tea and sugar, coffee, cement, and a few other items—were sawmilling and mining machinery and various kinds of hardware, and I was asked why these latter should be imported from the United States so largely and not from Great Britain, whose manufacturers were so well equipped to supply all kinds of machinery, and did, as a matter of fact, ship them in large volume to all other parts of the Empire and to a number of foreign countries as well. Our trade in that province with Great Britain and Ireland in respect of liquors, tobacco, woollen, cotton and linen goods, blankets, carpets, ships and cement, as the main items, was of important proportions. Many items of haberdashery came by express from London across the continent, because it was a quick route, and the goods were of superior quality, but the great bulk came around the Horn by steamer and sailing vessel, and for the reason that the water rate was much cheaper, notwithstanding the distance, than the rail route from eastern Canada.

In regard to sawmilling and mining and certain kinds of other machinery, tools, as well as various kinds of other hardware, a condition that existed that placed the British manufacturers at a great disadvantage, and it was a condition difficult for the latter to understand. The British had standardized their goods to suit requirements in many parts of the world but not in Canada. Industrial development, including farming, fishing, mining and lumbering, had progressed in the United States and Canada side by side from very pioneer times. The people of both countries used the same kind of implements of industry which experience had proved to be best suited to conditions for which they were applied. They were brought up to their use and they liked them. This in a general way applied to the whole of Canada, and I am stating what I believe to be a fact that Great Britain for fifty years, or until Canada began to manufacture many things for herself, might have had practically the whole of the trade of this country in all kinds of implements of industry, including many kinds of hardware, had her manufacturers made what Canada wanted and made them in the way Canada wanted them. The Canadian people were never particularly keen to trade with the United States in preference to Great Britain or other countries. In fact, the very contiguity of the United States and Canada created more or less friction owing to tariff and regulative barriers, and it has always existed.

Though representatives of British firms were told these things many times, and over and over again, the invariable reply was, "We manufacture according to established standards. We cannot alter our standards just to suit Canada." In short, they could not understand why the Canadian people should want anything different.

There are other conditions, which I tried to explain to the readers of the British Trade Journal, in respect of the articles I have indicated. One is the distance from the Old Country—by water. The ordinary business man in Canada, as in the United States, in the matter of articles of ordinary daily use, large or small, is impatient to get started on what he has decided to go ahead with. He will not wait for several months to get what he can get in a week, or two at the outside, nearer home. Then as to the heavier machinery, it is a matter of parts. If a part breaks down or wears out, the operator can, and does, as a rule, telegraph to the manufacturer in the United States, or in Canada, as the case may be, and he will have a new part shipped to him by the next express, and, if necessary, a man will come with it to put it in place. Time is usually the essence of the contract and the business man cannot afford to wait.

I have been carefully through the trade returns of Canada and the United States for the past two fiscal years, as compared with the returns of the prewar year of 1913. It is simply astounding how the imports from the United States in all lines have grown. Those from the United Kingdom are small in comparison, and where they have increased the percentage of increase is small. It may almost be said that Canadian trade with Great Britain is declining.

I propose to take a few examples of articles for the manufacture and the supplying of which the United Kingdom is admirably adapted. By long experience in industry it is, or was, a great manufacturing country, as well as a great shipping and trading nation. I shall start with cotton goods, surely a British staple. Canada in 1928-29 imported goods to the value of $63,300,000, which roundly was $5,000,000 greater than in the previous year. Only $13,617,000 was from the United Kingdom; the rest was from the United States. The amount of goods from the former was actually less than in the preceding year. In flax, hemp and jute goods, the importations amounted in value to approximately $16,000,000. Of this over $7,000,000 was from Great Britain, and nearly $2,000,000—I am using round figures as more convenient to remember—from the United States. This is one exception to the condition I have mentioned, and for obvious reasons. The importations of silk and silk products amounted to a little over $29,500,000. In this case nearly $10,000,000 came from the United States, an increase of over $2,000,000; while from the United Kingdom there came only $1,617,000, an actual decrease of half a million dollars. In wool and its products, in which Great Britain excels above all nations, the comparison is very favorable to the Home Land. Of the total importations of $54,000,000 the latter contributed over $40,000,000, an increase of nearly $4,000,000 over the previous year. The United States contributed $3,600,000 to the total, showing a slight decrease. In artificial silks, the United Kingdom had the advantage of $5,000,000 as against nearly $2,400,000 for the United States, out of a total of $12,000,000. France, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium account for the balance. In mixed textile products, which include many things, the record is: Total, $206,500,000; from the United States, $82,000,000; and from Great Britain $77,000,000—an increase of $11,000,000 in the case of the United States, and only about $5,500,000 in that of the United Kingdom. In "other fibres" Great Britain only figures up at $454,000, while the United States has $7,700,000 to its credit. Even in books and printed matter, out of a total of over $16,500,000 the United States supplied in value nearly $13,500,000, while Great Britain, the birthplace and home of English literature, "trails along" with only $5,000,000.

Coming now to iron and steel and their products, in which Great Britain was once supreme, in importation of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets the figures are $2,264,000 for the United States, and only $296,000 for Great Britain—a big increase for the former and a small decrease for the latter. This, of course, is quite natural and to be expected on account of the great iron resources of the United States and its nearness to Canada. In castings and forgings, the United States practically monopolized the trade, her share being a shade under eleven times that of the United Kingdom, representing a huge increase in one case and a considerable decrease in the other. In rolling products, the difference is again striking. Of the total of $60,000,000, the United States is credited with nearly $50,000,000, while the United Kingdom has only $6,700,000 to its credit. There were increases in both cases, but the increase in the case of the United States was four times greater than in that of the other. In the case of tubes, pipes and fittings, there is a still greater disparity shown. The United States got nearly $4,000,000 of the trade—an increase of $3,800,000—and the United Kingdom only $534,500. In wire there is a little better showing for the latter, she being only $500,000 less in a total of $3,800,000. In chains, the disparity is about the same. Engines and boilers show a remarkable difference. From the United States Canada imported $18,000,000 out of a total of $19,300,000. In agricultural implements Great Britain has had very little chance to compete successfully, but there are a number of items, apart from plows and harrows, reaping and mowing machines and threshing machines, which the manufacturers of Great Britain could supply equally as well as manufacturers in the United States. The total importations in 1928-29 amounted to over $40,000,000. Of this, $142,000 in value came from Great Britain, and that in a diminishing quantity. Even in hardware and cutlery, in which Great Britain had an undisputed place, the United States had her beaten by over $1,700,000 in a total of $4,775,000. In machinery, outside of agricultural machinery, the total importations had a value of $60,262,500, and of that the United States' share was over $54,000,000, and Great Britain's $4,000,000, the increase in the case of the former being considerably over $12,000,000, while in the case of the latter there was a decrease of about $1,000,000. Canada imported of tools and hand implements eight times as much from the United States as from Great Britain. The item of "vehicles" which includes mainly automobiles and parts, bicycles, and railway and tram cars, amounted to the startling sum of $103,000,000. Of that amount, the United States appropriated $102,000,000, representing at that an increase of $32,000,000. The story is much the same in "other iron and steel and their products." A recapitulation shows this in iron and steel and their products:

	1927-28	1928-29
Total	$259,573,939	$317,610,931
From Great Britain	17,725,939	18,997,316
From United States	233,991,420	317,089,125

There is no necessity of emphasizing the moral these figures convey. There are variations as to proportions, but the figures tell the same story throughout the long chapter, and it should not make palatable reading for the British people. It is as though their heritage had been stolen.

The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Minister of Unemployment, came to Canada ostensibly to investigate conditions favorable or inimical to the employment of laborers from Great Britain in Canada and also favorable or inimical to the creation of more employment at home by increased orders for British goods. He urged very strongly—it was really in the nature of an appeal based on the loyalty of the Canadian people—that they should, in consideration of what Great Britain had done for Canada in the past, and the large investments of capital here, buy freely in the United Kingdom, instead of the United States. I am not quoting his exact language, but giving what was the substance of that appeal. It all sounds strangely in the mouth of an advocate of free trade, which scorns sentiment in business, and proceeds always on the principle of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest. Canadians may be ever so loyal in their allegiance to the King, but they cannot be expected individually to consider other than their own interests in what they buy or where they do their trading, any more than we would think of asking British free traders not to do the same. There is only one way to direct trade into desired channels, and that is to create inducements, reasonable and substantial inducements, to do business through those channels. The late Joseph Chamberlain laid it down as a principle that to develop trade within the Empire there must be preferences. It cannot be otherwise.

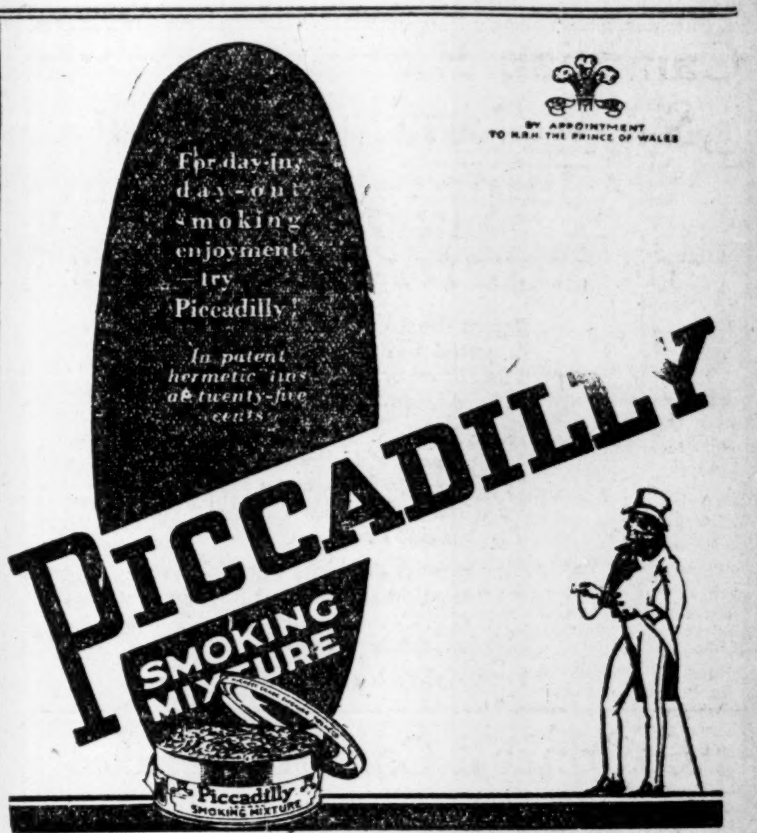
It is a case, sir, in which Canada, without violating any sound economic law, may help in some ways—in fact, a good deal—but in which the manufacturers and traders of Great Britain must help themselves. Taking the latter first, it is necessary for them to come or send representatives to Canada and study very closely the requirements of the Canadian market in all their aspects, and I omitted to say at the proper place that cheapness or dearness in regard to United States' goods is not the main desideratum. I have already intimated that there are also time-saving, convenience and adaptability to wants of the consumers. These are tremendous factors, and must not be lost sight of in any survey of the situation.

When I was in England some years ago, there were American shoe shops all over the place, and it did seem as though the British shoe business was doomed to extinguishment, like many other of British industries, which need not be enumerated here. The American shoe manufacturer had studied two things in shoes, to achieve comfort and style, compatible with reasonable price, and they were successful. The British manufacturers, on the other hand, for a long time persisted in the old-fashioned style, very solid and endurable, but in some respects a "vexation of the spirit." My grandfather, who came to Canada in the early eighties from Scotland, refused to wear anything but Wellington boots, which had come into fashion shortly before he emigrated. Some apparently divinely inspired Nottingham manufacturers sent representatives in the humble guise of artizans to study and acquire American methods, of which the last was an essential feature. The result was that these representatives went back to England fully equipped to compete with the Americans in every respect. The American shoe was swept from the British market. Today in Canada, for a high-class shoe we prefer the British to any other. It has both quality and style. I refer to this simply as an example of what is possible in studying methods and adapting manufactured articles to requirements. I need not stress the moral, except that the missionaries to Canada should be business experts, not politicians.

There is one more thing to consider. To compensate for distance—and this is one of the kernels of the problem—British manufacturers and traders must establish large depots in Canada from which they can supply quickly on demand, not only the article itself, but any substitution in parts. That is Great Britain's part, and, in conclusion, I want to point out Canada's part. As I have already said, Canada can do some things—a great deal, in fact—without violating what we are pleased to call economic laws.

In Canada, however, there are political and economic lions in the pathway as well as in Great Britain, and it may not be easy to accomplish what obviously is our duty in the premises. In due deference to them and to such authorities as Smith, Cobden, Bright, Ricardo, Mill, and others, trade is a law unto itself, and varies with conditions in each country. In Canada we can raise the tariff on all foreign products and give a preference to all Empire products, but particularly we can retain the British preference as it is or lower it, if necessary. It is then up to Great Britain to meet our requirements by adaptation without increasing prices so as to constitute a burden on the consumer. This cannot be done in one or two years, but as speedily as possible under a reconstructive process. I have said we should raise the tariff on all foreign products and give a preference on all Empire products. This is farther than I intended going, desiring rather to state a general principle than an invariable rule. There must be differentiation as between raw materials and manufactured products and again as between semi-manufactured and completely manufactured articles. In each case there must be an eye to advantageous and disadvantageous conditions. In no case must a dominion or any member of the Empire be penalized in the interest of sentiment, but a logical distribution made of what may be regarded as natural advantages. It is hard to define the process, but I feel certain it can be accomplished in a feasible way by men used to solving practical problems of business.

R. E. GOSNELL.
Ottawa, November 11, 1929.



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Acme Glove Sales Aided by Advent of Winter

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — While earnings of Acme Glove Works for the year ended December 31, 1929, are not expected to show an increase over those of 1928, which was a record year, it is thought that they will not be far behind last year's figure. The recent cold spell has given sales a sharp stimulus and from now till January the company expects to be working at capacity.

Public interest in Acme Glove Works centres in the issue of preferred stock which was offered publicly in March, 1929, with a bonus of class B common shares. There are also 6,000 shares of second preferred shares issued.

The company operates four factories in Quebec while sample rooms are maintained at principal cities from coast to coast. Output consists of gloves, mitts, shoe packs, wool socks, mackinaws which are sold to about 6,000 dealers. The company's chief market is in Ontario and Quebec.

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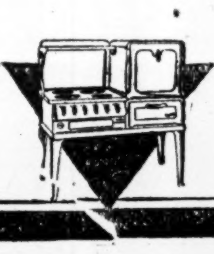

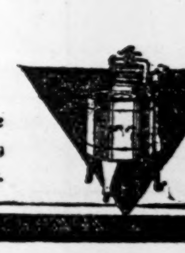

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Manitoba Tourist Increase

According to the latest figures Manitoba's tourist industry brought about $5,667,000 into the province, or an increase of about $1,000,000 over last year's figure. Convention visitors numbered 37,000, a gain of 8,500 over 1928.

Rebuild Paper Plant

At an estimated cost of $800,000 the first unit of an eventual $2,000,000 development is to be undertaken at once in the replacement of the Westminster Paper Company, Limited, which was destroyed by fire last July.

QUARTERLY
QUOTATIONS

is the title of a bond quotation sheet which we send our clients every three months.

The December issue gives the interest rate, maturity date, and current market price on approximately 300 Dominion and Foreign Government, Provincial, Railway, Public Utility or Industrial bond issues.

A copy will be mailed on request.

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WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Stocks

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 2

1929 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Nov. 30		Close Nov. 25 (or last)	Week Ending Dec. 2 High	Low	Close
58	35	.	...	Abitibi, c.	39¾	39⅞	37½	39½
115	106	7	6.25	Do. pref.	112	..	..	..
88	71½	6	7.40	Do. pref.	80	81	80	81
18	13	.	...	Agnew Surp., c.	17	13	13	13
104	92¼	7	7.52	Do. pref.	92¼	93	93	93
67½	25	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	28½	30	28¼	29¼
101¼	84	7	7.69	Do. pref.	90	91	89	90
39	25	.	...	Amal. Electric	28	25	25	25
51½	41	3	7.14	Do. pref.	41	42	42	42
4⅝	4	.	...	Anglo-N., com.	4	..	..	..
22½	2½	.	...	Asbestos, c.	3	3	2½	2½
68	10	7	...	Do. pref.	12	12	10	11
50	27	.	...	Asch, c.	38	30	27	30
95	85	7	...	Do. pref.	87	..	..	..
34	18	2	11.11	Assoc. Brew.	19	18½	18	18
99	87	7	7.86	Do. pref.	89	89	89	89
32½	16	1.50	7.89	Assoc. Can.	17	19	19	19
20	5	.	...	Atlan. Sugar	6	7	6½	7
70½	40	.	...	Do. pref.	40	..	..	..
189	170	10	5.88	Bk. Can. Nat.	170	170	170	170
425	290	12+2	4.66	Bk. of Montreal	294½	300	294	298
406¼	365	16	4.38	Bk. of N. Scotia	366	370	365	365
282	240	12+1	5.37	Bk. of Toronto.	240	242	242	242
65	47½	1	...	Barcelona Tr.	55	..	..	..
31	24	50c	2.08	Bawlf Grain	24	24	24	24
94	84	6.50	7.73	Do. pref.	84	84	84	84
32½	7	.	...	B.C. Packers	8	8⅞	8	8½
60	36½	2	5.16	B.C. Power (A)	39¾	40½	38½	39
40	19¼	.	...	Do. (B)	22	21¼	19¼	19¼
29¼	22	.	...	Beacon Oil	29	..	..	..
27½	20	1.60	6.95	Beath & Sons	23½	24	23	23
59	30	2	6.10	Beatty Bros.	33	32¾	32	32¼
102½	94	7	7.44	Do. pref.	95	95	94	94
155	131	7	4.70	Belding Cort.	148¼	..	..	..
108½	101½	7	6.79	Do. pref.	103	..	..	..
183	147	8	5.27	Bell Telephone	150⅛	153	150½	151
107	97½	7	7.00	Belgo C. P., pf.	100	100½	100	100
6½	1	.	...	B.E. Steel	2	2½	1	1
42	26	.	...	Do. 1st pref.	29	29	29	29
14	3¾	.	...	Do. 2nd pref.	5	5	4	5
20	16	.	...	Biltmore Hats	16	..	..	..
90	88	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	..	..	..
51	21	2	9.52	Bissell	21	..	..	..
150	96	7	7.29	Do. pref.	98	96	96	96
45½	22	2	8.69	Blue Ribbon	24	23	23	23
51	34	3.25	9.28	Do. pref.	34	35	35	35
30½	20	2	7.54	Brading Brew.	22	26½	25	26½
24	19	2	9.30	Brant. Cd., pf.	21	22	21¼	21¼
82	30	2	4.73	Brazilian	41	42½	39¼	42
4¾	1¾	15c	...	Brew. & Distil.	1¾	..	..	..
71¾	29¾	1.25	3.15	Brit. Amer. Oil	40½	41	38½	40¼
20	20	.	...	Brit. & For. In.	20	..	..	..
49	25	2	5.97	Brompton	32	33½	31	33
37½	20	1	4.70	Bruck Silk Mills	20	21¼	20	21
46	22	1.60	6.03	Building Prod.	27	27	25	26
90	45	3	6.00	Burt, F. N.	51	51	49⅞	49⅞
180	160	5	3.08	Calgary Power	162	..	..	..
50	32	.	...	Can. Bakeries	48	35	35	35
102	90	7	7.69	Do. pref.	94	91	90	90
360	245	12+1	5.01	Can. Bk. of Com.	257	260	254	254
28¾	18½	75c	3.94	Can. Bread	19	20	18½	18½
122	110	7	5.93	Do. pref. (A)	110	118	115	118
109	95	7	6.79	Do. pref. (B)	102	103	103	103
32½	6	2	17.39	Can. Brewing	12	12	10¾	11¼
94	39	2.50	5.48	Can. Bronze	48	47¼	45¾	47¼
111	109	7	6.36	Do. pref.	110	110	110	110
12¼	7½	.	...	Canada Bud	9	..	..	..
28	16½	50c	2.94	Can. Canners	18	18	17	17
92	84½	6	6.89	Do. 1st pref.	87	87¼	86	87¼
28½	17	80c	4.21	Do. 2nd pref.	18¾	19	18½	19
37½	16	1.75	6.86	Can. Car & Fdy.	25½	25½	24	25¼
39½	20	1.75	5.66	Do. pref.	30	30	28½	30
30½	11½	.	...	Can. Celanese	11½	11⅛	11½	11½
63½	40	.	...	Do. pref.	43	48	45	48
36	14	.	...	Can. Cement	19	19¼	18¼	18¼
99¾	90	6.50	7.10	Do. pref.	93	93	91½	93
60	60	7½	...	Can. C. Felt, p.	60	..	..	..
106	73	7	8.75	Can. Convert.	79	80	80	80
110	108	8	7.40	Can. Cottons	108	..	..	..
101½	84	6	7.14	Do. pref.	84	..	..	..
89½	30	3	8.10	Can. Dredge	37	37	35¾	35¾
260	162	7	4.32	Do. pref.	162	..	..	..
90	61½	5	7.51	Canada Dry	68	66½	66	66½
98	97	6	6.15	Can. Fairb., pf.	97½	..	..	..
31	15	1.50	8.69	Can. Forg. (A)	17	17¼	17	17
82	20	.	...	Do. (B)	21	..	..	..
48	42	.	...	Can. For. Inv.	40	..	..	..
95⅝	80	8	...	Do. pref.	95	..	..	..
405	135	.	...	Can. Gen. Elec.	405	..	..	..
62	56	3.50	6.14	Do. pref.	57½	58	56	58
108	94	6	6.18	Can. Gen. Inv.	98	97	94	94¾
32⅞	18	1.50	6.38	Can. Gypsum	28⅞	23¾	23	23¼
90	81¼	6	7.38	Can. Hyd. E., p.	84	82	81¼	81½
45	5	1.52	11.26	Can. Ind. Alc.	13½	14	12	13½
40	9½	1.52	13.81	Do. (B)	11½	11½	11	11½
14	12¼	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	13	..	..	..
53	28	.	...	Canada Iron	50	..	..	..
90	78¼	5	5.55	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
71	35	.	...	Can. Light & Pr.	35	..	..	..
61	35	.	...	Can. Locomotive	35	..	..	..
92	75	7	9.21	Do. pref.	75	..	..	..
35	10	1.50	7.89	Can. Malting	17½	19	17	18½
12¾	3	.	...	Can. Marconi	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3⅜
35½	18	60c	3.00	Can. Nor. Pr.	20	20	20	20
110	100	7	6.93	Do. pref.	101	101	101	101
75	30	1	2.94	Can. Oil	33½	34½	33	34
130	118	8	6.78	Do. pref.	118	..	..	..
265	190	10	5.00	Can. Pacific	202	203	198	198
41	16	.	...	Can. Paving	19	20	19	20
135	85	7	7.86	Do. pref.	90	90	89	89
243	219	12	5.45	Can. Perman.	220	220	220	220
39½	18	.	...	Can. Pr. & Pap.	22½	23¾	22	23
51½	16	.	...	Can. Steam.	18	17	16	16
98	65	6	8.57	Do. pref.	69½	72	69¾	72
45	9	.	...	Can. Vickers	12	10	10	10
93⅜	70	7	9.33	Do. pref.	70	75	75	75
42¼	25	1.60	5.71	Can. Vinegar	30	30	27	27
11¾	4	50c	10.00	Can. Wineries	5	5	5	5
27½	16	1.50	7.89	Can. Wire Box.	18	19	19	19
95	70¼	4	4.93	Can. W. & Cable	81	81	80½	81
47	25	.	...	Do. (B)	29	29	27	27
35½	2	.	...	Carling Brew.	4⅞	5	4⅝	5
30	26	2	7.69	Catelli Mac. (A)	26	26	26	26
17½	10	.	...	Do. (B)	10⅛	..	..	..
410	310	12+3	4.60	Cent. Can. Loan	350	..	..	..
21.50	6.50	.	...	Chem. Research.	7.75	9.00	7.75	8.00
84	35	2	4.00	City Dairy	50	50	46	49
140	118	7	5.83	Do. pref.	118	120	118	118
53	16	1.50	6.55	Cockshutt	23½	23	22	22
4	3	.	...	Col. Invest.	4	..	..	..
27	14	.	...	Comm. Alcohol.	14	..	..	..
24	13½	1	7.13	Conduits	14	..	..	..
105½	101½	7	6.82	Do. pref.	102½	..	..	..
43½	18	2	7.54	Cons. Bakeries	25½	26½	25½	26½
15	1	.	...	Con. Food Prod.	4	..	..	..
28	10	.	...	Do. pref. (A)	17	..	..	..
42½	25	.	...	Cons. Press	30	29	29	29
196	174	10	5.55	Consumers Gas	179½	180	177	177
24	17	.	...	Cons. Sand	18	..	..	..
99	80	7	8.75	Do. pref.	80	80	80	80
575	210	12.50	4.71	Cons. Smelters	267	270	260	265
94½	92½	7	7.52	Corr. P. Box, p.	93	..	..	..
28⅞	16	.	...	Cosmos	18	18	18	18
101	95½	7	7.25	Do. pref.	96½	98½	96¼	98½
5	1	.	...	Cosgrave Brew.	1½	1	1	1
45	20⅛	.	...	Cooksville Br.	40	..	..	..
86	63	4	4.65	Do. pref.	86	..	..	..
12¾	5	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	8	8	7½	7½
64	47	6	12.76	Crow's N. Coal.	47	..	..	..
5⅛	¾	.	...	Cuban Sugar	1¼	1¼	1	1
18⅞	2⅝	.	...	Do. pref.	3½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
24	5	.	...	Curtiss-Reid	5	5	5	5
34⅛	8	.	...	Do. pref.	22½	8	8	8
21	9	.	...	De Forest	11	11	10	10
23	14	.	...	De Havilland	22	..	..	..
90	87	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
.50	.25	.	...	Detroit Rly.	.50	..	..	..
28¾	8	1	8.33	Distill-Seagram	12	12¼	11	11¾
280	225	12+1	5.77	Dominion Bank.	225	225	225	225
117½	58	3.60	4.80	Dom. Bridge	73⅝	75	72	75
3.60	1.35	.	...	Do. Rights	1.85	1.70	1.35	1.50
90	75	.	...	Dom. Coal	84	..	..	..
113	58½	4	5.88	Dom. Engineer.	69	69	68	68
29	16	.	...	Dom. Foundries.	17	..	..	..
54	54	.	...	Do. pref.	54	..	..	..
220	120	7	5.10	Dom. Glass	140	137	137	137
125	117	7	5.83	Do. pref.	120	..	..	..
30	10	.	...	Dom. Iron, pref.	30	..	..	..
85	46	.	...	Dom. Power	48	46	46	46
107¼	100	7	6.73	Do. pref.	105	105	103	103
100	95	7	7.29	Dom. Rub., pf.	96	..	..	..
48½	34	.	...	Dom. Steel, pf.	40	..	..	..
55	20	1.20	4.89	Dom. Stores	25	25	22	24¾
34	15	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	17	19	15	16
91	85	6.50	7.22	Do. pref.	88	90	88	89
118	74	5	6.41	Dom. Textile	78½	79	78	78
127	115	7	6.08	Do. pref.	115	115	115	115
28	20	.	...	Donnacona	23	24	23	24
35¼	12	.	...	Dryden Paper	16	16	15½	15½
34	15	.	...	Duff. Paving	17	20	20	20
112	88	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	89	88	89
10½	3	.	...	Duluth Sup.	3	4	4	4
28	7	40c	4.44	Durant	9	9	8	9
60	17	.	...	East. Dairies	25	30	23	30
53	32	.	...	East. Steel	36	37	36½	37
101	98	7	7.00	Do. pref.	99	100	100	100
27	24½	.	...	East Koot.	25	25	25	25
103	90	7	7.77	Do. pref.	94	90	90	90
32	26	2	...	East. Theatres	30	..	..	..
97½	93	7	7.38	Do. pref.	94¾	..	..	..
40	15	2	11.76	Easy Washer	17	..	..	..
68½	55	2.50	4.16	Economic Inv.	63	60	55	60
20	16	.	...	Edmonton Dairy	18	18	18	18
90	89	6.50	7.30	Do. pref.	90	89	89	89
35	25	2	7.69	Enamel & Heat.	26	26	26	26
46	25	3	8.33	Eng. Elec. (A)	36	..	..	..
33	23	.	...	Do. pref.	23	23½	23	23
81½	34	2	4.39	Famous Play.	45	47	44½	44¾
37	17	1	5.88	Fanny Farmer	23	17	17	17
33½	29½	2.40	8.00	Do. pref.	30	30	30	30
38	27	50c	...	Farmers' Dairy	38	..	..	..
107	100	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	..	..	..
1.75	.10	.	...	Federal Distil.	.50	.25	.25	.25
72	50	.	...	Feldspar Glass	72	..	..	..
96½	90	7	7.77	Firstbrook Box.	90	..	..	..
70	15	.	...	Ford Motor (A)	26	27½	25¾	27¼
172	31¼	.	...	Do. (B)	32	..	..	..
43½	20	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	23	26	23	26
24	16	1	6.25	Foundation Co.	16	..	..	..
88½	21½	1	4.00	Fraser Cos.	27	26	24	25
15	14	.	...	Frost Steel	14½	..	..	..
98	93	7	7.36	Do. pref.	95	..	..	..
42	18	.	...	Gen. St. Wares.	22½	22½	20	20½
377	125	5+5	5.88	Goodyear	170	180	165	180
110	106¼	7	6.54	Do. pref.	107½	107½	106¼	107
8	1½	.	...	Gotfredson	1½	..	..	..
100	100	7	...	Gould Pumps	100	..	..	..
32	5	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	5	5	5	5
100	40	.	...	Do. pref.	82	40	40	40
45¾	25	2	7.01	Gurd, Chas.	29	29	28½	28½
110	110	7	6.36	Do. pref.	110	..	..	..
79	21½	.	...	Ham. Bridge	28	27	24½	26½
95	86½	6.50	7.42	Do. pref.	87½	88⅞	87	88⅞
85	25	.	...	Ham. Cottons, p.	26	25	25	25
46¼	22	2	4.54	Ham. Dairies	22	22	23	22

1929 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Nov. 30		Close Nov. 25 (or last)	Week Ending Dec. 2 High	Low	Close
102	96¼	7	7.21	Do. pref.	97	97	96¼	96¼
14	4	.	...	Ham. Un. Theat.	6½	7	6	7
86	65	7	10.76	Do. pref.	65	..	..	..
65	28	2	6.45	Hayes Wheel	30	31	30	31
105	100	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	..	..	..
25	17	1	5.88	Hinde & Dauch	17	..	..	..
135	110	3	2.50	Holt Renfrew	120	..	..	..
106	100	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	..	..	..
43	14	.	...	Honey Dew	14	..	..	..
85½	64	7	10.07	Do. pref.	65	70	65	69½
21	16⅞	.	...	Howe Lumber	19	..	..	..
37	25	2.50	...	Humberstone	25	..	..	..
40	25	1	3.33	Hunt (A)	27	30	30	30
40	30	1	2.85	Do. (B)	35	..	..	..
170	150	8	5.33	Huron & E. Mt.	150	..	..	..
83	27½	2	5.55	Hydro Electric	39	38½	36	36¾
277	227	12+1	5.60	Imperial Bank	231	233	230	232
41¼	24¾	50c	1.77	Imperial Oil	28½	29	27½	28
11½	9	35c+10c	...	Imperial Tob.	10	10¼	9½	9½
111	102½	7	6.73	Inter. Mill., pf.	104	104	103	103
73	25	1	3.33	Inter. Nickel	30¾	31	28¼	30
25½	15	1	5.55	Inter. Paints A	17	18½	16	18½
42	29	2.40	...	Int. Paper & Pr.	40	..	..	..
30¾	16	.	...	Do. (B)	30¾	..	..	..
25	11½	.	...	Do. (C)	20	..	..	..
37	17	1	4.44	Inter. Pete.	22⅝	22¾	21½	22½
35	14	.	...	Inter. Power	18	17	17	17
98½	83	7	8.33	Do. pref.	85	85	83	83
50	29	3.50	9.09	Int. Util. (A)	39½	40	38½	39½
22¾	6	.	...	Do. (B)	8	9	8	9
37½	29	.	...	Jam. Pub. Ser.	34	34	34	34
116	109	7	6.36	Do. pref.	112	110	110	110
12	6	.	...	Kelvinator	6	..	..	..
85	70	7	9.72	Do. pref.	72	72	72	72
17	15	.	...	Kemsley Mil.	17	..	..	..
84	56½	6	7.94	King Ed. Hotel.	75½	..	..	..
9	2	.	...	Lake Ont. Brew.	2	2	2	2
40	7	.	...	Lake Sup. Corp.	11½	11¾	10½	11
65½	43	3.20	6.80	Lake of Woods	47¼	47½	46½	47
123½	115	7	5.98	Do. pref.	120	117	117	117
203½	190	10	5.26	Landed Banking	190	..	..	..
57	40	3	6.38	Laura Secord	45	47½	46½	46½
168	119½	7	4.37	Do. pref.	160	..	..	..
49¼	18	1	5.55	Lindsay, C. W.	20	18	18	18
130	85	6.50	7.64	Do. pref.	85	85	85	85
24¾	9	50c	4.16	Loblaw (A)	12	12½	12	12
24½	9	50c	4.16	Do. (B)	12	12	11½	11½
20	15	.	...	Loew's, Marcus.	20	..	..	..
92	77	7	9.09	Do. pref.	77	..	..	..
7	3	60c	...	Loew's, London.	6	..	..	..
44	41½	50c	...	Man. Bridge	43½	..	..	..
48⅛	36½	.	...	MacKin. Steel.	40	..	..	..
101	97	7	7.10	Do. pref.	98½	..	..	..
105	40	2.50	4.71	Manitoba Pr.	53	..	..	..
35	25	.	...	Maple Leaf	25	..	..	..
115	100	7	6.73	Do. pref.	100	105	100	104
83½	79	.	...	Do. (B)	79	..	..	..
99½	32½	3	6.97	Massey-Harris	43	43½	42¼	43½
45	20	60c	2.60	McColl Fron.	24	24	22	24
93½	80	6	7.40	Do. pref.	81	..	..	..
120	78	.	...	Mexican L. & P.	115½	..	..	..
46	30	.	...	Mercury Mills	32	32	30	30
94	90	6	6.66	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
89	89	.	...	Milton Brick	89	..	..	..
73	35	.	...	Mitchell, J. S.	40	..	..	..
107	104	7	6.73	Do. pref.	104	104	104	104
66½	24	1	3.84	Mitchell, Robt.	29	27	25⅛	26
20	20	.	...	Monarch Knit.	20	..	..	..
85	66	7	9.33	Do. pref.	74⅞	..	..	..
140	110	6	4.46	Montreal Cot.	134½	..	..	..
128	115	7	5.98	Do., pref.	117	..	..	..
20	7	.	...	Montreal Ex.	9	9	9	9
48	35	.	...	Mont. Is. Power	38	..	..	..
180	98	2.40	2.00	Mont. L. & Pr.	116¾	121	113	120
51	48	3+25	6.77	Montreal Loan	48	..	..	..
55	47	3.20	6.66	Montreal Tele.	47½	47½	47½	47½
193	170	10	5.88	Montreal Trams.	170	170	170	170
36½	22	1	3.84	Moore Corp., c.	26	26	25	26
141	100	7	5.83	Do. (A)	117	120	115	115
209	135	7	5.18	Do. (B)	135	..	..	..
10	9	.	...	Mt. Royal Hotel	10	..	..	..
57	57	6	...	Do. pref.	57	..	..	..
11½	3	40c	...	Muirheads	3	..	..	..
10	8	75c	8.83	Do. pref.	8½	9	9	9
9	.60	.	...	Municipal Ser.	1	.60	.60	.60
32	30⅞	.	...	Nat. Brew., new	..	32	30⅞	31
153	100	4	3.20	Do., com.	120	124¾	118	123
130	120	7	5.83	Do. pref.	120	..	..	..
15	8	.	...	Nat. Brick	8	..	..	..
36	23	3	12.76	Do. pref.	25	25	23	23
17¼	3½	.	...	Nat. Distilleries	5	5	4	5
106	100	8	8.00	Nat. Groc., pf.	100	100	100	100
142½	30	2	3.81	Nat. Steel Car.	48	53½	47½	53
390	370	12+1	3.51	National Trust	370	..	..	..
28	18	.	...	Niag. W. Weav.	20	18	18	18
47	35	3	7.84	Do. pref.	38¼	..	..	..
124	110	4	3.47	Nor. Mex. Pr.	115	..	..	..
100	95	7	7.27	Do. pref.	96¼	..	..	..
26.50	8.25	.	...	North Star Oil.	14.00	..	..	..
5.75	5.00	35c	...	Do. pref.	5.00	..	..	..
30	30	.	...	N.S. Steel, pref.	30	..	..	..
700	470	8+17	5.00	Ogilvie	475	500	500	500
140	123¼	7	5.68	Do. pref.	123¼	..	..	..
66½	35	6	...	Ont. Eq. 10% p.	40	40	39½	40
128	125	6	4.80	Ontario Loan	125	..	..	..
40	19	.	...	Ont. Silknit	24¾	19	19	19
32	24½	1.60	6.58	Ont. Steel	24½	..	..	..
108	105	7	6.54	Do. pref.	107	..	..	..
20	7	.	...	Orange Crush	7	..	..	..
97¾	50	7	13.20	Do. (A)	50	55	53	53
43½	20	2	10.00	Do. (B)	20	..	..	..
120	90	6	6.00	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	90	100	100	100
105¼	100	6.50	6.28	Do. pref.	104	108½	103½	103½
60	46	.	...	Ott. Traction	46	..	..	..
141	75	4	4.25	Page Hersey	94½	95	93	95
264	250	7	2.65	Do. pref.	264	..	..	..
56	53	.	...	Paton Mfg.	56	..	..	..
95	90	.	...	Do. pref.	95	..	..	..
8	2	.	...	Pelissiers	2	..	..	..
108½	70	4	5.33	Penmans	72	75	75	75
110	100	6	5.82	Do. pref.	100	103	103	103
5	1	.	...	Perfection Gl.	2	2	1½	1½
45	21¾	2	7.69	Photo Eng.	25	26	25	26
95	56	.	...	Port Alfred	60	..	..	..
100	90	7	7.29	Do. pref.	96	..	..	..
60	58	2	...	Port Hope San.	60	..	..	..
*67	67	2½	...	Porto Rico Rly.	..	..	..	..
100	85	7	7.60	Do. pref.	92	..	..	..
104	102	7	6.86	Postal Tele.	102	..	..	..
139¾	68	1	1.27	Power Corp.	79½	80½	78	79
103	92	6	6.12	Do. pref.	97	98	97	98
43	19	1	4.54	Pressed Metals	22	..	..	..
125	100	7	...	Do. pref.	120	..	..	..
121	71	2	2.35	Price Bros.	86	85	84	85
110	101	6.50	6.37	Do. pref.	102	103	102	102
18½	13	85c	...	Pub. Util. Inv.	18	..	..	..
40	25	2	8.00	Pure Gold Mfg.	25	25	25	25
99	53	2.50	3.86	Quebec Power	61	64¾	60	64½
115	113	7	6.19	Real Est. Loan.	113	..	..	..
25½	8¾	.	...	Regent Knit	9	..	..	..
45	18	.	...	Reliance Grain	18	20	18	18
36	20	2	9.09	R. S. Mills	22½	22½	22	22
39½	20	1.50+25	..	Robinson Cone	22	25	20	20
72	61	4	5.55	Rogers, Wm.	70	72	72	72
100	92	7	7.07	Do. pref.	99	..	..	..
397	285	12+2	4.74	Royal Bank	295	297	285	293
100½	90	7	7.60	Ruddy, E. L., pf.	92	..	..	..
100	82	5	5.05	Russell Motor	99	..	..	..
116	100	7	6.58	Do. pref.	106¼	..	..	..
32½	20	2	10.00	Sarnia Br. (A)	20	20	20	20
32¾	8	.	...	Do. (B)	8	..	..	..
88	35	2.60	5.53	Serv. Stn. Eq.	46	48	45	46½
175	100	6	5.45	Do. pref.	111	112	110	110
111½	65	2	2.59	Shawinigan	76	77¾	75	77
65	34	1.80	4.73	Sher.-Wms.	37¼	38	37	38
130	115	7	5.83	Do. pref.	118	120	120	120
50½	29	2	6.25	Simon & S.	32	32	31	32
106	97½	7	7.17	Do. pref.	97½	..	..	..
93½	89	6½	7.22	Simpson, Ltd.	89½	90	89	89¾
60	50	50c	...	Do. (A)	60	..	..	..
45	27	.	...	Do. (B)	37	27	27	27
111	100	6	5.98	Simpson, R., pf.	101	101	100	101
30½	15	.	...	Smith Paper	15	15	15	15
93	83	6	7.22	Do. pref.	83	83½	83	83
50	28	.	...	St. Law. Flour.	32	..	..	..
95	90	7	...	Do. pref.	92	..	..	..
25	10	.	...	St. Law. Paper.	12½	15	11½	12
99	90	7	7.75	St. Maur. V., p.	90⅛	90¼	90	90¼
64½	35	1	2.85	So. Can. Power.	35	35	35	35
110	102	6	5.68	Do. pref.	105	106	105	106
48	10	.	...	Sprucolite	15	..	..	..
39	21	2	7.69	St. Pav. & Mat.	23	26	23½	25
100	88	7	7.95	Do. pref.	89	88	88	88
10	2	1	...	Stanfords	2	..	..	..
87	73	7	...	Do. pref.	83	..	..	..
50¼	25	2+1	...	Stand. Chem.	35	25	25	25
20	8½	.	...	Stand. Steel	12½	12½	12	12½
48	37	3	7.14	Do. pref.	42	42	42	42
69¼	34	1.75	3.88	Steel of Can.	45¼	45½	44	45¼
60¾	37½	1.75	4.37	Do. pref.	40	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜
15	15	.	...	Sterling Coal	15	..	..	..
45½	18	80c	3.00	Supertest Pete.	26¾	27⅞	26	27
107	95	7	7.29	Do. pref.	95	96	96	96
44	18¾	80c	3.20	Do. Vot. Trust	25	..	..	..
64	40	.	...	Tamblyn	55	52	52	52
102	94	7	7.33	Do. pref.	95½	..	..	..
44¾	37	3.50	9.45	Thayers, pref.	37	..	..	..
48⅝	31	.	...	Tip Top Tailors	36	37	34	35
113	99	7	6.86	Do. pref.	100½	102	101	101
35	10	.	...	Tooke Bros.	35	..	..	..
82	60	7	8.75	Do. pref.	80¾	80	79	79
27	19	.	...	Tor. Elevators	19	..	..	..
285	250	12	4.70	Tor. Gen. Trusts	250	255	255	255
126	120	6	4.95	Toronto Mtge.	121	..	..	..
9	3¾	50c	12.50	Traymore	4	..	..	..
17¾	9	1.40	15.55	Do. pref.	9	9	9	9
206	120	4	2.28	Tuckett Tob.	175	175	175	175
122	114⅝	7	5.73	Do. pref.	121	121⅞	121	121
57½	27	4	14.81	Twin City	28	27	27	27
96½	96½	7	7.25	Do. pref.	96½	..	..	..
25	14	.	...	United Fuel	15	15	15	15
86	73	6	8.05	Do. pref.	79	74¾	73	74½
65½	45	.	...	United Secs.	45	..	..	..
107½	101	6	5.91	Do. pref.	101¼	102	101½	101½
45	38½	1.60+5	...	Union N. Gas.	40	..	..	..
140	130	7+1	6.15	Union Trust	130	..	..	..
10	2	.	...	Vacuum Gas	3¾	..	..	..
22	8	.	...	Viau Biscuit	8	..	..	..
88	84	7	8.33	Do. pref.	84	..	..	..
41½	33½	1.60	...	Volcanic Oil	41	..	..	..
58	38	.	...	Wabasso	38	..	..	..
28½	6	1	8.00	Walker-Good.	11¾	12½	11½	11¾
39	15	1	6.25	Waterloo Mfg.	17	16	15	16
105	58½	2.76	3.94	Wayagamack	70	..	..	..
115	18⅞	.	...	Weston	20	19¾	19	19
110	88	7	7.86	Do. pref.	89	..	..	..
41	25	1.40	5.60	West Can. Flour	26	26	25	25
105½	101	6.50	6.25	Do. pref.	104	104½	103	103
38	23	.	...	West. Grocers	23	23	23	23
93½	79¾	7	8.75	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..
*110	110	7	...	West Koot. pref.	..	..	..	..
53½	28¼	.	...	West. St. Prod.	30	29½	28¼	28¼
100	94	6.50	6.87	Do. pref.	94½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending December 2

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Ask	High	Low	Range 1929 High	Low
Abitibi 1st mtge.	5	1953	6.83	84½	84	82½	85	82½
Asbestos	5	1942	5.57	*90	95	...	100	90
Asbestos 1st mtge.	6	1941	8.72	80	...	...	95¾	80
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	11.87	48	53	50	88	50
Calgary Power	5	1940	...	*95	...	...	97	94
Can. Car	6	1939	5.39	*109	...	...	109	105
Can. Cons. Rubber	6	1946	5.75	*102	102½	102	104½	101½
Can. Cottons	5	1940	5.30	*94	...	...	98	97½
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	...	...	...	...	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	5.95	...	...	...	100¼	97
Can. Pr. deb. (Laur. Ser.)	5½	1958	7.06	81	81	77⅛	89¼	70
Do., (Way. Ser.)	5½	1958	7.16	79½	80	77	80	70
Can. S. S. deb.	5	1943	5.16	99	98½	...	101½	98½
Cedar Rapids	5	1953	5.14	*99	98	...	100	97½
Dom. Canners	6	1940	5.51	...	...	...	104	...
Dom. Coal	5	1940	5.30	97½	...	...	98⅛	97
McNish deb.	6	1948	...	*3.50	3.60	3.50	4.15	3.50
Mex. Elec.	5	1942	8.30	72	...	...	74	...
Mex. L. & Pr.	5	1940	...	...	...	...	75¾	71½
Mont. L. H. & Pr.	4½	1932	6.07	*95½	...	...	97	82½
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	5.60	97½	...	...	99¾	94¾
Mont. Tr. "A"	5	1955	5.59	94	92⅛	...	98½	90¼
Mont. G.&R. "B"	5	1955	5.60	94	...	...	97¼	91¼
Do., "C"	4½	1955	5.75	85¾	...	...	88½	83¼
N. S. Steel	5	1959	7.76	...	...	...	72	65
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1932	6.00	100¼	...	...	101	100
Do., "B"	6	1932	...	100¼	...	...	...	...
Do., "C"	6	1932	6.46	100¼	...	...	102	98¾
Ont. Steel	6	1948	6.46	100¼	...	...	100	98¾
Porto R. Rly.	5	1936	5.38	*105	...	...	106	104
Postal Tel.	5	1953	5.77	...	...	...	92	88¾
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.30	108¼	...	...	107	105¼
Wabasso	6	1947	5.91	100	...	...	101	...
Wayagamack	6	1951	6.29	97	...	...	101	96¼
West K. Power	6	1940	5.27	...	...	...	106	...
Winn. Elec.	5	1935	6.21	*93½	...	...	94	93
Toronto—								
Canada Bread	6	1941	5.53	107	...	...	107½	101½
Can. Canners	6	1950	6.00	100½	...	...	102¼	100
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porto R. Rly.	5	1936	...	*92	...	...	...	...
Postal Tel.	5	1953	5.41	94	...	...	95	88¾
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.61	...	...	...	93	...

* Latest bid.

Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)—	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Ask	High	Low	Range 1929 High	Low
War Loan	5	1931	5.10	99.75	99.60	99.20	101.15	98.50
Do.	5	1937	4.90	100.75	100.85	100.30	103.00	99.50
Victory Loan	5½	1933	5.85	100.40	100.40	100.35	102.50	99.60
Do.	5½	1934	5.45	100.35	100.30	100.10	102.60	99.50
Do.	5½	1937	4.94	103.75	103.25	102.95	106.05	102.85
Do., Refund	4½	1940	4.98	95.75	95.75	95.40	98.40	93.90
Do., Refund	5	1943	4.97	100.70	100.25	99.80	102.85	99.10
Do., Refund	4½	1944	4.85	95.75	95.40	95.30	98.50	93.50
Do., Refund	4½	1946	4.90	96.10	95.50	95.40	98.90	93.75
Do., Renewal	5½	1932	5.40	100.25	100.10	99.90	100.65	99.25

Dividends Declared

	Annual Rate	Div. Declared	Date	Record
Brazilian, com.	$2.00	50c	Dec. 2	Oct. 31
Bank of Toronto	12+4	3+1%	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Eastern Theatres, com.	$2.00	50c	Nov. 30	Oct. 31
Brit. & Foreign Invest. pfd.	5%	1¼%	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Royal Bank	12+2%	3+2%	Dec. 2	Oct. 31
McIntyre	20%	5%	Dec. 2	Nov. 1
Lake of Woods, com.	$3.20	80c	Dec. 2	Nov. 16
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 2	Nov. 16
Bank of Montreal	12+2%	3+2%	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Famous Players com.	$2.00	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Bank of Commerce	12+1%	3+1%	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Wayagamack	$2.76	69c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Power Corp. c.	....	$1.00	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Can. W. & Cable "A"	$4.00	$1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Can. Hydro Elec. pfd.	6%	1½%	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Rolland Paper, pfd.	6%	1½%	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Windsor Hotel, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Can. Car, com.	$1.75	44c	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Bk. Nationale	10%	2½%	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
East Koot. Pr. pfd.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Union Natural Gas	$1.60+5%	*5%	Dec. 27	Nov. 30
Standard Chemical	....	$1.00	Dec. 20	Nov. 20
McColl-Frontenac, com.	60c	15c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Crow's Nest Coal	6%	1½%	Dec. 1	Nov. 8
Loblaw Grocet. "A"	50c	12½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 9
Do., "B"	50c	12½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 9
Agnew Surpass, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Belding Cort. pfd.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Hydro-Elec Secs.	$2.00	50c	Dec. 14	Nov. 14
Mining Corp.	...	12½c	Dec. 19	Dec. 4
Confederated Grocer., pfd.	8%	8%	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
United Securities, pfd.	6%	1½%	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Imperial Oil	50c	12½c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Inter. Milling, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Do., pref. "A"	6%	1½%	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Photo Engravers	$2	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Hollinger Mines	65c	1%	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Noranda Mines	$3	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
N. S. Light & Pr., pfd.	6%	1½	Dec. 2	Nov. 16
Inter. Nickel, com.	$1	25c	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
C. P. Rly., com.	10%	2½%	Dec. 31	Dec. 2
Can. Permanent Mtge.	12%	3%	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Hamilton Un. Theatres, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Sec. Stand. Royalties, pfd.	12%	1%	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Lake Shore Mines	$1.20	30c	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Bk. of Nova Scotia	16%	4%	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Canada Malting	$1.50	37½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Sherwin-Williams, com.	....	40c+5c	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Montreal Loan	4+1%	8%	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Canada Cement, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Hiram Walker	$1.00	25c	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Can. Bakeries, 1st & 2nd pfd.	$7.00	$1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Inter. Holding & Invest.	20c	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Montreal Cottons, com.	6%	1½%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Wayagamack	...	(a)23c	Jan. 2	Nov. 15
National Brick, pref.	6%	1½%	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Can. Steamships, pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Nipissing Mines	6%	1½%	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Hamilton Bridge, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Firstbrook Box, pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Landed Bk. & Loan	10%	2½%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Dominion Bank	12%	3+1%	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Inter. Proprietaries "A"	...	65+10c.	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Dome Mines	$1	25c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Andian National	...	$1	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Cooksville Co., pfd.	4%	1%	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Dom. Glass	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Do.,	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Canadian Car, pfd.	$1.75	44c.	Jan. 10	Dec. 26
Inter. Petroleum	$1	25c	Dec. 16	Dec. 7
Canada Dry	$5	$1.25	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Winnipeg Electric, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 1	Dec. 6
West. Can. Flour, com.	$1.40	35c	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Do. pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Imperial Tobacco	35c+10c	8¾c+10c	Dec. 30	Dec. 6
David & Frere, "A"	$2.25	56c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Acme Glove Works 1st pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., 2nd pfd.	6%	1½%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Reliance Grain, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Canada Gypsum	$1.50	37½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Brazilian, pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Melchers Distill "A"	....	50c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Inter. Paints "A" & "B"	....	$1.00	Dec. 20	Dec. 12
Amalgamated Electric, pfd.	$3.00	75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 27
Ont. Loan & Deb.	12%	3%	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Port Alfred Pulp, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Abitibi Power, pfd.	6%	1½%	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Can. Northern Pr. cum.	60c	15c	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
Assoc. Breweries, com.	$2.00	50c	Dec. 30	Dec. 14
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 30	Dec. 14
St. Maur. Valley, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
National Steel Car	$2.00	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Page-Hersey Tubes, com.	$4.00	$1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
New Method Laundry, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 5	Nov. 28

* Stock dividend.
(a) For month of December.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High (Premium)	Low	Last Year High (Discount)	Low
Nov. 27	1 1-8	1 1-16	11-64	3-16
Nov. 28	...	...	3-16	1-4
Nov. 29	1 1-16	1	...	...
Nov. 30	1 1-64	1 1-64	Par	1-32
Dec. 2	1 3-64	1	*5-64	Par
Dec. 3	1 5-64	31-32	*5-32	5-64

* Premium.

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
Nov. 27	4.87 5-16	3.93 15-16	5.23
Nov. 28	......	......	......
Nov. 29	4.87 3-8	3.94	5.23 11-16
Nov. 30	4.87 1-2	3.93 11-16	5.23 3-8
Dec. 2	4.87 1-2	3.93 11-16	5.23 3-8
Dec. 3	4.87 5-8	3.93 3-4	5.23 1-2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3
5.263	Italian	5.31¾	5.28¾	5.28½
23.80	German	24.28	24.18½	24.17½
13.90	Belgian	14.20½	14.12½	14.12½
49.80	Japanese	49.90	49.45	49.50

MONTREAL, TORONTO QUOTATIONS (Continued)

1929 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Nov. 30		Close Nov. 25 (or last)	Week Ending Dec. 2 High	Low	Close
15½	10	.	...	Whittall Can	10	10	10	10
52	20	.	...	Wm. Alloy Steel	21	23¼	21	23¼
39½	29½	.	...	Windsor Hotel	30	..	..	..
92½	75	6.50	7.64	Do. pref.	80	85	85	85
109½	45	2	3.64	Winnipeg Elec.	55	55¼	54	55
112	94	7	6.98	Do. pref.	100¼	100¼	100	100
30	30	.	...	Woods Mfg.	30	..	..	..
80	75	7	9.18	Do. pref.	76¼	..	..	..
90	83	7	8.33	Wood, A&J, 1pf.	84	..	..	..
14	3½	.	...	Zimmerknit	3½	..	..	..
85	50	.	...	Do. pref.	50	..	..	..

*Quotations for 1928. No sales recorded in 1929 to date.

Eastern Dairies Record Rapid Growth in Sales

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — In point of gross earnings, Eastern Dairies is now the largest dairy organization in the Dominion. Individual customers number 100,000, a great number of whom supply other customers in turn. To service this large army of dairy products consumers, over 1,350 people are employed.

In addition to extensive dairy equipment, most of which is of the latest type, 135 motor trucks and 625 horses are needed to insure efficient and prompt service. These figures are all the more significant when it is remembered that Eastern Dairies Limited had its inception in 1926.

Small Decrease Expected in Beld.-Corticelli Profits

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — While earnings of Belding Corticelli, Limited, for the year ended November 30 have been satisfactory, it is not thought that they will come up to the mark set last year when net earnings totalled $357,348. Nevertheless, sales have been well maintained and no appreciable decrease is anticipated.

The company occupies a strong posi-
tion as it has a wide diversification of products. Output consists of all kinds of silk threads, ribbons and novelties while in recent years expanding operations of a silk hosiery department have proved profitable.

In 1928 earnings per share on the common stock, of which there is $749,500 outstanding were equivalent to $14.93. A dividend of 7 per cent has been paid on the common since 1928, an increase of 1 per cent over the distribution of the two previous years.

The shares are closely held and seldom make their appearance on the Montreal Curb Market where they are listed. Earnings in 1928 were the highest ever recorded by the company.

Unlisted Canadian Securities

Name—	Bid	Ask
Allens Beach, pfd.	60.00	....
Do., London, pf.	60.00	....
Do., King., pf.	61.00	....
Anglin-Nor.	75.00	....
Anti Corp. 7% pf.	94.00	....
B. C. Pulp, c.	6.00	....
Do., pfd.	72.00	76.00
Border C. H. pf.	16.00	23.00
Brand. H. C.	....	34.00
Do., pfd.	90.00	93.00
Brit. Am. Assur.	58.00	65.00
Brit. M. & T.	220.00	....
Brown Co., 6% pf.	81.00	....
Brooks Steam, pf.	....	1.00
Burns & Co., pf.	88.00	91.00
Canadian Arena	100.00	....
Can. Cr. Stone, pf.	73.00	....
Can. Goderich	15.00	....
Can. Mach. c.	6.00	9.00
Do., pfd.	27.00	32.00
Can. Mort. Invest.	74.00	....
Can. Pac. c.	39.00	43.00
Do. 7% pfd.	100.00	....
Caulfields D., c.	42.00	....
Do., pf.	95.00	....
Cities Service	60.00	61.00
Can. Ind. c.	180.00	230.00
Do., pfd.	113.00	....
Can. Inv. Corp.	24.00	....
Can. Pap. 7% pf.	....	90.00
Can. N. Fir.	....	37.00
Chase, A. W., com.	....	2.00
Do., pfd.	50.00	58.00
Chart. Trust	110.00	115.00
Com. Fin., c.	12.00	20.00
Do., pfd.	....	75.00
Cont. Life, 20%	80.00	85.00
Capital Life	25.00	35.00
Comer. Life, [illegible]%	25.00	30.50
Confed. Life	305.00	....
Can. Gen. Invest Trust, 2nd	....	97.00
Copeland Fl., pf.	16.00	20.00
Chem. Res., c.	8.50	9.50
Cedar Golf	85.00	....
Crown Life	300.00	400.00
Clifton Co.	125.00	150.00
Can. West.	85.00	....
Dom. Alloy, pf.	1.00	2.00
Dom. Linens, c.	1.00	4.00
Do., pfd.	15.00	23.00
Dom. Mfg., c.	6.00	....
Do., pfd.	70.00	....
Dom. Sug., c.	....	40.00
Do., 6% pfd.	89.00	....
Dunlop, 7% pf.	101.00	102.00
Deb. & Sec., c.	90.25	....
Do., pref.	69.00	73.00
Dom. Fire	120.00	150.00
Dom. Guar.	300.00	325.00
Dom. Life 50% pf.	400.00	500.00
Durant Ac. Corp.	10.00	....
East Car. pd.	70.00	....
Emp. Life, 15% pd.	23.00	28.00
Excl. Life, 30% pd.	130.00	140.00
Engineers Hold.	0.04	0.09
Fid. Ins.	165.00	....
Famous Pl. vt. tr.	58.00	....
Greening, 7 pd.	99.00	101.00
Guar. Real. pf.	63.00	70.00
Guelph Inv.	120.00	....
Gr. West Life	750.00	....
Guar. of N. A.	265.00	....
Gen. Stl. W. pf.	94.00	98.00
Hard. Carp., c.	....	22.50
Do., pfd.	....	72.00
Int. Prop.	30.00	37.00
Imp. Life	425.00	465.00
King Edw. A.	69.00	73.00
Do., B.	66.50	71.00
Kingston Sh., pf.	15.00	20.00
Do., c.	7.00	10.00
Loew's Tor.	19.00	22.00
Do., pf.	80.00	85.00
Loew's Lon. c.	....	4.50
Do., pfd.	5.00	7.00
Loew's Wind. pf.	50.00	....
Lindsay Distill.	....	8.50

Name	Bid	Ask
Lambton Loan	74.	
London Loan	18.	
Lake St. John	17.	
Lakeview Golf	..	
Lambton Golf	440.	
Legare	10.	
Do., pf.	93.	
Mansfield, S., c.	60.0	
Do., pf.	...	
Milton Brick, c.	...	
Merchants Cas.	17.0	
Mt. Royal H., c.	4.0	
Do., scrip	2.5	
Mt. Royal H., pf.	42.0	
Midland Loan	12.0	
Mort. Disc., c.	.4	
Do., pfd.	4.00	
Monarch Mort., pd.	....	
Morrow Screw, c.	50.00	
Mfrs. Life	360.00	
Mon. Life 20%	45.00	
Mont. Life 20%	70.00	
Mississauga	....	
Mont. Fin. pf.	62.00	
Do., com.	7.75	
Mont. Isl. Pow., pf.	98.00	
Nat. Groc. com.	.50	
Do., 2nd pf.	30.00	
N.B. Pow., 1st pf.	60.00	
N. Ont. Pow., pf.	91.00	
N.S. Power	80.00	
Do., pf.	94.00	
Nat. Life 25% pf.	....	
N. A. Life	....	
Peoples Loan	85.00	
Prem. Trust	84.00	
Para Kitchener, c.	....	
Do., pfd.	....	
Para Oshawa, pfd.	40.00	
Prud. Trust, pf.	83.00	
Prov. Paper	98.00	100
Que. J. & P. pd.	15.50	17.
Roll Paper	92.00	95.
Rosedale Golf	220.00	..
Standard Clay, c.	28.00	32.0
Sher. Trust	115.00	
Ster. Trust	106.00	108.5
Sask. Life	17.50	...
Sov. Life	65.00	71.0
Sun Life	2,375.00	2,500.00
Select Indus.	22.50	....
St. Law. Units	70.00	72.50
Summit Golf	25.00	....
Tor. Brick pf.	72.00	....
Tor. Ball	....	75.00
Tor. Carp. com.	18.00	....
Do., pfd.	86.00	....
Traders Fin. A. pf.	86.00	....
Do., B.	....	90.00
Tr. & Guar.	97.00	102.00
Tri.-Cent. c.	45.00	46.00
Do., pf.	108.00	108.50
Thistledown	47.00	65.00
Thornhill	75.00	110.00
Toronto Casualty	....	18.00
Un. Amuse., c.	84.00	....
Willards Choc. c.	7.00	....
Do., pf.	65.00	....
Woods, Alex. pf.	....	87.00
Waterloo Trust	120.00	....
Wes. Assur.	57.00	61.00
Weston Golf	80.00	100.00
York Golf	260.00	....

Recent London Quotations

Brit. Metal Corp.	39s. 6d.
Brewers & Distillers	9s.
Brit. Can. & Gen. Inv.	30s.
Br. Contr. Oilfields	4s. 9¾d.
Can. and For. Sec.	14s.
Can. West Lumber	6s. 1½d.
Hudson's Bay	96s. 3d.
5% pref.	98s. 9d.
International Holdings	7⅝
Standard Chemical	40½
Wall Paper Mfg.	30s. 4½d.
Pref. 5%	17s. 9d.

Flood, Barnes Active Bond Prices

December 2, 1929

	Price	Int. Date	Yield
Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53	85	Dec. 1	6.15
Algoma Steel Corpn. 5/62	67	Apr. 1	7.55
Argentine Govt. 6/58 Series B	99	June 1	6.05
Bell Tel. of Canada 1st 5/57	102½	June 1	4.85
Brazil, U.S. Ext. S.F. 6½/57	82	Apr. 1	8.10
Can. Biscuit Co. Ltd. 6½/46	85	May 1	8.20
Can. Cement Co. 1st Mtge. S.F. 5½/47	99½	May 1	5.55
Can. Northern Power 5% 1953	92	May 1	5.60
Canada Power & P. 5½/58	80	Jan. 1	7.15
Can. Light & Power, 1st S.F. 5/49	88	Jan. 1	6.00
Can. S.S. Lines 6/41 1st & Gen.	97½	Feb. 15	6.30
C. P. Rly. Coll. Trust 5/34	99	Apr. 15	5.30
C. P. Rly. Secured 4½/44 Notes	94½	Apr. 15	5.00
Can. Goodrich Income 7/48	65	....	...
Chile Republic Ext. S.F. 6/60	90	Apr. 1	7.20
Colombia Repub. Ext. S.F. 6/61	77	Apr. 1	8.00
Dom. Iron & Steel Consol. S.F. 5/39	73	....	...
Dom. Square Corp. 6/48	95	Apr. 1	6.40
Dominion Tar & Chemical Debs., 6/49	100	Jan. 2	6.00
Donnacona Paper Co. 1st S.F. 5½/48	90	Feb. 1	6.40
Donnacona Paper Co. Debs. 6/48	90	Feb. 1	6.90
Duke Price Power Co. 1st 6/66	104½	May 1	5.75
Eastern Dairies Convertible 6/49	100	May 1	6.00
Fraser Companies 1st 6/50	98	Jan. 1	6.10
Fraser Companies Convertible Notes, 6/32	99	Jan. 1	6.25
Fraser Cos. 6½/42 Debs. Cum. Warrants	99	Apr. 1	6.60
French Line Ext. S.F. 6½/51	101	Feb. 15	6.37
French Nat. Mail Ex. S.F. 6/52	99½	May 1	6.05
General Steel Wares 1st S.F. 6/52	99½	May 1	6.05
Gatineau Power 1st S.F. 5/56	94	June 1	5.35
Gatineau Power S.F. Debs. 6/41	99½	Dec. 15	6.05
Howard Smith P. M. 5½/53	92	June 1	6.10
International Hydro-Electric 6/44	100	Apr. 1	6.00
Manitoba Power 1st S.F. 5½/51	99½	Jan. 1	5.55
Massey-Harris Co. 1st Mtge. 5/47	92½	Apr. 15	5.50
Montreal, City of, 5/58	101	Apr. 1	4.90
Montreal Coke 1st S.F. 5½/47	98½	June 1	5.80
Montreal Island Power 5½/57	94½	May 1	5.90
Montreal Power 5/51	100	Jan. 1	5.00
Montreal Tram. 1st Coll. Trust 5/41	97	Jan. 1	5.35
Montreal Tram. Gen. Ref. 4½/55	86	Apr. 1	5.50
Montreal Tram. Gen. 5/55	94	Apr. 1	5.45
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 1st 5/59	64	....	...
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 6 deb.	39	....	...
Northwestern Utilities 1st 7/38	102	June 1	6.70
Ontario, Province of, 5/59	101	May 1	4.90
Peru, Republic of, 6% 1960	80	June 1	7.50
Port Alfred P. & P. 1st 5½/57	90	May 1	6.30
Power Corp. of Canada 4½/59	99½	Mar. 1	4.55
Price Bros. 1st S.F. Series A 6/48	104	Feb. 1	5.50
Quebec Power 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F. 5/68	98½	June 1	5.08
Rio de Janeiro Trams. 5/35	95	Jan. 1	5.80
Shawinigan W. & P. 4½/68	94	June 1	4.90
Simpsons 6/49	101	Jan. 2	5.90
Sou. Canada Power 1st 5/55	99	Apr. 1	5.10
United Grain Growers 1st Mtge. 5/48	93	Jan. 3	5.60
United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52	97	May 1	5.70
Wayagamack P. & P. 1st S.F. 6/51	100	Jan. 1	5.00
Winnipeg Electric Ref. 6/54	102	Apr. 1	5.85

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week of December 3

Crop Year High	Low		Open Nov. 27	High for Week	Low for Week	Close Dec. 3
		Wheat				
1.60⅜	1.23	November	1.35⅛	1.41½	1.35⅛	...
1.68¼	1.05¼	December	1.35	1.44¾	1.35	1.44¼
1.71⅜	1.30½	May	1.44	1.53⅛	1.43¼	1.53⅛
1.55	1.32¼	July	1.45	1.55	1.44¾	1.55
		Oats				
.72¼	.56¾	November	.61	.62½	.60¾	...
.71⅝	.46	December	.61¼	.64½	.60⅞	.64½
.73⅛	.60	May	.66½	.69	.65⅞	.69
.71¾	.60⅜	July	...	.68⅞	.66⅛	.68⅞
		Barley				
.85⅜	.58½	November	.64	.65¾	.64	...
89½	.59½	December	.64½	.67⅜	.63⅞	.67¾
.89⅛	.65½	May	.71⅝	.74¼	.71	.74¼
.76	.66	July	.72½	.76	.72⅞	.76
		Flax				
3.00¾	2.46½	November	2.70½	2.77	2.70½	...
3.07	2.43	December	...	2.78½	2.72	[illegible]
3.15	2.50	May	2.77	2.89	2.77	2.89
2.91	2.76½	July	...	2.91	2.86	2.91
		Rye				
1.28½	.83	December	.92½	1.00	.92¼	1.00
1,26⅛	.93	May	1.00½	1.07¾	.99⅞	1.07⅝

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

Transactions for week to Nov. 28 in stocks not traded in elsewhere

Div. rate in $	Yield Nov. 28		Close Nov. 28 (or last)	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Nov. 28
..	...	Crescent Creamery	97	99	97	97
50c	...	Manitoba Bridge	30	30	30	30
2.00	8.88	United Grain Growers	22½	22½	22½	22½
80c	7.61	West. Breweries	10½	10½	10½	10½

WINNIPEG STOCK EXCHANGE
Inactive Stocks
Nov. 28, 1929

	Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	127	130
Beaver Lumber	..	21
Do., pref.	105	...
Can. Indemnity	120	...
Can. Nat. Fire	..	39
North Mtge., part pd.	20	23
Pelissiers, pref.	...	85
Reliance Grain, pfd.	...	97
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Dunning in Favor Of Closer Relations With Great Britain

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The great question which is being asked today in Canada is:—"What will be the tariff policy of the young man from the west who is minister of finance?"

There can be no doubt of the answer to this question. Dunning's tariff views are well known to those whose business it is to keep records of this kind. In fact, the record of his tariff pronouncements forms an intensely interesting and very informative narrative. It might be termed the "progress of a western radical."

Free Trade with Britain

Here it is:—

In March, 1923, the Saskatchewan legislature, of which Dunning was first minister, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this assembly, it is the duty of the government of Canada to introduce legislation which shall have for its effect the following:

"1. An immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.

"2. The reduction of the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain, to one-half the duty charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made to the remaining tariff on British imports that will insure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada.

"That negotiations be entered into by the government of Canada with the government of the United States, with a view of establishing a reciprocity agreement on lines similar to that of 1911.

"The placing upon the free list of all food stuffs, agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, gasoline, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils, and all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture."

Dose of Own Medicine

A few months later, the Royal Grain Commission visited Regina and held a public hearing. Mr. Dunning appeared and gave evidence. The question of whether a tariff on coal should be imposed to compel Ontario to use Alberta fuel, arose. Mr. Dunning was informed that a reduction in railway rates had been made to facilitate this movement. He said:—(August 6, 1923)

"I think that this is a case where the Ontario people should take a dose of their own medicine....The way to make Ontario people burn Alberta coal is to put a good steep prohibitive duty on American coal and then to let the Canadian railways charge the fair freight rate for hauling it to them. It is the first time in history that the eastern people have been in the position to take a dose of their own medicine, and I think they should be allowed to take it to the full."

Then Mr. Dunning came to Ottawa. It will be observed that he had rather strong ideas on the tariff.

Still for Reciprocity

In 1926, the late Hon. Dr. J. W. Edwards, of Frontenac, (Conservative) asked this question:—"Is there a minister sitting in the front row who will say that he thinks this country would be better off for putting into effect the reciprocity pact of 1911?"

Mr. Dunning:—"Sure."

Mr. Dunning's first pronouncement on the tariff in the house of commons was in 1927. Speaking for the Liberal government he said:—

"We have not ruined industry and we do not intend to. Our tariff reductions actually helped the industries to which they have been applied."

Again:—

"We shall move forward cautiously toward the goal of making our tariff structure bear as lightly as possible on production, industry and the people generally, having always in view the greater prosperity of all the legitimate industries of Canada. The tariff must be made to serve the best interests of the Canadian people as a whole. It must be adjusted from time to time to meet the needs not of one class or group or industry alone, whichever one that may be, but of our whole economic structure. This does not mean tariff tinkering, so-called, but it does mean a continuous expert examination and adjustment whenever the facts so revealed warrant."

And finally. "The Liberal policy throughout the period of years since 1921, is the best evidence as to what our policy is: we stand by our record in that regard. We intend to pursue that policy in the future."

No Occasion for Alarm

There is, therefore, no occasion for industry to regard Mr. Dunning's appointment as a declaration of a policy of tariff reduction. There is this to add, however, and it may form the key to the fiscal policy of the government in the future. Mr. Dunning is an ardent believer in closer trade relations with Great Britain. The Saskatchewan resolution speaks of it, and he is continually referring to it himself. It may be expected, therefore, that in future the tariff revisions will be framed with an eye to this result, provided that no "legitimate" Canadian industry is hurt.

Westminster Paper Will Rebuild Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Arrangements have been made by the New Westminster Pulp & Paper Company for the re-establishment of its plant, which was destroyed by fire last July. It is understood that $2,000,000 will be spent on the new buildings and equipment.

The mill will continue to specialize in wrapping paper of various kinds and will install equipment to handle Herb patents for individual marking of various types of wraps. The plant will be ready for operation by February 1 next.

J. J. Herb continues as president of the company under reorganization plans, and R. F. Arnett as vice-president and general manager.

Big Crops in West Are Evil for Dairying

Crop Preoccupation and Diversion of Milk to Other Uses Lowers Production While Tourists Boost Consumption

Article Four of a Series on the Canadian Dairy Industry

The dairy situation in Canada boils down to the fact that consumption has leaped ahead of production. This is no new thing, it has happened before—it happens nearly every time the Western farmer becomes preoccupied with good wheat crops. In other words there is not enough stable milk production in Canada to keep pace with a rapidly growing consumption. Every few years we fall behind, and then catch up again. This year will record the most substantial falling off in Canadian dairy history, as evidenced by the fact that probably 35,000,000 pounds of New Zealand butter will come in during the twelvemonth period.

As far as consumption is concerned, Canada is a very large consumer of dairy products, particularly of butter, ice cream and so forth. In 1928, we consumed 29.31 pounds of butter per capita, as against 18 pounds per capita in the United States. This is accounted for partly by the elimination of oleomargarine from the Canadian market, although it is still sold in the United States. It is also accounted for by the exceptionally good quality of our products, and by the substantial impetus given to consumption by tourists.

Big Tourist Appetite

This latter point is perhaps more important than would appear on the surface. It is estimated that in 1928, something like 14,000,000 tourists entered Canada from the United States by automobile. It has further been estimated that the consumption of dairy products by these tourists was the equivalent of between 15,000,000 and 19,000,000 pounds. This one source of consumption has been increasing at the rate of between 20 and 25 per cent each year of late, which indicates the rapid way in which it has affected Canadian consumption.

Then there is the picture as portrayed by our foreign trade figures. An analysis of Canada's imports and exports of butter, reveals the fact that it is no new thing for Canada to have virtually ceased its exports and to have started importations. In the past twenty-five years there have been four or five periods in which Canadian butter exports have slumped drastically. In nearly every case, this has not been because Canadian dairying has been on the decline, but because consumption has temporarily overtaken production.

Moves in Cycles

For the eight year period 1900-1907, Canadians exported about 30,000,000 pounds of butter annually. In 1908 this slumped off to below the 5,000,000 lb. mark. Exports remained somewhere about this figure for a few years and then again in 1912-13, another drastic decline occurred and exports for that year amounted to only 828,000 lbs. The cycle moved forward once again, until for the twelve month period ended March 31, 1920, exports reached 17,600,000 lbs. Then there were another two years of slump, but the figure sprang back again to the 23,000,000 mark, which was maintained with one small recession, until the year ending March, 1926. Since then exports have slumped off again to below 2,000,000 pounds.

At the present time there are perhaps three obvious reasons for a discrepancy between production and consumption of butter in Canada. The first is good crops and affects production; the second is tourist traffic which has already been touched upon; and the third is the diversion of milk by the dairymen, to other and more profitable uses.

Crops All-Important

As to the first reason, one has only to look at an analysis of dairy production in Canada, by provinces, to see what an important effect, crops have upon dairy production in the prairie provinces. In the accompanying table, production of butter and cheese over a period of years, is shown both in Ontario, and in the three prairie provinces. It shows that while in Ontario, which is representative of a stable industry, production has been going steadily forward, (with the single exception of 1928), production in the prairie provinces has fluctuated widely, especially in the realm of cheese production which dropped 50 per cent in the past two years. It is the farmer's preoccupation with big wheat crops that is at the root of the matter.

It is interesting to note in this connection that there are evidences of a substantial revival of interest in the cream cheque, due in part to the low net return to farmers in 1928-29, in spite of a high yield, and also to the spotty harvest with low yield that was experienced this year. In Saskatchewan, from November, 1928, to April, 1929, the increase was over 100 per cent above the previous year, while for the first six months of the present year, the increase is about 45 per cent over the same period in 1928. The increase in Alberta from the first of the present year until the end of August was 11 per cent. Manitoba also shows a substantial increase.

Climate is Important

Then too there are annual conditions of climate which, coming something like the proverbial "acts of God," play havoc with the best laid plans of dairymen. This year a lack of water and dried-up pastures has forced cattle off the fields from three to four weeks earlier than usual. There is also an acute shortage of feed, which may force farmers to abandon some of their cows, who would under ordinary circumstances not have done so.

Thus the apparent swing toward increased production will probably be deferred for a year at least and those who keep in touch with the import situation, estimate that importation this year from New Zealand will be by far the largest in the history of this country.

The third point mentioned as a reason for the widening breach between production and consumption of butter, is the diversion of milk to other and more profitable uses. This factor has already been treated in previous articles, and may be briefly demonstrated by stating the fact that in 1928, the value of butter fat exported as cream was 46.10 cents per pound; the value of butter fat exported as cheese was 50.67 cents per pound, while the value of butter fat imported as butter was about 43 cents per pound. This shows the good business judgment in switching from butter to these more profitable products.

Ontario and Prairies Dairy Output

Butter Production (Pounds)

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
1922	51,683,070	10,559,601	8,901,144	15,417,070
1923	54,873,180	10,730,060	10,867,010	17,868,853
1924	60,081,141	12,632,814	13,543,001	22,339,857
1925	59,871,256	13,663,312	15,946,233	19,630,101
1926	62,530,133	15,418,630	16,629,136	19,912,466
1927	66,312,963	14,231,026	11,995,531	16,179,712
1928	63,733,187	13,782,167	11,310,496	14,375,636
Cheese Production (Pounds)				
1922	92,707,000	102,000	12,000	932,000
1923	99,556,000	231,000	119,000	1,866,000
1924	104,219,000	596,000	139,000	1,715,000
1925	119,282,000	765,000	255,000	1,474,000
1926	119,396,000	864,000	378,000	1,450,000
1927	96,161,000	635,000	269,000	848,500
1928	95,524,000	477,000	148,000	722,000

Wainwright-Ribstone Drilling Report

WAINWRIGHT OIL FIELD

November 29

Admiral Oil No. 1	16-36-44-7w4	2695	Standard equipment in place.
Baldwin Oil & Ref. Co.			Site chosen near Birch Lake.
Beaument No. 1	10-10-45-7w4	2183	50 bbl. producer, not yet on pump.
Beaument No. 2	10-30-45-7w4	686	Cemented for first water test.
Bethwain No. 1	13- 6-45-6w4	2485	Will set up cable tools for depth.
Bethwain No. 2	E½-4-45-6w4	550	Drilling in hard boulder formation.
Blair & Stevens (Baxter)	12-45-7w4	....	To place rotary equipment.
Daugherty Petroleums	4-28-44-6w4	....	Derrick and camp completed.
Duluth Syndicate No. 1	3-29-48-10w4	1250	Standard tools—deep test.
Edalta No. 1	15-19-45-6w4	2183	In abeyance.
Edmonton-Wainwright	4-29-45-6w4	2275	Producing 30 bbls. daily to refinery.
Fabyan Petroleums No. 1	8-24-45-8w4	1838	To place new liner.
Fabyan Petroleums No. 2	16-18-45-7w4	2830	Very heavy gas flow, oil.
Fabyan Petroleums No. 3	16-18-45-7w4	....	Derrick completed, getting rotary.
Grenadier Oils	10-30-45-7w4	....	Location.
Hargal No. 1	13- 2-45-7w4	....	Location, some material on ground.
Hargal B.P. No. 1	11-36-45-6w4	2058	Abandoned.
Hargal B.P. No.3-B	4-29-45-6w4	2259	Producing 40 bbls. to refinery.
Hargal B.P. No. 4	13-20-45-6w4	2073	Deepening.
Lloyd's Petroleums	12- 6-45-6w4	....	In abeyance.
Maple Leaf No. 1	1-24-45-8w4	1770	Comm. gasser to town of Wainwright.
Maple Leaf No. 2	1-24-45-8w4	1780	Comm. gasser to town of Wainwright.
Mid-Canada	7-13-45-7w4	....	Derrick.
National Explorations	1-30-45-6w4	....	Gas, well cemented.
Onalto No. 1	8-20-45-6w4	765	Waiting string of casing.
Oil Selections	13- 2-46-7w4	....	Placing rotary equipment.
Palmer Oils	14-18-44-2w4	....	Derrick erected.
Peninsular Petlms	16-30-45-6w4	....	Setting up stand and rigging.
Premier Drilling	- 2-45-7w4	....	Location.
Sasko-Wainwright No. 1	1-19-45-6w4	2248	Producing 25 bbls. to refinery.
Sasko-Wainwright No. 2	1-19-45-6w4	....	Derrick complete, machinery ordered.
Senator O. & G. Dev. Co.	E½-23-44-6w4	....	Derrick and camp completed.
Senior Oils	13-45-7w4	....	Location.
Toronto-Wainwright		....	Location.
Toralto Dome No. 1	7-31-45-6w4	2275	In abeyance.
Toralto Dome No. 2	5-18-44-6w4	....	Rotary derrick erected.
Wainwell No. 1	9-36-44-7w4	2072	Experimenting to increase production
Wainwell No. 2	15-36-44-7w4	2038	40 million foot gasser, commercial.
Wainwell No. 3	9-36-44-7w4	2072	Oil and gas, may be deepened.
Wainwell No. 4	15-36-44-7w4	2051	Producing up to 50 bbls. crude.
Wainwright Petroleums	6-30-45-6w4	2246	Cored oil sand eill test.
Wainwright West No. 1	2 -1-45-7w4	....	Derrick material on ground.
Weymarn Petroleums	14-12-47-5w4	....	Running structure, testing equipment.

RIBSTONE STRUCTURE

Meridian (Adv. No. 3)	8-16-45-1w4	1830	Crude oil, pumping 100 bbls.
Meridian No. 2	1-16-45-1w4	1100	Drilling.
Glenbow Oils	1-24-44-2w4	....	Location.
Imperial Oil No. 1	-5-45-1w4	2409	Abandoned, tools in hole.
Imperial No. 2	-16-35-1w4	480	Drilling by Meridian.
London Ribstone No. 1	14-10-43-3w4	2435	Oil and gas, not comm. quantity.
London Ribstone No. 2	5-22-43-3w4	1100	Drilling with rotary.
Oil Producers	-14-44-2w4	....	Location.
Oxville	14-14-45-2w4	1080	Drilling.
Pinnacle No. 1	12-30-45-1w4	....	Location.
Ribstone No. 1	1- 1-46-1w4	2056	Abandoned.
Ribstone No. 2	5-25-46-1w4	3230	In abeyance.
Ribstone Wainwright	-29-43-2w4	....	Location.
Citizens Oil & Gas Co. Ltd.	14-41-24-w4	2090	Drilling with rotary.

New Brunswick Tourists from United States Increase

MONTREAL.—Tourist travel to New Brunswick by automobile from the United States has increased by more than 50 per cent in the last two years. The number of tourists from the United States entering Canada by automobile at ports of entry in New Brunswick during the first ten months of 1929 to October 31, was 132,111.

These figures do not take in account the many additional American motor tourists who visited New Brunswick after entering Canada at ports of entry other than in the province.

Wheat Block Not Result Of Deliberate Refusal Of Canadians to Sell

References made by the Hon. J. H. Thomas to the current wheat situation, during a report to the British Parliament on his efforts to promote the export of British products, and particularly of coal, to Canada, are interesting on several counts. He had to endeavor, he said in effect, to persuade the Canadian wheat pool to release wheat for shipment to Great Britain in more regular quantities, because vessels could not bring British products to Canada unless assured of return cargoes. He found a lack of sailings from Montreal to Great Britain, and even before the crop of 1929 was beginning to move the elevators in Montreal harbor were congested with wheat of the previous year's crop, and thirty-six lake vessels were then in port waiting an opportunity to discharge their cargo.

Realities of Situation

Such recognition of the reciprocal nature of international trade is somewhat unusual. "Buy our products" is a frequent plea of both private commercial travellers and of ambassadors of trade, but "please sell to us so we may have a chance to sell to you," has a most unusual sound, in spite of the correctness of the premises upon which it is based.

But Mr. Thomas, awake as he is to one aspect of international trade, appears to have neglected the realities of the situation before him when he visited Canada. He attributes the tie-up in movement of Canadian grain to deliberate action on the part of the wheat pool, and entirely ignores the fact that while Canadian wheat has been stagnant, wheat from the Argentine has been pouring into Great Britain. His own government has recently concluded an agreement with the government of the Argentine for the exchange of products, understood to cover the export of two hundred million dollars' worth of British merchandise, against the import of cattle, meat and grain to a corresponding value from the Argentine. Great Britain has only a certain wheat-consuming capacity, and while the ships that bring in that wheat can carry out return cargoes, they cannot be made to do double duty, both to Canada and to the Argentine. If the agreement which has been made by the present British Government with the Argentine is going to increase the production of wheat in that country, it is going to have a corresponding reaction on trade with Canada. There is a point in this worthy of further consideration by those anxious to further inter-Imperial trade.

Argentine Presses Sale

If Mr. Thomas could see nothing in the wheat situation except the appearance of the Canadian wheat pool deliberately refusing to sell wheat to England, he is hardly to be blamed. The picturesqueness of that idea has blinded most commentators on the situation to the importance of what has been going on in the Argentine, both to the fact that the southern country has in recent years largely increased its acreage devoted to wheat, and that in 1928 it had an extraordinarly bountiful crop from its increased acreage. Its export surplus was at least two hundred and thirty million bushels, as against an average of less than a hundred million only a few years ago. That surplus was relentlessly pressed upon the market, its price undercutting in both British and Continental markets whatever prices might be asked for either Canadian wheat or wheat from the United States. Any price cut by Canada would have been met by a large price cut from the Argentine. Buyers abroad, quite willing to cut their costs, learned to do without their regular proportions of Canadian wheat. It is entirely doubtful, in spite of Mr. MacDonald's reproaches, if either the Canadian pool or other agency could have forced more Canadian wheat into Great Britain during the past six months, so determined were the Argentine sellers to turn their wheat into cash, and so willing to undercut the prices offered by anyone else.

Premature Bull Movement

This situation excited little alarm in Canada, for by the time it was fully developed it was evident that the Canadian crop would be a short one, and the crop in the United States had turned out to be smaller than expected. It seemed probable that the large world surplus of wheat built up during several years might be used up fairly rapidly, and as a result wheat prices soared upward. Argentine prices rose as well as others, but at a safe distance behind, insuring steady sales, while Canadian prices were to a large extent nominal, in so far as export business was concerned. This bull movement in prices, which reached its peak about the first of August was exposed as either mistaken or premature, when it developed that the Argentine had a much larger surplus to dispose of than had been anticipated, but the succeeding drops in prices, except when they took place very precipitately, in connection with stock market declines, were followed closely by corresponding drops in Argentine prices.

There came into the office of The Financial Post the other day a suggestion that this paper should comment on the mistake made by the wheat pool and also by other holders of Canadian wheat in holding back supplies of wheat from the British market during recent months. There is the same error involved in this suggestion as in the remarks of Mr. Thomas, a supposition that the situation has been controlled by voluntary action on the part of the pool or by anyone else in Canada, instead of being conditioned by economic causes entirely outside of this country. Those who supposed when wheat prices were at their peak at the end of August that they were going still higher without a considerable drop, have been proved to be in error. But their error with respect to prices had little effect on the actual movement of wheat.

Previous Surplus a Mistake

It is true that a considerable error appears to have been made in connection with the marketing of Canadian wheat by piling up a surplus from previous crops, which still amounted to one hundred million bushels when this year's crop began to move. But that surplus had been accumulated over several years, and the causes which led to its accumulation, and the means by which corresponding accumulations can be avoided in future, can be considered later, after the present situation has somewhat cleared.

It is to add unnecessary confusion to our thinking to assume, as Mr. Thomas, along with most commentators on the wheat tie-up have assumed, that it is in the wheat pool, instead of in the Argentine, that the focal point of recent developments is to be found. Both critics and friends of the wheat pool insist on attributing to it responsibility for conditions which recently have been entirely beyond its control, and as a result the importance of what the Argentine has done in recent months, in crowding Canadian wheat out of British markets, and accustoming British millers and British consumers to doing without Canadian wheat, is entirely overlooked.

We Need British Market

Our bacon and our beef, due to a different set of causes, disappeared from those markets some time ago, and it is of the utmost importance to Canada that we should not also let the wheat market slip away. One of the best ways of losing the market will be to blind ourselves to actual conditions, and accept the myth, so sedulously being fostered these days, of the Canadian wheat pool being engaged in a life and death struggle with the British buyer. The struggle that is really in progress is of much greater importance, but it is between Canadian acres and Argentine acres, between Canadian farmers and Argentine farmers, for the business of furnishing the British loaf.

The Financial Post has already once dealt with the situation and purposes to deal with it again and again in the hope a real conception of the actual facts of the case may replace the myth of wheat pool domination and control to which Mr. Thomas has recently given greater strength. If not, some real harm is likely to come, not only to the wheat pool but to all wheat growers in Canada.

Power Corp. Declares Dividends on Preferred

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Power Corporation of Canada has declared the regular quarterly one and one half per cent dividend on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, for the quarter ending December 31, 1929, payable January 15th, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1929.

At the same time a dividend of 75 cents a share was declared on the 6 per cent non-cumulative participating preferred stock for the quarter ending December 31, 1929, payable January 15, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1931.

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"Thoroughly sold to life insurance," is John H. York, past president of Cleveland Life Underwriters' association, who told Toronto life underwriters that there is no higher calling.

"We can do as much good as people in any other line of business," he remarked in a talk on "How I Try to Sell Life Insurance," pointing out that "there will be a lot of folks glad in the future that we worked honestly today."

It is a pleasant work, he thought, for "you can make customers of your friends and friends of your customers." But for that matter Mr. York has not yet had time to go beyond selling to his friends for he feels it a duty to let them in on such a good thing.

After reiterating the amenities of his work, Mr. York told the Toronto underwriters the secret of his success in selling insurance. His principal is to discuss "The Theory of Life Insurance" with a prospective customer. Briefly, this theory is that life insurance will enable a man after he is dead to have done the things he would want to do if he were alive.

Having his man in the proper frame of mind, Mr. York begins to approach the sale after this fashion: "Now, let's play you died last week and you are your own executor. Here are some of the bills you would have to pay." This scheme not only illustrates the need for life insurance most forcefully, but if the game is played out it shows the man exactly how much insurance he will need.

Insurance Inklings

Seneca Jones and Sons announce appointment of J. GEORGE BOUTIN as Quebec provincial manager of their branch office now open in Montreal. Mr. Boutin was for several years Quebec fieldman for Western Assurance.

Life assurance managers of Winnipeg have formed an association to work in conjunction with the Life Underwriters' association. J. E. YARNELL, manager of Sun Life, was elected president and PRYCE JONES, secretary.

NORMAN E. DAY has been promoted to be district manager of Confederation Life with headquarters at Kelowna, B.C.

GENERAL CASUALTY CO. OF AMERICA, Vancouver, has been granted a certificate of registration to transact automobile insurance, excluding insurance against loss or damage by fire, and plate glass insurance in Manitoba.

Mutual Life's three leading individual producers up to October 31 were G. B. STEWART, Montreal; T. H. DICKINSON, Toronto, and J. L. SANGSTER, Vancouver.

W. E. WOLFE has been appointed district manager for London Life in British Columbia with headquarters at Vancouver. He was formerly manager for the company at North Bay, Ont.

Crown Life Reports Increase in Business

Announcement of "a very marked increase in issued business" was made by F. R. McD Russell, a director of Crown Life, on his return to Victoria, B.C., after a conference with Sir Robert Borden, president of the company, at Toronto. Financial Post despatches from Victoria also state that during September and October a large part of Crown Life's increased business came from British Columbia.

During his recent visit to the coast Grant Hall, vice-president of the C.P.R., accompanied Mr. Russell at a meeting with Breston S. Brown, manager for B.C., J. J. Kenny, supervisor of the group department, and E. J. S. Brown, agency supervisor of the company. Mr. Kenny reported satisfactory increases in the company's group business and Mr. Brown expressed entire satisfaction with business being done throughout western Canada and particularly at the coast. Mr. Hall said that he was particularly satisfied with the work of the British Columbia agency.

Metropolitan Favors Ontario Govt. Bonds

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has invested $4,018,000 in Canadian bonds during the last few weeks. This brings the total Canadian investments of the company to $186,636,670.

Bonds purchased recently are as follows: Shawinigan Water and Power Co., $100,000; Bell Telephone Company of Canada, $175,000; Gatineau Power Company, $1,000,000; Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, $100,000; Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners of the City of Quebec, $90,000; Corporation of the City of Quebec, $1,000,000; City of Montreal $180,000; The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the City of Toronto, $85,000; Province of Ontario, $1,188,000; City of Sault Ste. Marie, $100,000.

U.S. Chamber Prepares For Royal Commission

Insurance department of the United States Chamber of Commerce has gathered experts and prepared material for the Ontario Royal Commission on automobile insurance which will be in Washington this week.

At the request of R. Leighton Foster, superintendent of insurance for Ontario, the Chamber has arranged a program for the commissioners and they will make the National Chamber their headquarters.

No formal session of the commission will be held and evidence will not be taken under oath. The commissioners will confer with Manager Cunneen and Mr. von Thaden, of the Chamber's insurance department; Ernest N. Smith, executive vice-president, and other officials of the American Automobile Association; Manager Barber, of the Chamber's transportation department, and the director of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

Decline in Business Reported by Ontario

Suggests Possibility of Recession in Manufacturing Activity as a Whole in Canada

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

Business operations were more active in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces during October. Ontario showed decline, while conditions in the western areas were practically maintained at the level of the preceding month. The volume of business in the five economic areas is measured by The Financial Post index based on seven significant factors.

Maritimes Trade is Good

The showing in the Maritime Provinces has been consistently good throughout 1929 and the business index for October indicates that excellent progress is still being made. Logging operations were the source of considerable activity, and the demand for pulp wood for the mills in Northern New Brunswick and on the Mersey River in Nova Scotia assures activity during the winter in these areas. The retarding of grain shipment by the St. Lawrence route since the beginning of the crop year, favors a heavy winter export through Saint John and considerable activity is already evident in the shipping trade. Railway contracts valued at $4,000,000 in Nova Scotia and $300,000 in Prince Edward Island and a pier in Halifax for $2,000,000 helped to swell the total of contracts awarded in October.

Quebec Speeds Up

Significant factors indicate a gain in business turnover in Quebec during October. The high level of bank debits reflected the urgent liquidation of speculative stocks on the Montreal exchange. To this extent the rise in the general index should be discounted as a condition of that kind is far from being an indication of prosperity. Several other factors used in this connection were also buoyant, reflecting gains in volume over September. A third contract valued at $10,000,000 was reported as placed for the Beauharnois developments. The power development at Chat Falls was contracted for at $2,500,000 and the contract for remodelling the wharf at Chicoutimi was valued at $2,000,000. The gain in the total contracts awarded was not quite equivalent to the normal increase for the season. Building in Montreal, Shawinigan and Three Rivers showed marked increases, and the index of building permits for the province showed a substantial increase. Textile mills were more active and general manufactures were fairly well maintained. The decline in lumber mill production was offset by marked activity in logging operations. Mining engaged a greater number of employees, the slump in mining stock prices not interfering with the continued expansion in actual operations. The speeding up in the grain movement from Montreal to overseas markets was reflected in the returns from transportation companies. Trade showed the seasonal expansion normal at the beginning of the fourth quarter in preparation for the Christmas trade.

The general index for the province was 133.1 compared with 130.0 in September, and 120.3 in October, 1928.

Ontario Business is Less

The story of the economic progress in Ontario was not quite so bright. Of the seven factors considered in this connection two only were on the right side of the ledger, and one of these factors was of doubtful significance. Bank debits after seasonal adjustment showed a moderate gain but the increase in financial transfers was doubtless due to the nervous situation on the stock exchanges. Pulp and paper and textile mills were more active but general manufactures showed recession. The textile group was active in Belleville, Hamilton and London, while pulp mills were working to capacity in Northern Ontario. Automobile plants operated at a low percentage of capacity and working forces were laid off to a certain extent. The contract on a factory and storage building at Copper Cliff for $2,000,000 added to the total of awards during the month. Building permits at $7,720,000 were moderately greater than in the preceding month. The drop in employment though slight served to confirm that some curtailment was experienced in industrial production.

Prairie Maintains Trade

Conditions in the Prairie Provinces were well maintained in October, several satisfactory gains being shown in the factors used in this connection. The construction industry was more active, increases being shown in contract awards and in building permits. A contract for an office building in Winnipeg, valued at $2,000,000, was one of the developments of the month. A decline was shown in general employment though the situation remains better than at the same date last year. Seasonal gains were shown in coal mining, logging in Alberta and trade, while contraction was shown in other important lines. Financial transfers denoted by bank debits showed gains and sales of life insurance were specially heavy.

The first unit of the steel plant at Burnaby, B.C., was put in hand at an estimated cost of $1,500,000 and the enlargement of the sub-stations at Burnaby and the construction of the power line from Ruskin to Burnaby accounted for other large contracts aggregating nearly $1,000,000. Electric power output and the trend of employment were down in October. The general index was practically maintained. Logging throughout the province was dull, while mining showed some improvement.

Industrial Employment Off

The dominant fact of the economic situation as disclosed by the present calculations was the dropping off in Ontario. As this province is the chief industrial area of Canada the question is raised as to whether a fundamental change in economic prosperity has already occurred. To put the issue a little more concisely, are we faced with business reaction of important proportions during the next six months? Current statistics are being carefully watched as a clue to the prospects. The indexes of employment are of special value in this connection. Comparison without qualification may only be made after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. The general index for all industries is at a much higher level than in any year during the period of observation from 1921 to the present. After adjustment the peak for the present year was reached on August 1. September and October show declines in general employment, while at the first of November the recession was limited to one point only.

The peak of employment in the mining production at 123.5 was reached on October 1. During that month the recession was limited to one-half of one point. Despite a rally in August, employment in manufactures showed a decline during the last half of 1929. The adjusted index of manufactures was 115.5 on November 1, compared with 119.5 on May 1.

Not all groups under the head of manufactures were depressed in the last quarter. The pulp and paper industry on November 1 was at the highest level of the year, the gain over the first of June was nearly 5 points. The iron and steel group including the firms which use iron and steel materials extensively, such as the motor car establishments, was one of the industries to show decline fairly steadily during the latter part of the year. From 134.0 on May 1 the decline throughout the seven months was so severe that on November 1 the index was 118.4 only. The trend of employment on railways and other transportation services was downward during the last half of the year. The index was 107.7 on November 1 compared with 116.0 on June 1.

Much Work Ahead

The analysis discloses that though decline is being experienced in automobile, iron and steel and transportation industries, activity in other groups, such as mining and pulp and paper, tends to counterbalance the recession. The placing of contracts for more than $45,000,000 during November in addition to a satisfactory total of new work contemplated indicates that winter construction will be at a high level. The contracts placed in November were more extensive than in any previous November with the exception of 1925, bringing the excess over the first eleven months of 1928 to the marked gain of 20 per cent. The pleasing feature is that after seasonal adjustment recent months have shown that industrial and business construction are being further expanded.

LARGE INVESTMENTS MADE BY CAN. LIFE

Bonds and First Mortgages Favored by Insurance Company

Canada Life Assurance purchased securities and loaned money to the extent of $25,000,000 during the past 10 months, Leighton McCarthy, K.C., the president, has just announced. This money has been invested principally in bonds, preferred stocks and mortgages and the recent break in the stock market has not effected the company's investment position.

The amount of $11,200,000 has been invested in bonds, $9,400,000 in first mortgages on real estate and $4,100,000 in preferred stocks.

It is interesting to note that nearly 2,500 individual mortgage loans have been made, about ten each working day of the year, which means that a widespread use has been made of the money in the establishing of homes and the developing of agricultural industry, which are the two chief outlets for this Company's mortgage funds.

As its main investments are in the form of bonds, preferred stocks and mortgages, the recent severe break in stock market prices has had no material effect on its strong investment position and its stabilized earning power. "No real estate values have depreciated," says Mr. McCarthy, "our mortgage loans are not offered, and the bonds and stocks the Company owns show, at present prices, a substantial profit."

Toronto Association Makes New Record

Toronto Association of Life Underwriters has again broken a membership record and now stands fifth in size among the life underwriters' associations of the continent.

Just a week ago The Financial Post announced that they had broken all previous records with a membership of 644. Since then the membership has been brought up to 667, which represents an increase of over 50 per cent over the previous record year of 1928.

In view of their good work the members were congratulated by J. J. McSweeny, chairman of the Dominion association, at their last meeting.

Investors, Business Men Should Keep Keen Eyes On Declining U.S. Indices

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—There is a growing feeling that business in the United States is due for a decline of fair proportions. If this occurs, it will have an effect not only on Canadian business but on stock market prospects during 1930.

Business analyists consider that in addition to declines on the part of leading business indices, the recent pronouncements of the United States Government and Treasury, constitute factors of major importance. Here is the way the situation is being analysed.

First, that six out of seven generally acepted indices of business showed a marked decline in October. This in itself is considered "tolerably decisive as to the momentum of present business recession."

Secondly, that this downward movement came previous to the stock market break, indicating that this recession has been going on largely independent of the stock.

Thirdly, on top of this business decline there has been superimposed the shock to confidence involved in the collapse of stock market values, and also widespread losses to individuals which are bound to have an effect in lessening general public buying power. Whether this curtailment is serious enough to have more than a temporary depressing effect on business in general, is not as yet known.

Rapid Government Action

Fourth, that the rapid action of the government at Washington in announcing a tax reduction for corporations and individuals, and then the calling by President Hoover of a conference to "organize and coordinate a forward movement of business through the revival of construction activities, stimulation of exports and other legitimate business expansion;" followed by the Treasury Department's announcement to spend an additional $175,000,000 on public buildings, is taken as an indication that whatever Washington authorities may say, they consider the business situation as serious and threatening. In other words, the man in the street will think to himself: "If business is so bad that it needs a tax cut and government support, the situation must be worse than we think."

As was pointed out in The Financial Post on October 24, when the possibility of an industrial recession in the U. S. A. was discussed, the two major indices of business, namely, construction and automobile production, have shown a falling off. Added to this, there has now been a slump in freight car loadings and a further falling off of pig iron and steel ingot production. This latter would be of serious proportions if it were not for the substantial orders for railway equipment, which have come in to fill the breach in the last month or so.

The most important decline is in automobile sales which is bound to be accelerated by the impact of stock market losses. A survey of this situation prepared by the Annalist of New York shows that production a few weeks ago was at the rate of 2,800 cars per day ahead of sales, in spite of a decline in production since the middle of the year. In other words, the industry is suffering from a bad case of over-production and indigestion.

As far as construction is concerned, current operations are between 25 and 30 per cent lower than the corresponding figures for 1928, and although 1928 was an exceptionally high year, the October figures were with one exception, the lowest of any month since February, 1925. This is largely due to the fact that residential contracts are at their lowest figure since 1923. Although industrial and commercial building improved slightly in October, public work and utility construction showed a further serious decline in that month.

In Lap of Gods

All in all, the situation is one which must be watched and studied closely. In Canada, quite irrespective of what happens in the United States, we may expect an easing up of business for the next six months, and after that, the situation is virtually in the lap of the gods, which means we will be dependent largely on the success which our Western farmers meet in holding out for higher grain prices.

Fundamentally, business is sound in both Canada and the United States, but business men and particularly investors need not be disappointed if it is found that there is very little of the momentum of the past year and a half, left to carry business, and profits, to new high levels in 1930.

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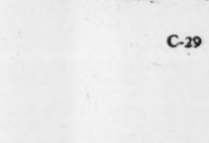

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Current Events in Banking World

CANADIAN BILLS STILL UNPOPULAR ACROSS THE LINE

Famous Faces on Crisp Notes Given Cold Glare

A Canadian visitor to a recent Southern convention motored down the Susquehanna trail from Toronto and Buffalo and reached Gettysburg on a Sunday morning. Having been a keen student of the Civil War campaigns he spent some time being guided over the battlefield. He tendered his guide Canadian money in payment for his services. The guide refused to take the money. The Royal Bank might be a big thing in Canada but it was nothing in Gettysburg. He had never heard of it and he wouldn't take its bills.

"I haven't any American money. What are you going to do about it?" asked the Canadian.

"Well," said the guide after a moment's hesitation. "I'll take your cheque."

The Canadian felt he was being complimented when the guide was willing to take the cheque of a total stranger at par although he turned down the bills of a $900,000,000 institution. But he did not want to take advantage of the guide and he pointed out to him that on the bills he would only lose the current discount while on the cheque he would lose the discount plus a commission charge to the bank for collecting it.

Rout Banker From Bed

The problem was finally solved by finding out the name of one of the local bank cashiers, rousing him from his late Sunday slumbers and getting him to arbitrate the case. He fixed the rate of exchange at four per cent and the guide was paid.

There are very few Canadians travelling in the United States, who have not had some such experience as this one. The difficulty is not so marked in border cities. Stores in Buffalo and Detroit are only too glad to take Canadian money at par although street car conductors in those cities usually refuse the Canadian coins. When one gets away from the border, ignorance of Canada is profound. One hundred miles from the border Canadian money ranks with Russian roubles and German ex-marks in the minds of most storekeepers. And it must be admitted that the smaller bankers on the other side of the line are not much better. The writer has had plenty of trouble in Washington, for instance trying to get Canadian bills changed without an excessive discount and he has run across hotel porters who preferred no tip at all to a Canadian tip. On three visits to Washington he has found conditions progressively improving and considers the establishment of the Canadian legation to be a factor. At least on the last occasion he first engaged the teller in conversation about the red-coated "mountie" sometimes seen about the door of the Canadian legation on Massachusetts Avenue and, having established an accord with the bank man on their mutual admiration for the stalwart policeman, was able to get his bill changed at par.

Long Time to Educate

The reported move of the Federal Reserve Board to have Canadian coins accepted at the current rate of exchange less one per cent is a good one although the Washington correspondent of The Post having investigated declares that the Federal Reserve Board itself says there is nothing to the story.

But Canadians must not expect that the results will be far-reaching even if the Federal Reserve Board does institute the plan. Storekeepers, garage keepers and small country bankers have to be dealt with and most of these would rather offend a visitor than be bothered with exchanging Canadian money. One can hardly expect ignorance of Canadian currency and bills to be dissipated short of many years.

U.S. BANKING LAWS UNPOPULAR THERE

Comptroller of Currency Urges Adoption of Canadian Plan

Advocacy of the United States authorizing a system of banking similar to that of Canada comes from the unexpected quarter of the U. S. comptroller of currency.

The comptroller of currency does not like local independent banks. In nine years, he points out, five thousand banks throughout the union have closed their doors and deposits of more than a billion and a half dollars have been tied up as a consequence. Such a state of affairs he attributes to lack of diversification of business and insufficient financial banking.

The only obvious solution to these troubles is large chains, and to meet the situation chains have been formed and the process is now being expanded at a rapid rate. Unfortunately, in order to keep within the law, a complicated and unwieldy organization has been necessary. Hence the comptroller of currency urges that the plan of having a head office with branches scattered through the country, such as exists in Canada, receive legal authorization.

Weekly Bank Clearings

(As compared with same week last year)

Eastern Cities	Nov. 31, '28	Nov. 28, '29
Montreal	$185,371,266	$161,285,013
Toronto	175,811,076	130,660,062
Halifax	3,762,792	3,516,515
St. John	3,031,499	2,653,491
Moncton	968,265	1,113,741
Quebec	7,803,723	7,244,482
Sherbrooke	951,926	900,252
Ottawa	9,162,415	7,703,283
Kingston	809,433	834,142
Peterboro	897,118	875,958
Hamilton	7,575,064	6,804,573
Brantford	1,290,990	1,463,070
London	3,338,221	3,113,408
Sarnia	814,612	925,566
Kitchener	1,456,046	1,492,252
Windsor	6,487,780	5,175,624
Chatham	1,154,501	877,237
Western Cities	Nov. 31, '28	Nov. 29, '29
Winnipeg	96,214,335	59,100,030
Brandon	850,131	567,960
Calgary	14,670,558	13,345,568
Lethbridge	707,812	773,048
Medicine Hat	373,377	470,897
Vancouver	21,744,654	21,947,448
N. Westminster	912,345	1,090,300
Victoria	2,409,022	2,470,875
Ft. William	1,105,082	1,161,187
Edmonton	6,795,792	6,108,720
Regina	......	6,280,162

More Christmases And Fewer Savings Plea of Economist

"What use savings?" asks the American Banker, wondering if "thrift week" celebrations do more harm than good because of their tendency to increase production and decrease consumption.

The same question is dealt with by Professor B. K. Sandwell, who has suggested to readers of the Canadian society magazine, Mayfair, that more than one Christmas, with its incidental expenditures, should be celebrated each year to balance consumption and production. Readers of Mayfair may have thought that Professor Sandwell was jesting, but his thoughts are echoed by a Columbia professor of economics, who, unlike his McGill contemporaries, has no prestige as a wit.

Says Professor Sandwell in his sugar coated pedagogical pill: "The economists tell us that the functioning of our commercial and financial system is all bunged up because of the excess of production power over consumption power; in other words that we can make so much more than we need to eat, drink and be merry with, that there is no work for some of us and consequently no eats, no drinks and comparatively little merriment. The solution is for all of us to learn to eat more, drink more and be merrier, thus consuming more goods and providing more employment." One way of accomplishing this would be to distribute several Christmases throughout the year, he suggests as a seasonable thought.

Deplores Parsimony

Dr. Harold F. Clark, professor of economics at Teachers College, Columbia University, also deplores parsimony. In criticising the widespread tendency of educators to inculcate thrift maxims in children, he predicts that the continued practice of holding "thrift weeks" and stressing the value of saving nickels can lead only to overproduction and business depressions. He observes what most people have never thought of, namely that money deposited in the bank is not saved but is put into production goods by the bank.

Says Professor Clark in his warning to teachers: "When everyone is running to the bank with money the result is more production goods than can be consumed, and we have a business depression. As soon as a depression comes there is a greater tendency to save even more, and thus the trouble is intensified. Depression would end sooner than otherwise if everyone would spend money during bad times instead of saving it."

Here the economist's theory comes close to resembling the old argument about which came first, the hen or the egg; for, if a depression is brought on by too many people not spending enough money, it also brings with it a period when too many people have not enough money to spend. Whether the early stages of a depression caused people to save and thus precipitated a further decline, or whether people saving started a depression which caused other people to save is not quite clear. However, the greater the overproduction the lower the prices will become until enough people are able to buy to increase consumption to increase prosperity.

At any rate the editor of the American Banker complains that "the professor has set us a task that we fear is quite impossible to accomplish. That people have less money to spend in bad times is doubtless due to the providential foresight which leads those who have money, to withhold it. How to keep feeding the economic mechanism at a rate which would sustain production at a given scale continuously would be a discovery of unequalled value to the peace and prosperity of mankind."

Children Compromise

Before worrying too much over Professor Clark's picture of future catastrophes arising from teaching children thrift it might be realized, as the American Banker points out, that "the desire of the average child to spend its nickel is in no danger of being atrophied." As a rule there is a compromise effected, often under parental guidance, that the money shall be split between saving and spending. Thus neither the habit of saving, which produces capital funds, nor the practice of spending, which keeps production going, is compromised.

The ideal doctrine of thrift should not be that "a penny saved is a penny earned," but rather that "a penny spent may be a penny earned." Thrift teaching, it would appear, should only be another way of inculcating wise spending. Certainly there should be some thrift, for if there were no thrift, whence would come the money to spend when times are hard? "But perhaps in those Utopian times of no saving there would also be no hard times," remarks the American Banker.

The habit of saving or "hoarding" is a universal inheritance of all industrialized races from the last ice age. At that period the spendthrifts who ate all they laid their hands on died of starvation during the hard times, while their parsimonious fellows who saved something for the future were the only ones to have children, and the children perforce took after their parents or died also before they had children. Hence the open handed supermen who could balance production and consumption have been dead some 25,000 years, and the warnings of the economists are falling on unappreciative ears.

One-Sided Picture

However, the future may not be as dark as the economist has painted it since over-capacity for production may not be the only contributor to hard times. After pondering the problems of savings the editor of the American Banker comes to the following conclusions:

"We are not so sure but that under-capacity for production, with its piling up of orders weeks or months ahead, its tendency to encourage large inventories, its biddnig for goods with speculation resulting, is not also a frequent father of overproduction and hard times. Overcapacity does not necessarily mean over-production, although it does mean plenty of competition, and an assurance that there will be hard times for the individual producer who cannot stand the pace.

"The essential thought is that neither saving or spending, nor overcapacity or under-capacity for production are evils in themselves. Each is an important link in the chain of events that constitute business. The saving of capital for use in future productive activities has proved the step which has made increased spending and use of the goods produced possible. We are not yet at the end of our growth as a world—not yet at the point where we can retire and cease to build for future generations, even for our own."

Monthly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities	Nov., 1928	Nov., 1929
Montreal	$789,430,280	$824,660,881
Toronto	751,937,803	686,378,688
Halifax	16,686,258	16,793,232
Saint John	13,865,634	12,456,700
Moncton	4,561,118	5,285,773
Sherbrooke	4,591,356	4,680,509
Quebec	36,266,488	36,325,427
Ottawa	45,907,943	42,127,304
Kingston	4,160,302	4,385,775
Peterboro'	4,447,933	4,311,747
Hamilton	30,711,472	30,242,906
Brantford	6,794,998	6,764,249
London	16,118,327	15,622,983
Chatham	4,733,734	3,902,585
Windsor	26,986,548	22,700,522
Sarnia	3,842,996	......
Western Cities	Nov., 1928	Nov., 1929
Fort William	6,236,971	5,479,436
Winnipeg	405,227,118	335,179,707
Brandon	4,725,351	3,403,487
Moose Jaw	8,013,318	6,996,633
Prince Albert	2,632,695	2,807,892
Calgary	......	60,915,328
Medicine Hat	3,153,507	2,338,467
New Westminster	4,029,557	4,505,932
Victoria	11,582,707	11,911,345
Vancouver	99,999,439	102,195,408
Regina	......	35,470,493

Bank Chat

BANK OF COMMERCE has opened a branch in the Canadian terminal building of the Ambassador bridge between the Border Cities and Detroit.

C. BASHAM has retired after 18 years service with the Penticton, B.C., branch of the Bank of Commerce.

BANK OF MONTREAL has built a residence for its manager at Princeton, B.C.

JAMES COOPER of the Wynward, Sask., branch of the Imperial bank has been transferred to Edburg, Alberta, as acting accountant in charge of Edburg and Meeting Creek branches.

A. E. JENNER of the Bank of Commerce branch at Walkerton, Ont., has been transferred to Simcoe, Ont.

L. C. JONES of the Woodstock, Ont., branch of the Ontario Savings Bank has been appointed manager of the Hamilton branch. He is succeeded in Woodstock by JAMES H. BEATTY, for some time past acting manager of a Toronto branch.

JAMES F. HOPKINS of the St. Thomas, Ont., branch of the Bank of Montreal has been transferred to Acton, Ont.

Bank of Montreal will proceed with its plans for a $1,000,000 building between Wellington and Sparks Streets, Ottawa, as the city council has decided to remove the public conveniences, which the Bank found objectionable opposite its site.

A. E. Mellish, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Weston, Ont., has been granted 10 months holiday. He has been associated with banking since he was 18 and has opened many branches in different sections of the province.

New Annex Finished

The new annex to the grain bins of the Great Lakes Elevator Company at Owen Sound is now in service, raising the total storage capacity to 4,000,000 bushels.

Fruit Men Convene

Representative fruit men have gone to the prairies to watch the handling of their crop and learn the attitude of the consumers and the retail trade.

Capital: $1,000,000
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Wills and Trusts
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Registrar and Transfer Agents
Safety Deposit Vaults
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Saint John, N.B. St. John's, Nfld.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONTREAL
138 St. James St. 23

FEDERAL RESERVE DENIES ANY PLAN ON CANADIAN COIN

Board Declares Remedy for Big Discounts is Elsewhere

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—Canada's remedy for unjustified discounts on Canadian currency exchanged in the United States lies somewhere else than with the Federal Reserve board.

This was intimated here by officials of the board, who denied to The Financial Post that they were considering any uniform plan for discounting Canadian currency as reported in the press.

According to the purported plan, the Federal Reserve Board was supposed to be thinking of exchanging the Canadian coinage at the prevailing exchange rate less one per cent for reshipment charges.

Should the board adopt such a plan, its value would only be as an example, as a public proof that Canadian money was not so low as in various cases banks and private business concerns have assessed it. Such a plan would not bind the few banks members of the Reserve system, and would have no effect upon banks with State charters.

Daily statements of the value of foreign moneys in comparison with that of the United States are published by the Treasury Department. Many of the leading papers in the United States carry these exchange ratios. Any large bank would have them on hand, and a person holding Canadian currency would have only to refer to that exchange rate and not submit to anything more than a reasonable service charge.

Merger is Planned of Loan Associations

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—Shareholders of the Guaranty Savings & Loan Association and the Intermountain Building & Loan Association of Canada, will vote upon a resolution authorizing a merger of the two associations on November 28.

Such was the decision reached at a recent meeting of directors of each institution. The Guaranty Savings & Loan Association is directed by Hon. W. C. Shelly, George S. Harrison, Fred Crone, George A. Walkem, M.L.A., H. Leggat, Newton J. Ker, W. S. Burley and W. C. Ditmars, and the Internation Building & Loan Association of Canada by R. Bruce Abel, Dr. R. C. Boyle, C. L. H. Branson, James A. Frith, R. Rowe Holland and M. B. King.

The directors of the merged association will be composed of various members of the boards of the present associations. Both the Intermountain and the Guaranty are subject to the provisions of the Savings & Loan Associations' Act, and as a consequence it was necessary to secure the approval of the Provincial Government to the proposed merger, which approval, has been secured.

The merger will be completed at once.

Royal Bank Staff Receives Bonus of Month's Salary

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It may not be a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year for many people who have played the stock market in the past year, but the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada will have reason for celebration.

In recognition of the 60th anniversary of the Bank, the institution having originated in Halifax in 1869, the board of directors have declared a general bonus to the staff of one month's salary.

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Write Us
Industrial Acceptance Corporation
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OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANKERS

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A "Canada Permanent" Accumulative Bond makes an ideal Christmas gift, especially for a boy or girl. Such a Bond, in addition to being a gift one can give with a feeling of satisfaction, is a concrete example of how money can be made to earn more money.

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Bonds for larger sums may be obtained at the same proportionate cost.

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Mortgage Corporation
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Established 1855

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Money loaned on First Mortgages including building loans. Applications invited.
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Wrigleys Struggle Over Name Held In Common

Chewing Gum Magnate Opposed to Methods Adopted by Tooth Paste Vendor—Warfare Spreads to Canada

A good many Canadians who have bought shares in the Wrigley Tooth Paste Company, of Montreal, are constantly writing to the William Wrigley, Jr., Co. of Toronto, to air their grievances. These usually take the form of a complaint that they have been induced to purchase five shares of stock in the Wrigley Tooth Paste Company at $1.00 a share and that, although they were promised a dozen tubes of Spearmint Tooth Paste as a bonus, the dentifrice in question has never materialized.

The loss of $5.00, even if nothing further were heard of the matter, would not be a circumstance of much consequence in these days when many Canadians have lost much more in the security markets, but the situation, over a period of some years, has been embarrassing to the William Wrigley, Jr., Co., which has no direct connection with the company of the same name in Chicago.

The difficulty thus presented had its origin when W. W. Wrigley established a concern that was known as the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company of Delaware, and sought to purvey a product that was designated "Spearmint Tooth Paste."

The complication is further accentuated when it becomes known that the Wrigleys mentioned are separate and distinct individuals, neither of them having any interest or connection with the operations of the other. The situation would not be so annoying to Wrigley, the chewing gum magnate, if Wrigley, the tooth paste purveyor did not copy so religiously advertising done by the former and which has been brought to the attention of the public through the expenditure of millions of dollars.

This warfare between the opposing forces already enumerated has been transferred across the line and is in a fair way to disturb the peaceful life of Canadians. The Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company, early in 1928, caused to be incorporated in the Dominion a subsidiary known as the Wrigley Tooth Paste Company. The only difference between these two concerns would appear to be the size of the capitalization and the mode of appeal to the public. The capital of the American company consists of 3,000,000 shares of common stock of a par value of $1, while the authorized capital of the Canadian company is 1,500,000 shares of no par value. The American company offers two dozen tubes of regular twenty-five cent size spearmint toothpaste with the purchase of every ten shares of $1 par value; the Canadian company in return for a cheque or money order for $5 will issue five shares of stock at $1 a share and one dozen tubes of the self-same toothpaste.

While the Canadian authorities have not as yet made any move to protect the interests of the William Wrigley, Jr., Company on this site of the line in its opposition to the Wrigley Tooth Paste Company, the Attorney-Generals in several States of the adjoining Union have taken cognizance of the operations of the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company.

The attempt of the Attorney-General of New Jersey to obtain for the benefit of the citizens of New Jersey an insight into the financial condition of the corporation in question is of real public interest. There is no record of any dividends having been paid to the stockholders by the company. Those persons who have purchased the stock at $1 per share, and desired to dispose of such shares during the past year, according to the Better Business Bureau of New York City, have found bids ranging from a low of ten cents to a high of 30 cents a share.

The Royal Bank of Canada
Head Office, Montreal
Condensed Statement to the Dominion Government
October 31st, 1929

LIABILITIES

Capital Paid up	$ 34,912,640.00
Reserve Fund	34,912,640.00
Undivided Profits	2,381,085.71
Notes in Circulation	43,548,747.94
Deposits	762,187,257.86
Due to Other Banks	47,352,878.35
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch)	2,279,031.12
Letters of Credit outstanding	50,677,168.35
	$978,231,449.33

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$138,055,233.46
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	11,400,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	111,603,680.61
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	16,602,002.40
Call Loans in Canada	73,922,009.55
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	32,879,227.54
	$384,462,333.56
Loans and Discounts	522,771,852.85
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	50,677,168.35
Bank Premises	15,520,702.44
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,803,182.25
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	1,346,209.88
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	1,650,000.00
	$978,231,449.33

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Very little information has been on record before regarding the status of the royalty obligations and drilling agreements in the case of oil wells in Canada. Along with the names of officers and directors, the history of the company, its capital structure, etc., this basis of royalty agreements and drilling contract is given.

In each case, where obtainable, the last balance sheet is printed. When the stock of the company is traded on any recognized exchange, the price range is given and where dividends have been paid a record of such payments.

By means of large specially prepared maps appearing in each section, you may locate exactly the position of any well and see its relation to the oil-bearing areas. These maps are a feature of tremendous interest and value to any prospective buyer or present holder of oil stocks.

For easy reference, the wealth of information contained in The Financial Post Survey of Oils has been carefully and accurately indexed.

No steps have been neglected to make this Survey of Canadian Oils complete. The production of this book has been under the direction of the Editor of Financial Post and of J. George Johnston, who has visited personally many of the fields. Many weeks have been spent by trained men on The Financial Post staff getting information first hand, right on the spot.

Here is a typical review

HARLAND PETROLEUMS, LIMITED
(Dominion Incorporation, 1929)
Head Office—314-5 Maclean Block, Calgary, Alta.
Registrars and Transfer Agents—Not appointed.
Auditors—A. L. Stevens, Calgary, Alta.
Company—Owns and is developing petroleum property on the Waite Valley structure, and owns property on the Highwood, North Turner Valley, Julius Rickert, Paramount, Herron, Ghost River, Johnson, Grease Creek and Monarch structures, all in Alberta.
History—Incorporated in May, 1929, to acquire the leases on acreage as shown below, the total consideration being 200,000 shares of the company's capital stock.
Royalties—The only property on which there are royalty liabilities, is L.S.D. 14, section 6-20-3-w5, on which one-eighth of marketed production is payable to the original leaseholder.
Drilling Agreements—Contract for drilling was let under a cash footage basis.
Property—The company owns approximately 2,040 acres in Alberta, as follows:

L.S.D.	Sect.	Twp.	Rnge.	Merid.
Waite Valley—140 acres.				
14	6	20	3	w5
9	7	21	4	w5
10 & 15	26	21	4	w5
Highwood structure—360 acres.				
7 & 8	12	15	3	w5
11, 12 & 13	20	16	3	w5
11 & 14	20	18	1	w5
16	25	12	3	w5
1	36	13	3	w5
North Turner Valley structure—120 acres.				
15	18	22	3	w5
9 & 10	30	22	3	w5
Julius Rickert structure—300 acres.				
3 & 4	9	18	4	w5
2, 7 & 8	16	18	4	w5
2, 7 & W½ of 8	21	18	4	w5
Paramount structure—280 acres.				
5 & 12	9	13	2	w5
11 & 12	12	14	3	w5
3 & 4	12	16	4	w5
7	35	13	3	w5
Herron structure—80 acres.				
7 & 8.	1	21	6	w5
Ghost River structure—120 acres.				
12 & 13	3	27	6	w5
15	26	26	5	w5
Johnson structure—240 acres.				
1, 8, 11 & 14	32	27	6	w5
4 & 5	33	31	6	w5
Grease Creek structure—80 acres.				
3 & 6	20	28	26	w5
Monarch structure—320 acres.				
1, 2, 7 & 8	3	32	7	w5
9, 10, 15 & 16	33	32	7	w5

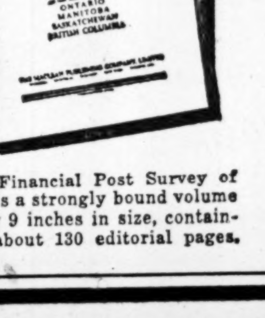
Development—The status of operations as at October 1, 1929, was as follows: The location for well No. 1 was spotted on the south ½ of L.S.D. 14, section 6-20-3-w5. No drilling or development work has been done.
Officers—A. L. Harland, pres.; C. B. Shimp, vice-pres.; J. H. Pashak, sec.-treas.
Directors — A. L. Harland, J. H. Pashak, T. J. Noble, Calgary, Alta.; C. B. Shimp, Vulcan, Alta.; J. J. Rooney, Winnipeg, Man.

CAPITAL STOCK

	Authorized	Outstanding	Par
Common	2,000,000 shs.	500,000 shs.	NPV

Of the issued and outstanding shares, 200,000 were vendor shares, and 300,000 were offered to the public by Harland Agencies, Calgary, Alta., to net the company $75,000.

The Financial Post Survey of Canadian Oils will be ready for delivery by December 14th



The Financial Post Survey of Oils is a strongly bound volume 12 by 9 inches in size, containing about 130 editorial pages.

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Automobile Industry

COMFORT, STYLE, AGAIN STRESSED IN 1930 MODELS

Few Changes Forecast in Mechanical Features of Cars

By Our Automotive Editor

With plans for new models now fairly definitely settled, Canadian automobile manufacturers are settling away to a steady production pace that will increase in momentum until the late spring. From various motor car manufacturing and assembly factories in the Dominion word has been received that the employment situation is much better from now until the peak of production is reached about April next year.

As usual, deep secrecy surrounds the 1930 models which will be introduced to the public at the winter motor shows in the United States and Canada. Dame Rumor, of course, is busy, and some wild suggestions have been made as to the probable changes in cars for next year. However, there is one thing certain, that with few exceptions there will be only minor mechanical changes. It seems fairly certain that most manufacturers will concentrate on appearance, exterior and interior, and safety features, as they have done during the past year.

Two New Front Drives

The notable exceptions in a mechanical way will be a new front-wheel drive car by Gardner, although it is not definitely known whether this will be ready in time for the winter shows, and the new Ruxton front-wheel drive, which, however, is not likely to be shown in Canada to any great extent.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of the builders of fine, expensive cars, to return to bigger cars —that is to say, with longer wheelbases and roomier interiors. Marmon, for instance, has just announced a new Big Eight, marking that company's return to the big car field. It is probably the largest car ever turned out by Marmon. Other manufacturers have, without drawing particular attention to it, increased the size of their cars and the day of the car with the "[illegible]," appearance seems to be superseding the day of the "racy lines" car.

Not a little attention is being paid to making driving safer and more positive. Low centres of gravity are being retained, and there is a more general use of non-shatterable glass in windows and windshields. Double automatic windshield wipers, too, are becoming fairly standard on the higher priced cars. Without loss of body strength, the window posts are being made even narrower to permit of greater vision. Adjustable front seats are now quite the thing, although the makers of the higher priced cars rather reversed the order of things by copying the idea from the low-price field.

The feminine influence, for years now a factor in the purchase of automobiles, has become so strong of late that some of the more prominent motor manufacturers, such as Studebaker, are now retaining the services of feminine artists and designers to assist in specifying colors, finish and appointments. As an illustration of this, Studebaker has added to its engineering advisory staff a style committee comprising six women whose word in art is accepted as authority.

And so it may be said that next year will continue the comfort and style motif which had its inception a couple of years ago. Mechanically, the car of today has a higher efficiency than ever before, so the focal point for manufacturer, dealer and purchaser alike will be appearance, plus safety and comfort.

New Advertising Manager For Marmon Motor Cars

Thomas E. Jarrard, general sales director of the Marmon Motor Car Company, has announced the appointment of Nicholas Moore as advertising manager of the company, effective December 1.

NICHOLAS MOORE

For the past three years Mr. Moore has been publicity supervisor of the Marmon company and has had wide experience in newspaper and publicity work. The establishment of a factory advertising department and the appointment of Mr. Moore as advertising manager is an important step in Marmon plans for the coming year, Mr. Jarrard said.

As head of the advertising department Mr. Moore will supervise the preparation of all forms of Marmon advertising and publicity in trade journals, newspapers and magazines, as well as other mediums. The Marmon advertising programme for 1930 will be along larger lines than ever before and will consist of a diversified campaign on Marmon and Roosevelt lines of straight-eight automobiles. Early schedules already have been released to trade journals and national magazines on the new Marmon Big Eight which was introduced into the fine car field last month.

Peerless Improves Plant

The Peerless Motor Car Corporation at Cleveland has inaugurated an expansion programme involving the expenditure of $500,000 for the purpose of modernizing the company's plant. The most important item is the installation of equipment for straight-line production, and this new facility is expected to be in operation this month in time for work on the 1930 models.

Show Still Off

Since the publication last week by The Financial Post of the news that the second National Motor Show to have been held in Toronto has been abandoned, there have been persistent rumors to the effect that negotiations might possibly be resumed with a view to holding the show. The Financial Post is definitely assured that there is not the slightest possibility of a resumption of discussions, and that the proposed show is definitely "off."

DOMINION BAKERIES HAD NET OF $90,378

After Dividends and Taxes, $38,054 Was Added to Surplus

Dominion Bakeries, which is controlled by the Maple Leaf Milling Company, has just issued its first financial statement for the twelve months ending August 31, 1929. The company was formed in September, 1928, for the purpose of taking over Mackey's Bread as well as three additional independent plants, giving the new concern at the outset nine plants in all.

Since then six additional plants have been acquired, bringing the total up to fifteen fully equipped plants located in various parts of Ontario. These have an aggregate capacity of 20,000,000 loaves per annum. The company's plants are located at Windsor, Chatham, Sarnia, Wallaceburg, Brantford, Stratford, Guelph, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Cobourg, Belleville, Kingston, Pembroke, Cornwall and Ottawa.

Sales during the past year are reported to have been up to expectations and are said by the president, George A. Mackey, to be showing a steady improvement.

From the net profits for the year ended August 31 last, which, before providing for depreciation and income tax, amounted to $90,378, there was written off for depreciation $10,601 and $4,347 for income tax, leaving a balance of $75,429 available for dividends. A sum equal to $37,375 was paid out in the way of dividends on the 6 1-2 per cent first preferred shares, this in quarterly installments, and a balance of $38,054 was carried to the new account.

The company at the end of its first year had a working capital position of $46,226. Its total current assets, including $25,624 in cash, $54,676 in accounts receivable, and $104,163 in inventories, amounted to approximately $184,464, whilst the total current liabilities, including $123,289 in accounts payable, $1.258 as a reserve for over-subscribed bread tickets, $4,347 as a reserve for income tax and $9,343 in dividends payable, aggregated $138,238.

The company's properties are valued at $1,024,219, less depreciation, and its total assets reach the sum of $1,215,573. There is a general reserve of $33,250.

Lake Superior Corp. Plans Will Not be Long Delayed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — When approval has been given by the London holders of the Guaranteed bonds of Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway and of Algoma Central Terminals Limited to the agreement reached by president Frank C. Common of Lake Superior Corporation with the Bondholders Committee, Lake Superior will announce its financing plans and also its programme for construction of a large rail mill capable of turning out rails of a maximum weight of 105 pounds and other necessary improvements.

The date of the meeting of the London bondholders is expected to be announced shortly.

Canada Trust Declares Dividend

Canada Trust Co., has declared a dividend of five per cent for the half year ended December 31, 1929, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The dividend is payable Jan. 2 to shareholders of record Dec. 15.

Huron & Erie Pays Regular

Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp. has declared a dividend of two per cent for the quarter ended December 31, 1929, being at the rate of eight per cent per annum. The dividend is payable Jan. 2 to shareholders of record Dec. 15.

Pay $25 and End Your Quest for Wealth

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The ingenuity of an announcement made by the Grain Buyers' Advising Company, of which Julius Curok, of Moose Jaw, Sask., is the manager, seems to entitle it to repetition. Mr. Curok announces the opening of an office "for the purpose of advising clients how to operate on the grain market without taking either risk or loss."

"Although it sounds too good to be true," says Mr. Curok, "I have developed a system under which you can handle any amount of grain, no matter how small your capital, and take assured profit, without fear of loss. . . . You can't lose, or if my advice proves in any way unsatisfactory, our modest charges for this service will be returned to you. Charges are $25 and upward, according to amount of information desired. The system is only explained to clients in person, not by mail."

With such information available for the modest sum of $25 there seems to be no excuse for anyone not becoming rich. The only drawback appears to be that it is necessary to take a trip to Moose Jaw to acquire the secret, and there is no use writing, for the information is not given by mail.

It should not be rashly assumed, by those who in the past have failed to make money on the grain market, that Mr. Curok has no such secret. If he is able to persuade clients to pay him $25 to impart his information, that in itself is proof that he is able to make money out of the grain market without fear of loss, and all his clients have to do is to set up other information offices and in turn collect $25 each from clients. The system will only fail when every one interested has set up an information office, and the supply of clients willing to pay $25 each comes to an end.

Laura Secord Sales Continue to Grow

Sales of Laura Secord Candy Shops in November totaled $180,056, compared with $173,083, an increase of $6,973, or 4 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year.

October sales were $181,271, compared with $179,856, an increase of $1,417 over October, 1928.

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORPORATION, LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

"A" PREFERRED

(1) A quarterly dividend at the rate of 7% per annum, on the Class "A" Preferred Stock of this Corporation, for the quarter ending December 31, 1929, has been declared, payable to Shareholders on record at the close of business on December 14th, 1929.

"B" PREFERRED

(2) A quarterly dividend at the rate of 6% per annum, on the Class "B" Preferred Stock of this Corporation, for the quarter ending December 31, 1929, has been declared, payable to Shareholders on record at the close of business on December 14th, 1929.

COMMON AND ORDINARY SHARES

(3) The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 20c per share on the Common and Ordinary Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending December 31st, 1929, payable to Shareholders on record at the close of business on December 14th, 1929.

(4) An extra dividend of 20c per share on the Common and Ordinary shares of the Company, has been declared, payable to Shareholders on record at the close of business on December 14th, 1929.

By order of the Board.

JAMES D. GOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

London, Ontario, December 2nd, 1929.

HOOVER MESSAGE DOES NOT INSURE TARIFF PASSAGE

Still is Possibility That U.S. Measure May Fail

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—The people of Canada probably read in Mr. Hoover's message to Congress an indication that the pending tariff bill with its inevitably high rates on agricultural products might pass. Although the Presidential support of that sort of a bill unquestionably heightens its possibilities of enactment, there are still possibilities that the measure will die.

Mr. Hoover in his message to the special session recommended only limited revision for industry and general upward revision for agriculture. In his last message to Congress, at the opening of the regular session, the President repeated this request.

Notwithstanding the ingrained protectionism of the western American farmer—in such a contrast to the attitude of the farmer of the Canadian prairie provinces—there is growing a lusty skepticism among the western senators of the principle of protection as applied to agriculture.

They assert the gains of the protective system for them without an export bounty are negligible. Their stand on the debenture is the logic that with a domestic surplus the only way prices may be boosted is by the export bounty if they are to share equally with industry in the dispensations of government. Tariffs will help industry but not agriculture, they assert.

Still Opposes Debenture

While Mr. Hoover did not mention the debenture in his latest message, his attitude toward it has not changed. In his opposition to this measure Mr. Hoover still arouses the anger and determined opposition of the coalition. This opposition will operate to prevent passage of any tariff bill.

The Chief Executive did not delight the Senate by repeating once more, as he did in the message, that he wanted the right to make adjustments under the flexible provisions to remain with the President. The farm group maintain that this power has been used in most instances to boost the rates on industrial goods and seldom for the benefit of agriculture.

So in regard to the flexible provisions and the debenture, the President still has as much opposition in prospect. The effect of the message will probably be to move the regulars into line to support the party programme.

The chances for the tariff bill passing and adding to the existing discrepancy in the trade between the two countries are still indefinite. It cannot be said that the White House message foretells the enactment of the bill.

Kelvinator of Canada Has Substantial Profit

Kelvinator of Canada, Limited, operated at a substantial profit during the current fiscal year ended September 30, as compared to a small profit in 1928, according to the annual report of Kelvinator Corp. which guarantees the preferred stock of the Canadian company.

Kelvinator of Canada owns Kelvinator, Ltd., of England. The firms manufacture all steel ice refrigerators, commercial and domestic electric refrigerators, ice cream cabinets and all their parts.

The parent company in Detroit reported profits of $1,221,384 for the current year as compared to a loss of $999,821 during the previous year. The company has also followed a conservative bookkeeping practice which charges off against operations $375,820 for new tools, etc., used in development of its new models just going into production. In this way it is expected that it will show considerably greater gains next year.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 79

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1929, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, be and the same is hereby declared on the Preference Stock of the Company.

The above dividend shall be payable on and after the first day of January, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of December, 1929.

By order of the Board.

W. H. NESBITT,
Secretary.

Toronto 2, November 28, 1929.

BELGO CANADIAN PAPER COMPANY, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.75 per share for the three months ending December 31st, 1929, being at the rate of 7% per annum, on the paid-up Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared payable on the second day of January, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 4th, 1929.

By order of the Board.

G. WILFRED HODGSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 26th, 1929.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December, 1929, and, in addition, a Bonus of one per cent, making a total distribution of thirteen per cent for the current year,— the Dividend and Bonus will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the 2nd day of January, 1930, to Shareholders of record of 20th December, 1929.

New shares not fully paid on the 20th day of December, 1929, will participate in the bonus rateably to the amounts paid thereon.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, in Toronto, on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1930, at twelve o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board.

C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 21st November, 1929.

Branch Plant Increase Seen from Lower Money

The stock market crash in Wall Street has not adversely affected the efforts of the Toronto Industrial Commission in dealing with prospects for new industries, according to the Commission's General Manager, Main Johnson. There has been no slackening in the number of prospective firms dealing with the Commission; if anything there has been an increase rather than a decrease in the last few weeks.

The speaker said that this situation from a business standpoint was given even greater significance by the fact that it appears to be part of a general tendency. The obstacle of high interest rates offered in the New York call money market has been removed since the crash. The interest rates have been reduced and are no longer high enough to attract industrial funds away from their usual investment course in productive enterprise.

Even if there should be a distinct slackening of business in the United States, however, Mr. Johnson said it was by no means certain that this would curtail the movement of American firms to establish branch plants in Canada. The opinion was expressed to him by a number of men closely in touch with the industrial situation that a period of lessened prospertiy in the United States might conceivably lead to a quickening, rather than a halt in the trend toward branch plants in Canada.

Prosperity in the United States had been so abundant that some American firms had had about all the business they could handle in the domestic field alone and had not gone after export trade as actively as they might have done. If domestic business in the United States slackened there might be a movement among such firms to begin developing more intensively foreign fields, including the Canadian domestic market and also Canada as a base for export trade.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Stock Transfer Department

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of December, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of the dividend to become due and payable on the 1st day of January, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 16th, 1929.

By order of the Board.

H. W. K. HALE,
Secretary.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 40

A DIVIDEND of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the PREFERRED STOCK OF SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1929, payable January 15th, 1930, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1929.

By order of the Board,

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 22, 1929.

National Steel Car Corporation Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared, payable January 2nd, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1929.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. W. ADAM,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario,
November 28th, 1929.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share for the quarter ending December 31st, 1929, has been declared upon the paid in Capital Stock of the Company, to Shareholders of record on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1930, at 4 o'clock p.m., and payable on Wednesday the 15th day of January, 1930.

By order of the Board.

PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

November 29th, 1929.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th of January, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd December, 1929.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 27th November, 1929.

W. D. BEATH & SON LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the Company has declared a dividend of eighty cents (80c) per share upon its issued Class "A" Shares for the six month period from July 1st, 1929, to December 31st, 1929, payable January 2nd, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 16th, 1929.

O. A. LEFRANCOIS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, November 26th, 1929.

St. Maurice Valley Corporation

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¾% for the three months ending December 31st, 1929, being at the rate of 7% per annum, on the paid-up Preferred Stock of this Corporation, has been declared and that same will be paid on the second day of January, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business, December 13th, 1929.

By order of the Board.

G. WILFRED HODGSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 26th, 1929.

Debentures for Sale by Tender

$40,900, County of Norfolk, Ontario, 5% Debentures dated the 27th day of March, 1929. Fifteen Annual Instalments of Principal and Interest, $3,940.38.

Equalized Assessment for Taxation, $27,900,000.

Present Debenture Debt approximately $530,000.

TENDERS

Will be received for the above up to 2 o'clock, December 17th, 1929, addressed to Jonathan Porter, Treasurer County of Norfolk at Simcoe.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JONATHAN PORTER,
Treasurer County Norfolk.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend No. 23

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25c. United States Currency per share has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 16th day of December, 1929, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 23 at the following banks:—

The Royal Bank of Canada,
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto 2, Canada.

City Bank Farmers Trust Company,
43, Exchange Place, New York, N.Y.

The National City Bank of New York,
36, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, England.

OR

The Offices of the International Petroleum Company, Limited,
56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 7th day of December, 1929, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1929.

The transfer books will be closed from the 9th day of December to 16th day of December, 1929, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

By order of the Board,

J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada,
25th November, 1929.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

Northern Ontario Power Company, Limited

DIVIDEND No. 5

A DIVIDEND of 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) on the 6% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of NORTHERN ONTARIO POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1929, payable January 25th, 1930, to shareholders of record December 31st, 1929.

By order of the Board,

L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

Montreal, November 26th, 1929.

Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Company, Limited

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% ($1.75 per share) in respect of the fixed dividend of 7% per annum on the Non-Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of the Company will be paid on the 31st December, 1929, to all shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th December, 1929.

DATED at Toronto, Canada, 5th December, 1929.

R. H. MERRY,
Secretary.

NOTE:

The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada.

The London Agents of the Company are Canadian & General Finance Company, Limited, 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C. 2.

The Royal Bank of Canada

ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Head Office, 360 St. James Street West, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1930, at 11 o'clock a.m.

M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, December 2, 1929.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

"Owned by those it serves".

President and General Manager: Jas. B. Woodyatt
Vice-Presidents: J. M. Robertson, J. S. H. Wurtele, P. T. Davies

Directors:

W. K. Baldwin, M.P.	W. H. Miner	J. M. Robertson
James Davidson	R. R. Moodie	P. A. Thomson
P. T. Davies	A. J. Nesbitt	Jas. B. Woodyatt
J. S. Gillies	George Parent, K.C., M.P.	J. S. H. Wurtele

Secretary: L. C. Haskell
Asst. Secretary: V. J. Nixon
Treasurer: Chas. Johnstone
Asst. Treasurer: T. Irving

Sixteenth Consolidated Annual Statement

Year Ending 30th September, 1929

ASSETS

Plant Investment	$19,541,017.63
Investments	3,204,077.22
Accounts Receivable	319,523.49
Notes Receivable	245,699.33
Materials and Supplies	329,164.69
Prepaid Accounts	32,337.94
Mortgages Receivable	1,889.65
Funds in Escrow for Bonds of Subsidiaries	66,251.74
Due by Subscribers to Capital Stock	344,809.52
	$24,084,771.21

LIABILITIES

To Public—	
Funded Debt	$6,886,268.29
Less Bonds deposited as Collateral Security	20,000.00
	$6,866,268.29
Bank Loan	1,211,351.67
Accounts Payable	269,300.28
Preferred Dividend payable Oct. 15th, 1929	74,635.50
Customers' Deposits	27,429.82
Bond Interest Matured	2,524.00
Bond Interest Accrued	160,644.52
	$8,612,154.08
To Shareholders—	
Preferred (49,757 Shares $100 each)	$4,975,700.00
Common (400,000 Shares no par value)	8,672,000.00
Subsidiaries (125 Shares $100 each)	12,500.00
Reserves—for Depreciation	1,372,214.88
Miscellaneous	100,921.15
Profit and Loss	339,281.10
	$24,084,771.21

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings		$2,095,912.09
Expenses	$ 747,363.77	
Interest	342,976.56	
Bad Debts	4,190.00	
Balance	1,001,381.76	
	$2,095,912.09	$2,095,912.09

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at Credit Sept. 30, 1928		$ 234,812.19
Earnings for Year ended Sept. 30, 1929		1,001,381.76
Dividends on Preferred Stock	$ 298,538.85	
Dividends on Common Stock	388,784.00	
Depreciation Reserve	209,590.00	
Balance	339,281.10	
	$1,236,193.95	$1,236,193.95

Signed on behalf of the Board { JAS. B. WOODYATT, A. J. NESBITT } *Directors.*

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the books of account of the Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, and its Subsidiary Company, the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, for the year ended 30th September 1929, and we certify that, in our opinion, the attached Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities and relative Profit and Loss Account as at the 30th September 1929, show the true position of the combined Companies as at that date, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of account examined by us.

We have received all the information and explanations we have required.

P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants

Montreal, 13th November, 1929.

Supplying Light and Power to 110 Municipalities

Customers Connected

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
12,240	13,249	15,066	16,217	18,269	20,065	21,662	23,552	25,543

Industrial Conditions are Ideal in Southern Canada Power Industrial Area

Industrial Department: 355 St. James Street, West, Montreal.

INTERNATIONAL PAINTS (CANADA) LIMITED

Directors

H. N. Baird, Montreal	Sir Geo. Macdonogh, K.C.M.G., etc., London, Eng.
E. J. Coyle, Vancouver	E. F. Newcombe, K.C., Ottawa
Capt. Wm. Crawford, Vancouver	John C. Newman, Montreal
L. L. Gordon, Vancouver	James Playfair, Midland
Norman Holland, Montreal	F. M. Ross, Montreal
Hon. A. K. Hugessen, Montreal	Gen. J. W. Stewart, Vancouver
Commander B. L. Johnson, Vancouver	C. H. Temple, Montreal
James H. Lawson, Vancouver	A. G. H. Ward, London, Eng.

Officers

General J. W. STEWART, *President.*
F. M. ROSS, *Vice-President.*
J. H. DAVEY, *General Manager.*
T. H. GREENBANK, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

First Annual Report of the Directors For Year Ended September 30th, 1929

To the Shareholders:—

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith the first Annual Report of the business and affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1929, together with Financial Statement certified by your Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.

After deducting $23,598.85 for depreciation, the operations for the year show a profit of $182,133.44. In accordance with the by-laws ten per cent of this amount has been transferred to reserve, and after allowing for Income Tax and Preferred Dividends there is a balance of $83,920.10. In view of the satisfactory results obtained during the year, your Directors are desirous that all Shareholders should benefit thereby, and they have authorized a payment of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the class "A" and class "B" shares for shareholders on record as at December 12th, payment to be made on December 20th. After giving effect to this payment, there is a surplus balance for the year of $55,920.10.

During the year under review your Company's factories have been operated at full capacity. Your properties have been maintained in a high state of efficiency. An extension has been carried out to the office buildings at Park Avenue and also additional machinery installed. A further extension to the Basin Street plant has been authorized and work has already commenced on this.

Your Directors desire to express to the officials and all employees appreciation for their efforts which have assisted in contributing to the success of the year's operations.

In accordance with the by-laws half of your Directors retire at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and are eligible for re-election.

For the Directors,

F. M. ROSS,
Vice-President.

Montreal, November 28, 1929.

BALANCE SHEET—SEPT. 30th, 1929

ASSETS

PROPERTY ASSETS:		
Land, Buildings, Machinery (less Reserve for Depreciation), Trade Marks and Formulae		$ 687,915.83
INVESTMENTS IN CAPITAL STOCKS OF OTHER COMPANIES		25,101.00
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Inventories of Raw Materials, Manufactured Stock and Goods in Process	$186,477.48	
Accounts Receivable	178,134.52	
Cash in Bank and on hand	106,464.67	
		471,076.67
PREPAID INSURANCE AND TAXES		7,249.27
		$1,191,342.77

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL:		
Authorized and Issued—		
7½% Cumulative Participating Preferred: 28,000 Shares at $30.00 each	$840,000.00	
Common Shares:		
Class A—20,860 No Par Value Shares at nominal value of $5.00 each	104,300.00	
Class B—7,140 No Par Value Shares at nominal value of $5.00 each	35,700.00	
		$ 980,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	$ 76,043.93	
Preferred Dividend—(paid October 15, 1929)	15,750.00	
Common Dividend (payable December 20, 1929)	28,000.00	
Income Tax Reserve	17,415.40	
		137,209.33
GENERAL RESERVE		18,213.34
SURPLUS:		
Balance, as per statement attached		55,920.10
		$1,191,342.77

Approved on behalf of the Board:

F. M. ROSS,
Director.

H. N. BAIRD,
Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of International Paints (Canada) Limited for the year ending September 30, 1929, and have received all the information and explanations which we have required, and we certify that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up, and shows the true financial position of International Paints (Canada) Limited at September 30, 1929, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

MONTREAL, November 27, 1929.

Statement of Profit and Loss and Surplus Account Year Ending, Sept. 30th, 1929

Net Profit from Operations after writing off Organization Expenses, but before providing for Depreciation and Dominion Income Tax		$205,732.29
Deduct: Provision for Depreciation		23,598.85
Net Profit, before providing for Dominion Income Tax		$182,133.44
Deduct:		
Dividend on Preferred Shares, paid October 15, 1929	$63,000.00	
Common Shares, $1.00 per share on Class A and Class B shares, payable December 20, 1929	28,000.00	
Provision for Dominion Income Tax to September 30, 1929	17,000.00	
Transfer to General Reserve	18,213.34	
		126,213.34
Surplus, Balance at September 30, 1929		$ 55,920.10

SOUTHERN CANADA EARNS $1.23 SHARE ON COMMON STOCK

Report for 1929 Reveals Progress in All Branches

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Marked improvement in all departments is recorded by Southern Canada Power Company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1929. Not only was there a substantial increase in gross and net revenue, but also there was a proportionate increase in the number of customers connected and kilowatt hours output.

Earnings available on the common stock, as a result of last year's operations, were equivalent to $1.23 a share as compared with 94c. a share in the previous year. Profit and loss accounts showed gross earnings as $2,095,912 up from $1,809,566. Net income was higher by about $150,000 at $1,348,549. After the deduction of interest charges and depreciation, there remained $791,792 available for distribution on the preferred and common stock.

Over 25,000 Customers

At the end of the year the company had 25,543 customers connected, as compared with 23,552 in the previous year. The kilowatt hours output advanced from 138,160,340 in 1928 to 154,528,950 in 1929. There was a decline in the number of shareholders, 5,713 being the present at the end of the last fiscal period, as compared with 5,903 in 1928.

Comparative profit and loss figures for the last three years are as follows:

	1929	1928	1927
	$	$	$
Gross earn.	2,095,912	1,809,566	1,534,280
Exp. & taxes	747,363	605,764	543,015
Net income	1,348,549	1,203,802	991,265
Int., etc.	347,167	348,728	263,523
Deprec.	209,590	181,000	153,000
Net earn.	791,792	674,074	474,742
Pref. div.	298,539	297,064	294,392
Com. div.	388,784	308,913	180,000
Surplus	104,469	68,097	350
Prev. surp.	234,812	166,715	166,365
P. & L. bal.	339,281	234,812	166,715
Earn. on com.	1.23	.94	.75

Assets Over $24,000,000

The balance sheet as at September 30, 1929, showed total assets of $24,084,771 an increase of about $1,500,000. Plant investment is up $1,100,000 to $19,521,018; investment from $3,155,650 to $3,204,077; accounts receivable increased from $233,214 to $319,523; notes receivable from $36,307 to $245,699; materials and supplies are about $37,000 higher at $329,165; the amount due by subscription to capital stock now stands $344,810, as against $232,683 at the end of the previous year. The rest of the items among the assets show little change from last year.

Among liabilities the funded debt shows a decline from $6,932,605 to $6,866,268. A bank loan of $1,211,352 is shown on the book this year. This item did not appear in 1928. The depreciation reserve is up from $1,182,781 to $1,372,215. Miscellaneous reserves show an increase from $75,903 to $100,921. Profit and loss account now stands at $339,281, as compared with $234,812 a year ago.

Reviews Operations

In reviewing operations for the year, J. B. Woodyat, president, said in part:

"During the past year, the number of connected customers has increased from 23,552 at the end of the previous year to 25,543 at the end of the period under review. This increase has been largely due to the number of municipalities added during the year. The purchase of the Marieville municipal-owned system, approved by the unanimous vote of the community, and the South Shore Light, Heat and Power Corporation, added Marieville, St. Bruno, St. Marc, St. Charles, Ste Julie, and several other rural communities to the municipalities served, which together with other extensions bring up to 110 the total number of towns and villages which your company served.

"The sales of the Merchandise Department of your company reached a new high total of $416,344 in 1929, as compared with $302,000 in 1928. In the 1929 competition held under the auspices of the Canadian Electrical Association, open to all power companies in Canada, for the stores selling the largest amount of electrical merchandise per customer, your Knowlton store, winner in 1928, again won first prize and eight of the company's branch stores appear in the list of the first fifteen competing stores. Congratulations are to be extended for the excellent work done by this department.

Serve New Industries

"During the past year many new and important industries have located in the territory served by your company. Among these are Silk Co. of Canada, Limited, Actonvale; Beaver Broom Co., Limited, Cowansville, Dominion Hosiery, Limited, and Dominion Silk Printing, Limited, Drummondville, Pyramid Paper Products, Limited, East Angus; Collins and Alkman of Canada, Limited, Myette and Farmer, Dewey and Almy Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Farnham; Nordic Hosiery Co. Limited, Granby; Cary Maple Sugar Co. of Canada, Limited, Lennoxville; Spencer Corsets (Canada) Limited, Rock Island Consolidated Silk Mills, Limited, Yamaska Garments, Limited, Quebec Canners Corporation and Gotham Hosiery Company of Canada, Limited, St. Hyacinthe; Russell Mfg. Co., Limited, and Columbia Match Co. of Canada, Limited, St. Johns; Atlas Plywood Corporation, Waterloo. The services rendered by the Industrial Department, not only to the prospective manufacturer, but to the manufacturer who has already located in the territory, coupled with ideal location, splendid labor supply, convenient transportation, and reliable power service are very well known. Largely because of these facts many of the above industries have located, and many new ones are expected to come to the Southern Canada Power Industrial Area in the future.

New Rate Charges

"In April, your company feeling that the growing support and increasing usage of its residential customers justified a substantial reduction in rates, instituted a new single rate for all services in the house, giving to customers using refrigerators, ranges and appliances a marked reduction in their bills.

"In September, another reduction was made, this time in the lighting rate for commercial customers.

"These voluntary rate reductions have been made possible by the increased consumption of electricity and by savings effected in operation resulting from the intensive effort on the part of the staff of the company to increase the sales and the efficiency of operation. For the first time in its history the company has earned approximately 5 per cent on its assets. The assets of the company at the end of the year were $24,084,771; earnings after depreciation were $1,138,959, just about 5 per cent. During 1924 the earnings were 4 per cent of the assets for the first time, in 1920, 3 per cent and in 1916, 2 per cent. We have every reason to expect that continued intensive efforts to increase sales and reduce expenses will still further improve the return upon the value of the property devoted to the public service, and as the rate of return is improved it will be the policy of the company to make still further rate reductions.

Sell Customers Stock

"Since the close of the fiscal year Southern Canada Power Company has conducted another of its successful customer-ownership campaigns, establishing a new record in the distribution of 14,052 shares of preferred stock within a period of only 6½ hours. This was the first campaign since 1925 when 10,967 shares were sold in 10 hours. Previous offers in 1924, 1923 and 1922 had the following results: 1924, sold 9,018 shares in one day; 1923, sold 5,485 sares in 2½ days; and 1922, sold 2,358 shares in 4½ days. The last sale was distributed among 3,538 customers as compared with 2,690 in the 1925 offering."

PROGRESS SHOWN IN FISCAL REPORT OF BRUCK SILK

Earnings Equivalent to $2.80 a Share on Common

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Gross profits of Bruck Silk Mills, Limited, for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1929, amounted to $531,307, and after all deductions there remained a sum equivalent to $2.80 a share on the 100,000 shares of common stock outstanding. Since the previous statement covered but nine months operations comparison is not feasible, though on a twelve month basis earnings in 1928 were equivalent to $2.22 a share.

The balance sheet, for the most part, reveals a satisfactory position. Cash on hand amounts to $42,137, an increase of 16 per cent, and accounts receivable total $208,397, a gain of 57 per cent over 1928. The cash surrender value of life insurance policies has increased to $12,963 as opposed $7,698, but inventories at $332,694 are 44 per cent higher than the previous year.

Plant Valued Higher

Plant investment is carried at $1,036,606, against which has been set up a depreciation reserve of $169,464, leaving a depreciated value of $867,142 as opposed to $872,670 in the previous year.

In liabilities, bills payable are shown at $76,221 as opposed to $64,031, while accounts payable are lower by $24,000 at $38,510. During the year $10,500 of first mortgage bonds were redeemed, leaving a total of $517,000 outstanding, while trade paper under discount totalled $194,864 as to $166,055 in 1928.

The company made progress in improving its working capital position which now stands at $481,460 compared with $258,458, with a ratio of bett - than 5 to 1. between current assets and current liabilities.

President is Optimistic

In his report to shareholders I. I. Bruck, president of the company, stated that selling experience during the year had been gratifying and had resulted in plants working at a high ratio of capacity for the entire twelve months. The total sales turnover was considerably better than last year, being by far the largest in the company's history. He pointed out that it was the intention of the directors to carry out during the current year further developments of the plant at Cowansville, while he claimed that the existing plant had been thoroughly maintained in satisfactory operating condition during the past year.

He continued:

"Your directors feel that, with the further improvements now under way, your industry will rank as the most efficient unit of its kind in this country. All departments have been busy and an excellent volume of dyeing and finishing has been carried out on a customs basis.

Your directors and management view the outlook for the current year with confidence, and are hopeful of establishing for your company another year of physical and financial progress."

Following is a comparison of profit and loss statements for the past three years:

	1929	*1928	1927
	$	$	$
Gross earnings ..	531,307	332,885	258,293
Less: Oper. exp.	136,048	86,644	92,350
	395,259	246,241	165,943
Less:			
Mort. int.	450	......	......
Bond interest .	34,339	26,276	35,571
Bond dis. amor.	2,000	2,000	2,239
Depreciation:			
Plant, equip. ..	50,202	32,378	35,768
Buildings	5,606	4,012	4,000
Furniture	962	558	732
Income tax ...	21,700	15,000	7,000
Surplus for year	280,000	167,017	80,633
Add prev. surplus	279,417	112,400	31,768
	559,417	279,417	112,401
Deduct dividends	75,000		
Balance forward	484,417		

*Nine months ended October 31.

Nation's Commerce

Activities of Canadian Chambers of Commerce from Coast to Coast

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A more practical interest in agricultural development on the part of the urban business man and his greater co-operation with the farmer was a recommendation made by the Agricultural Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held in Toronto. The meeting was productive of some interesting suggestions and policies.

It was suggested that agricultural committees and bureaux should be set up by local boards and chambers in which agricultural leaders from local areas would be invited to participate. The committee also agreed that the system of special agricultural representatives, as adopted in some of the provinces, was commendable and that the system could be well extended throughout the agricultural districts of Canada.

The question of agricultural education in Canada was reviewed and it was decided to invite the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists to make a thorough study of agricultural curricula as now used in the Dominion, and to see if certain adjustments and amplifications could not be wisely made in the whole programme of rural and agricultural education. The committee also determined to make a survey in co-operation with existing agencies of the agricultural products, now imported, which could be grown in Canada and of those agricultural products which could be further processed in the Dominion. Other economic questions affecting agriculture, such as production and marketing costs, standardization, grading and marking and packaging will form the subjects of further investigation by the National Committee which will come together again at the time of the annual livestock convention, meeting in Regina next March.

In welcoming the members of the committee, Mr. S. B. Gundy, first president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, stressed the basic importance of agriculture in our national life, and referred to the desire of the Canadian chamber to be of Dominion-wide service in bringing any economic distances which may exist between urban and rural life and in approximating the interests of agriculture and the other business entities of our Canadian life. Mr. F. A. Rolph, vice-president of the Toronto Board of Trade, Mr. C. L. Burton, Mr. R. P. Baker and Mr. F. D. Tolchard, secretary of the Toronto Board, brought the greetings of their organization to the committee and expressed their hearty approval of the utilitarian work being undertaken and carried on by the Agricultural committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

The secretary of the national organization, W. McL. Clarke, of Montreal, was also in attendance, and acted as secretary of the committee.

Sir Thomas White to Speak in States

Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, former Canadian minister of finance and vice-president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, will be the Canadian speaker at the twenty-third annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York next week.

Sir Thomas will speak on "Canada and the United States, Our International Financial Relations."

Saskatoon Extends Roads

Subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, the council at Saskatoon authorized the expenditure of $259,000 on paving and road making for 1930. Of this amount, $104,000 will be for permanent paving.

Ship Sugar Beets

Seven hundred pounds of sugar beets, grown on plots extending from Kelowna to Kamloops during the past season, have been shipped from Armstrong to Ottawa, where they will be tested for their sugar content.

There were 54 commercial failures in Canada during the week ended November 23. The previous week there were only 43 insolvencies. A year ago there were 53 failures.

NEW ISSUE

$30,000,000
(Closed Issue)

Beauharnois Power Corporation Limited

(to own and control Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company and other subsidiary companies which are proceeding with the installation of 500,000 horse power on the St. Lawrence River)

Thirty-year 6% Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds

With Stock Bonus Delivery Warrants and Stock Purchase Warrants Attached.

To be dated October 1, 1929. To be due October 1, 1959.

Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1 and October 1) payable at the holder's option in lawful money of Canada at any branch of the Bank of Montreal in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted) or in United States gold coin of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, at the agency of the said Bank in New York City, or in sterling at the fixed rate of $4.86⅔ to the pound, at the chief office of the said Bank in London, England. Redeemable at any time in whole or in part for Sinking Fund or otherwise, at the option of the Corporation, on sixty days' notice at 103%, to and including October 1, 1934; and thereafter, prior to maturity, at 103%, less one-half of one per cent for each five years or part thereof elapsed since October 1, 1934, and in each case with accrued interest to the date of redemption. Coupon Bonds registerable as to principal only in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100. Fully Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and authorized multiples thereof.

Trustee: The Royal Trust Company, Montreal.

Stock Purchase Warrant

There will also be attached to each Bond a Stock Purchase Warrant conferring the right on surrender of such Warrant to the Trustee at any time on or after October 1, 1932 (or such earlier date as may be notified in the manner to be stated in the Warrant) but not later than October 1, 1937, to purchase at $35 per share, fully paid Class B Non-Voting Common Shares (no par value) of Beauharnois Power Corporation Limited, on the basis of twenty such shares in respect of each One thousand dollars ($1,000) of Collateral Trust Bonds. Such Warrant will be non-detachable (otherwise than by the Trustee at the time of its surrender) except in the event of the Bond being redeemed, in which case it will be detachable by the Trustee and remain in force until October 1, 1937.

In the event of provision at any time for distribution of its assets as an entirety or substantially as an entirety, sixty days' notice may be given by the Corporation within which the stock purchase right conferred by the Warrant may be exercised, and on the termination of such notice such right shall cease, but any Class B Common Shares so purchased on or before such termination shall be entitled to participate in such distribution of assets. The Corporation reserves the right to increase the amount of its authorized or outstanding shares and otherwise change its capital structure, but in the event of subdivision or consolidation of its Class B Common Shares, or their conversion into shares of another kind, the rights conferred by the Warrant will be correspondingly adjusted. All as will be more fully set out in the Stock Purchase Warrant.

Stock Bonus Delivery Warrant

Attached to each Bond will be a Stock Bonus Delivery Warrant conferring the right to receive on or after October 1, 1932, (or such earlier date as may be notified in the manner to be stated in the Warrant) from The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, without payment, on surrender of such Warrant, fully paid Class A Common Shares (no par value) of Beauharnois Power Corporation Limited, on the basis of five such shares in respect of each One thousand dollars ($1,000) of Collateral Trust Bonds. Such Warrant will be non-detachable otherwise than by the Trust Company at the time of its surrender, except in the event of the Bond being redeemed, in which case the Warrant will be detachable by the Trust Company, remain in force and confer the right to receive shares as above set out. Fractions of shares will be adjusted at time of exercise of the Warrant at market prices. All as will be more fully set out in the Stock Bonus Delivery Warrant.

SINKING FUND

The Trust Deed securing the Collateral Trust Bonds will provide for an annual cumulative Sinking Fund, commencing in the year 1940, under which on or before October 1 of each year from 1940 to 1958, inclusive, payments of not less than $150,000 will be made, together with a sum equal to the annual interest which would have been payable on all Bonds previously retired through the operation of the Sinking Fund had such Bonds remained outstanding. This Sinking Fund is to be used for the purpose of retiring Bonds of this issue by purchase at or below redemption prices, failing which Bonds will be redeemed by lot. All as will be more fully set out in the Trust Deed securing this issue.

The following information has been received by the Bankers from Mr. R. O. Sweezey, President of Beauharnois Power Corporation Limited:

Beauharnois Power Corporation Limited has been incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada and is to own or control all the outstanding shares of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company (which is carrying on the Beauharnois hydro-electric development) and of its associated companies, Beauharnois Land Company, Beauharnois Transmission Company and Beauharnois Construction Company.

BEAUHARNOIS LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY

Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company has acquired under a lease from the Province of Quebec extending to the year 2003, and under authorizations from the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Quebec, water power rights on the St. Lawrence River about twenty-five miles above the City of Montreal. Its power house, in which it is proposed to instal equipment capable of producing 500,000 horse power, will be west of the Town of Beauharnois, on Lake St. Louis. This development involves the construction of a canal approximately fifteen miles in length to the south of the River St. Lawrence, running from Lake St. Francis to Lake St. Louis. Complying with the conditions imposed by the Dominion Government the canal has been designed so that if the St. Lawrence Deep Waterways project is proceeded with, the canal can be used jointly for navigation and power purposes. In addition to the above water power rights the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company has entered into a contract with Montreal Cotton Company providing for the acquisition of the latter's rights to divert water for power purposes from the St. Lawrence River at Lake St. Francis. In the opinion of the Company's engineers, the water available from the above sources when diverted through the canal will generate 500,000 horse power, equivalent to 7,500,000 kilowatt hours per day. Between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis the St. Lawrence River drops eighty-three feet in a series of rapids, making this section of the River one of the most important water power sites in Canada, being capable of developing about 2,000,000 horse power. The average low water flow of the River through this section is approximately 220,000 cubic feet per second. Of this flow approximately 120,000 cubic feet per second is presently allotted to power developments, which amount includes the quantity allocated to the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company. It is estimated that the unallocated balance of about 100,000 cubic feet per second, if passed through the Company's canal would permit installation of approximately 1,000,000 additional horse power. The Company's proposed development, in the opinion of its engineers, is the most efficient method of utilizing the entire drop in this section of the River. In view of the above, provision is made in the plans and considerable work is now being done with a view to installing further units if additional water becomes available. After the completion of the present 500,000 horse power installation it is estimated that further units can be installed at an average cost of less than $65 per horse power. The present plans contemplate that 200,000 horse power will be available by October 1, 1932, at which time the Company will commence delivering the first blocks of power under contracts already entered into, and that the total of 500,000 horse power will be available by October 1, 1935.

ENGINEERING

The plans and estimates of the present development have been prepared or approved by the following engineers on behalf of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company:

Frederick Baylis Brown, Esq., Montreal, Que.
Thomas H. Hogg, Esq., Toronto, Ont.
William S. Lee, Esq., New York City.

These plans and estimates have been concurred in by Albert S. Crane, Esq., consulting engineer, of New York City, acting on behalf of the Bankers.

CAPITALIZATION

BEAUHARNOIS POWER CORPORATION LIMITED
(Upon completion of present financing)

	Authorized	To be issued
Collateral Trust Bonds (this issue)	$30,000,000	$30,000,000
Management Preferred Shares (no par value)	5 shares	5 shares
Class A Common Shares (no par value)	1,799,995 shares	1,791,000 shares
Class B Non-Voting Common Shares (no par value)	* 3,200,000 shares	None

*600,000 Class B Non-Voting Common Shares to be available for purchase under Stock Purchase Warrants attached to the Bonds.

The Management Preferred Shares above mentioned confer on the holders the exclusive right for a period of ten years from September 17, 1929, to elect and remove the Directors of the Corporation and otherwise confer in respect thereof the same rights as if each Management Preferred Share were a Class A Common Share. The Management Preferred Shares at the end of the ten-year period will automatically be converted into Class A Common Shares, but, with the consent of all the holders thereof, may be so converted prior to that time. These shares have been provided to ensure continuity of direction and policy during the important initial period covering the construction and early operation of the development of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, and will be held between Hon. W. L. McDougald, M.D.; R. O. Sweezey, Esq.; and A. F. White, Esq.

Class B Non-Voting Common Shares do not carry the right to attend or vote at meetings, but otherwise are entitled to the same rights as Class A Common Shares in all respects.

BEAUHARNOIS LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY
Proposed Bond Issue

It is proposed that Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company shall issue in due course bonds, debentures or other securities in such principal amounts (estimated at $50,000,000) as its Directors may from time to time consider sufficient, together with the monies made available to it from the proceeds of the Collateral Trust Bonds, to complete the installation of five hundred thousand (500,000) horse power. The above-mentioned bonds, debentures or other securities will not constitute a closed issue and the Company will be permitted to issue further securities as more specifically set out below.

POWER CONTRACTS

Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company has entered into contracts extending beyond the maturity of these Bonds with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the sale of 250,000 horse power and with Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated for the sale of 150,000 horse power. The first blocks of power under these contracts are to be taken on October 1, 1932, with increasing quantities each year, the full amount to be taken at the end of five years. From past experience it is anticipated that, owing to the rapidly increasing demand for power, the entire amount of power deliverable under the above contracts will be required well before the end of the five-year period. These two contracts dispose of 400,000 horse power of the 500,000 horse power now being installed, and it is expected that the balance of available power will be under contract before the plant is completed. The construction plans for the development have been prepared with a view to making available in the most economical manner the amount of power estimated to be required each year.

EARNINGS

It is estimated by the engineers of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company that upon the sale and delivery of the 500,000 horse power now being installed, the consolidated annual earnings of Beauharnois Power Corporation Limited and its subsidiary companies (after providing for all operating expenses) available for interest and sinking fund on the First Mortgage Bonds of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company and on these Collateral Trust Bonds will amount to over	$6,200,000
It is estimated that annual interest and sinking fund requirements on the securities of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company expected to be issued in connection with completion of the 500,000 horse power, now being installed, will be	$2,750,000
Balance available for annual interest and sinking fund on these Collateral Trust Bonds	$3,450,000
Annual interest and sinking fund requirements on these Collateral Trust Bonds	$1,950,000

The revenue from the sale and delivery of 400,000 horse power now contracted for by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, will be more than sufficient to pay all estimated operating expenses of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, interest and sinking fund on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company expected to be issued in connection with the installation of 500,000 horse power as set out above, and interest and sinking fund on these Collateral Trust Bonds.

SECURITY

The Collateral Trust Bonds are to be secured by a first fixed and specific charge on all the shares at any time outstanding of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, Beauharnois Construction Company, Beauharnois Land Company and Beauharnois Transmission Company, on any shares of any other corporation acquired with the proceeds of the Collateral Trust Bonds, and on the principal of all indebtedness in favour of the Corporation arising from the application of the proceeds of the bonds, and also by a first floating charge on the undertaking, property and assets, present and future of the Corporation. The first fixed and specific charge on the shares of such companies is not to prevent the issue by any of such companies of bonds, debentures or other securities or other evidences of indebtedness, but the issue of such bonds, debentures or other securities by Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company is to be permitted only:

(a) to such principal amounts (estimated at $50,000,000) as its Directors may from time to time consider sufficient, together with the monies made available to it from the proceeds of the Collateral Trust Bonds, to complete the installation of 500,000 horse power; and
(b) to an additional principal amount equal to the cost, or estimated cost (including interest charges, taxes during construction and discount on securities) of the installation or proposed installation of additional horse power and/or of the acquisition or proposed acquisition of rights and other property in connection therewith, provided that the total principal amount of such securities at any time outstanding in respect of such additional horse power shall not exceed in the aggregate $100 for each additional horse power installed or proposed to be installed; and
(c) to an additional principal amount equal to not over seventy-five per cent (75%) of the cost (as above defined) of any other rights and other property acquired or constructed or contracted to be acquired or constructed by or on behalf of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company in connection with its business:

Provided that Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company may borrow from and give security to banks, may give purchase money mortgages and may incur unsecured indebtedness, all in the ordinary course of business, and may borrow from and give security to Beauharnois Power Corporation Limited.

Such securities of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company may be issued from time to time in such series, made payable in such currencies and places, on such date or dates and with such rates of interest and carrying such sinking fund, conversion, redemption and other provisions as its Directors may from time to time determine.

All as will be more fully defined in the Instruments securing such bonds, debentures or other securities.

PROCEEDS OF ISSUE

The entire proceeds of the Collateral Trust Bonds will be deposited with the Trustee to be released to or to the order of the Corporation in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed securing this issue and will be used by the Corporation for the acquisition of the undertaking and assets of The Beauharnois Power Syndicate (including the whole of the issued stock of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company), for proceeding directly, or through subsidiaries with the construction of the Beauharnois power development, with the acquisition of rights and other property in connection with the project and for and other corporate purposes.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors will include:

HON. W. L. McDOUGALD, M.D., Chairman of the Board
President, The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal

R. O. SWEEZEY, Esq., President
President, Newman, Sweezey & Company, Limited

A. F. WHITE, Esq., Vice-President
Vice-President, The Canadian Bank of Commerce

AIMÉ GEOFFRION, Esq., K.C.
Director, The Canada Life Assurance Company

S. GODIN, Jr., Esq.
Director, British Columbia Power Corporation, Limited

J. H. GUNDY, Esq.
President, Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited

MILLER LASH, Esq., K.C.
President, Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Limited

G. H. MONTGOMERY, Esq., K.C.
Director, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated

HON. P. J. PARADIS
Director, Quebec Power Company

M. W. WILSON, Esq.
General Manager, The Royal Bank of Canada

These Bonds are offered for sale when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to the approval of Messrs. Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden, on behalf of the Corporation, and Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, on behalf of the Bankers, as to the incorporation and organization of the Corporation, the issue of its stock and the creation and issue of the Bonds, and of Aimé Geoffrion, Esq., K.C., as to the franchises and water rights of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company and the contracts for sale of power already entered into by it.

PRICE: 100 and accrued interest

It is expected that Trustee's interim certificates or receipts will be ready for delivery on or about December 17, 1929.

Newman, Sweezey & Company
Limited

Dominion Securities Corporation
Limited

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

James Richardson & Sons
Limited

Société de Placements du Canada

The statements herein have been accepted by us as accurate but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Annual General Meeting Held 2nd December, 1929

The 112th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the Board Room at the Bank's Headquarters.

Among those present were:

A. D. Anderson, G. E. Armstrong, M.D., The Hon. Thos. Ahearn, P.C.; G. G. Adam, R. H. Arkell, D. Forbes Angus, W. J. Ambrose, A. Bissett, S. M. Baylis, J. A. Boisjoli, E. W. Beatty, K.C., J. W. Benning, W. A. Black, W. B. Blackader, W. A. Bog, Arthur Browning, W. W. Bruce, George R. Caverhill, T. Carlisle, Ross Clarkson, D. R. Clarke, W. S. Clouston, The Hon. Henry Cockshutt, S. M. Connolly, D. E. Crutchlow, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; A. O. Dawson, J. H. David, K.C.; Jackson Dodds, H. R. Drummond, P. DuMoulin, G. B. Elwin, C. Fairall Fisher, W. C. Finley, The Hon. G. G. Foster, K.C.; A. B. Foster, H. W. Fobin, George B. Foster, G. B. Fraser, J. Garrow, G. H. Greening, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; B. C. Gardner, Samuel Hart, Wm. Hanson, Jas. E. Hayden, E. Haberer, P. C. Harrison, C. A. Hodgson, C.A.; Jas. Hutchison, C.A.; G. B. Howard, E. P. Hungerford, A. J. L. Haskell, O. E. Hurd, R. P. Jellett, L. Julien, J. S. Jones, Harold Kennedy, J. M. Kilbourn, R. E. Knight, G. Lawson, G. F. Laing, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C.; C. W. Lindsay, F. X. Leduc, H. R. Little, S. B. Lindsay, H. B. Loucks, W. McDonnell, H. B. Mackenzie, E. S. J. Martin, J. W. McConnell, F. E. Meredith, K.C.; T. E. Merrett, Maj.-Gen. The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G.; W. R. Miller, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; W. A. Murray, D. G. Munn, G. H. Napier, A. E. Nash, Ryland H. New, Major S. C. Norsworthy, D.S.O., M.C.; W. T. Oliver, L. H. Pinsonnault, C. J. Patton, M.D.; Edward Pope, H. E. Rawlings, B. Panet Raymond, J. R. Pudney, Kenneth Rea, James Rodger, O. R. Sharp, W. A. Shields, O. H. Sharpe, J. W. Spears, G. W. Spinney, E. H. Stewart, Arthur Terroux, W. W. Thompson, W. N. Tilley, K.C.; J. S. Watt, E. P. Winslow, T. H. Winslow, R. S. White.

On motion of Mr. H. R. Drummond, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was requested to take the chair.

Major-General The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., moved, seconded by Mr. W. R. Blackader, that Mr. W. R. Miller and Mr. Arthur Browning be appointed to act as scrutineers, and that Mr. C. H. Cronyn be the secretary of the meeting. This was carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Before moving the adoption of the report, it is customary for the President to make a few remarks.

Since the last Annual Meeting we have had to mourn the death of Sir Vincent Meredith, Baronet. His lifetime may be said to have been spent in the service of the Bank in which he rose to the highest position, and as its President for ten years guided its affairs with great ability and signal success. Two other of your directors also passed on during the year, the Honorable Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Frederick W. Molson, who had brought to the deliberations of the Board wide experience and ripe judgment. The vacancies thus created were filled by the appointment of Mr. A. O. Dawson, Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor. I am sure you will agree that the Bank is fortunate in having secured the services of the first two named of these gentlemen to assist in the direction of the Bank's affairs, and in now having as a member of our Board Sir Frederick, who for many years so ably filled the position of General Manager.

STATEMENT—PROFITS.

You have before you the report of your Directors for the year recently ended, as well as a statement of profits in that period, and of assets and liabilities, which I trust will be deemed satisfactory.

Of the increase in the capital stock of the Bank authorized at the last Annual Meeting, 60.833 shares were issued and have been readily taken up by shareholders at a premium of 100 per cent, that figure being made the maximum by the Bank Act. The paid-up capital now stands at $36,000,000, and the Rest account at $2,000,000 in excess of that figure. It may be worth while again pointing out that the large earnings of the Bank are really moderate in relation to the capital employed, and that the dividend rate is made possible by accumulation of undistributed profits of past years, put back into the business and upon which no dividends are paid. A large Rest or Reserve account augments resources and strengthens the capital structure.

An outstanding event in the affairs of the Bank was the relinquishment by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor in October of the office of General Manager after a long term of able, assiduous and fruitful service. He has become a member of the Board, in which capacity his profound knowledge of banking and intimate acquaintance with finance and commerce will continue to be available to the Bank. Your Directors deem themselves fortunate in having had on the staff a gentleman of the attainments and experience of Mr. H. B. Mackenzie to succeed Sir Frederick. He was General Manager of the Bank of British North America when that institution was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal, and since joining our staff has occupied positions of trust, in the discharge of the duties of which he has exhibited qualities of a high order.

VISIT TO BRANCHES.

During the year I have visited practically all the principal branches of the Bank, not only in Canada but in the United States, England and France, for the purpose of meeting our Managers, and acquiring first-hand knowledge of local conditions. I can assure you that wherever I went I found the Bank in high repute, and it was peculiarly gratifying to observe the standard of our Managers and the loyalty, devotion and efficiency of the staff.

In October, four of your Directors visited Mexico for the purpose of acquainting themselves with conditions there. They report the situation more stabilized, the outlook better, and that they have found the business of the Bank in a very satisfactory condition.

In reviewing the commercial situation in Canada, it should be kept in mind that there have been five years of almost uninterrupted expansion. In that brief period Canada has achieved a degree of development quite unprecedented. Not in one or two directions, but practically in all, remarkable material progress has occurred—in agriculture, in many lines of manufacturing, in mining, forestry, trading, water power production and building construction.

During the early part of the past year, business, generally speaking, in nearly all lines remained active and there was no serious check during the first ten months. Possibly the greatest advance in any direction was in mining. During the summer I had an opportunity of visiting, together with other Directors, four of the great plants of the country, namely, the British Empire Steel at Sydney, International Nickel at Sudbury, Algoma Steel at the Soo, and the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Trail. One must visit these enormous developments to realize what they mean to the districts in which they are situated, to transportation interests, and to subsidiary interests all over the country. Other names which are becoming almost household words are Noranda, Flin Flon and Sherritt Gordon, and they in turn will mean much to the localities in which they are located, because they are not only great mining ventures, but propose to establish concentrators and refineries.

So far as the banks are concerned, another favorable feature of the situation was the unprecedentedly high rate for money in New York, the rate running as high as 10 to 15% for long periods. No special advantage of this was taken by Canadian banks, as the business of the country was so active that their money was fully employed in Canada, and with the exception of the regular reserves held in New York. Canadian banking funds did not flow that way and every legitimate need of this country was taken care of at much lower rates than prevailed in the United States.

Favorable is the fact that there is no inflation apparent in any of the great basic commodities such as wheat, sugar, cotton, steel and other raw materials, so that we had not to witness a slump in these prices as well as in the stock market.

The unfavorable features of the situation have been first, the small crop of the Prairie Provinces and the slow movement of the grain towards the seaboard. This has affected United States exchange, which at times has ranged around 2% premium. It has also affected the earnings of the railroads and steamship companies, and has caused some check to business generally. The second unfavorable aspect of the situation was the crash in the stock markets. The call rate and other danger signals were out, but, with world-wide speculation rampant, these signals were not observed by many people until the situation got so top-heavy that a crash was inevitable. Fortunately, only a small propotion of the people are in the stock market and so the losses will be confined to comparatively few. At the same time what has occurred is bound to have its effect on the purchasing power of the country as a whole.

For the first time in five years, grain crops were a partial failure in the Prairie Provinces, the yield of wheat — 270,000,000 bushels — being one-half that of 1928, and that of other cereals correspondingly smaller. The harvest was gathered rapidly in propitious weather, and the quality of the wheat has graded exceptionally high.

Discouragement has not, however, dominated farmers of the Northwest. They were fortified against the short crop by four favorable seasons. The reduction in their incomes this year is not to be measured by the decrease in quantity of grain; prices have been higher as well as the grades. Yet a reduced yield of about 270,000,000 bushels of wheat cannot be lightly regarded, for while the profit to many individuals may be satisfactory, purchasing power in the aggregate will be curtailed.

Turning from the Prairie Provinces, it may be said that in the remainder of Canada the harvest was irregular and somewhat below a good average, though highly satisfactory over large areas.

Branch line railway construction has been considerable in the Northwest during the year. New country is being opened to settlement, especially to the north, and it is apparent that what the Great West is to the United States, the western provinces will be to Canada. Mining has been joined to agriculture and industrialization to both. Manufacturing in the prairies is supplying no inconsiderable home market. Active operation of the Hudson Bay Railway is now within sight and, true to its pioneer spirit, the Bank of Montreal was first to establish a branch at Fort Churchill. In the making of highways for motor traffic, much labour has found employment, an impressively large tourist trade has been attracted, and cheaper and speedier transportation afforded communities removed from railways.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Both a cause and a consequence of the marked trade activity of the last five years has been extensive building construction and the undertaking of important engineering works.

Water power development is still going on and finding a ready market for the electric energy created.

Residential, office, warehouse and factory building will this year outstrip all previous records. In the first ten months of the year contracts awarded amounted to $498,727,500, being an increase of 17.6 per cent over the corresponding period in 1928.

In the nine months ending September 30th, the period of largest influx, the number of immigrant arrivals, 143,947, was 2,435 less than in the year before. From Great Britain and the United States, immigration has somewhat grown, the decrease being in settlers from Southern Europe. Emigration from Canada to the United States has continued, but it is encouraging to note that it has been in considerably smaller volume.

The external trade of Canada has suffered in volume and value from diminshed grain crops and the slow movement of wheat to British and Continental markets. In the seven months to October 31st, the aggregate, $1,467,431,000, was $45,000,000 less than the corresponding period last year, imports rising $37,800,000 and exports falling $83,000,000. This recession is more than accounted for by a decline of $133,821,000 in exports of farm products of all kinds, principally wheat. Stimulation of inter-Empire trade is not yet conspicuous in results, almost 70 per cent of total imports during the twelve months to October coming from the United States, and barely 20 per cent from British countries. For the first time in many years the balance of trade has turned against Canada, imports having exceeded domestic exports by $85,600,000 in the last seven months, and until the wheat moves out it is improbable that this condition will be changed. The visit to Canada of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas and the activities of other agencies, both at home and abroad, will, it is hoped, be successful in enlarging inter-Empire trade.

PUBLIC REVENUES—TAXATION.

The buoyancy of the public revenues has reflected the activity of trade. In the seven months of the current fiscal year to October 31st, Dominion revenue was up $11,700,000 over last year, and debt down $74,800,000. The reduction in sales and stamp taxes produced a decrease of $8,000,000 in income from these sources, and it has been intimated that a further remission of taxation will be made at the next session of Parliament.

BUSINESS SITUATION ABROAD

Abroad, the most notable event of the year has been the agreement reached by a Committee of Experts on reparations and the adoption of a definite schedule of annuities. The removal of a state of uncertainty for which this outstanding question has long been responsible should react to the benefit of world financial and economic conditions. The creation of an International Bank as recommended by the Committee appointed to consider the subject, to be located in Basle, Switzerland, is awaited with interest and affords the hope that its influence will operate toward the establishment and maintenance of a greater degree of credit stability throughout the world.

As regards Great Britain, overseas trade returns for the first ten months of the year are encouraging, the most pleasing feature being a substantial recovery in coal exports. Meantime, progress is being made in the country in the direction of adapting business organization to present-day needs, and there is evidence of a growing spirit of cooperation between employers and workers. There still remain around a million and a quarter unemployed, and although the Government is promoting relief by means of public utility works, it is recognized that a substantial reduction in the number of unemployed can be secured only along normal lines of economic development.

In the United States, for the greater part of the past year, industry pursued a fairly steady course, with many evidences of an expanding prosperity. The average volume of production continuously increased from the end of 1927, reaching the highest peak ever attained toward the middle of the present year. Some decline may be expected after this long period of activity, which will be entirely a natural consequence. The farmer appears to face the prospect of at least the same money income as he enjoyed last year. Commodity inventories seem to be in a healthy condition and the average index for commodity prices has remained more or less stable.

The productivity of labor has shown a steady increase. Railroads are operating with greater efficiency than in many years, with no evidence of congestion or delay. Inflation in securities has not been accompanied by inflation in business.

The effect of the persistent mounting of prices of many stocks to a position where the return became almost negligible, was a factor that made itself felt in the credit situation, and the stock market demand for credit was the most important single factor influencing money rates during the year.

Since the beginning of October the greatest volume of public selling of securities, accompanied by the most severe continuous break in prices in the short space of a few weeks, has been witnessed, but it is believed that the period of acute disturbance is now past.

IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, may I say there never was a time in the history of Canada when business as a whole has been at a higher peak than during the year under review, or when the developed sources of our wealth were more wide and varied than they are today, and never a time when the earning power of our people was sustained in so many channels of production. We must not allow a possible temporary reaction, the result of a collapse in a purely speculative orgy in the stock markets, unduly to distort our view. Fundamental conditions are sound, and there is no reason for apprehension as to the ultimate future of Canada.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

It is my duty to present the annual balance sheet to you, but, before doing so, may I express to the President my appreciation of the generous terms in which he has been good enough to introduce me to you as General Manager of your Bank. I can assure you that I am deeply sensible of the responsibilities resting upon me. There are great traditions to uphold and I follow a long line of eminent occupants of the office. I feel that I have been specially fortunate in enjoying for the past eleven years the advantage of a close association with my immediate predecessor, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and I wish to pay tribute, not only to his great ability as a banker, but also to the unfailing human kindness which has been so notable a feature of his administration. There has grown up in the Bank under him an esprit de corps that assures to me the support of a most loyal and efficient staff. We are happy in the knowledge that Sir Frederick in a higher office may now look forward to a period of comparative rest while the Bank will continue to have the benefit of his ripe experience and counsel.

BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet which I have the honour to present to you is a highly satisfactory one. It shows a healthy growth in the volume of our business, the strong liquid position it is our practice to maintain, and very good profits.

The following are the principal changes in the balance sheet:—

Our Total Assets now aggregate $965,000,000 against $873,000,000 a year ago, an increase of $92,000,000.

Capital and Rest aggregate nearly $74,000,000, an increase over last year of $13,000,000, reflecting the new stock issue and $1,000,000 added to Rest out of profits. Our Rest is now $2,000,000 in excess of our Capital.

Deposits aggregate $772,000,000, an increase of $50,000,000. Dominion Government Balances have increased $32,000,000, Demand Deposits have increased $37,000,000, and Deposits after Notice have decreased $18,000,000, the last a reflection principally of withdrawals for investment in securities. The past year has been exceptional in that respect, and the Savings Department will probably now resume its normal growth.

Balances due to Banks are $39,000,000, an increase of $27,000,000 for the year, the increase representing principally funds sent to us from Europe to take advantage of the high rates of interest then prevailing for Call Loans in New York. With the fall in the rates these funds are now to some extent being recalled.

Cash and Bank Balances (including Central Gold Reserves), amounting to $148,000,000, have increased by $14,000,000.

Cash Reserve to Liabilities to the Public are 13.40 per cent as against 14.95 per cent a year ago.

Call Loans aggregating $155,000,000 show a decrease of $23,000,000 when compared with a year ago. Our Call Loans in Canada are practically the same; the decrease is mainly in New York and reflects the cumulative effect of advances larger than usual to customers in Canada against securities, the increased requirements of expanding business in Canada and the delay in shipments of grain. Our own Call Loans in New York, i.e., omitting those offset by special deposits, were substantially less than in 1928. Had we been able to employ the same amount of money there this year during the period of high rates our profits would have been greatly increased, but we have drawn from New York to supply expanding Canadian requirements. I may add that the manner in which the New York stock Exchange functioned and the promptness with which brokers' loans were adequately margined throughout the recent period of distress proved once again the soundness and stability, as well as the liquidity, of this class of loans as a banking reserve. Our calls for margin, almost without exception, met with prompt response from borrowers, and where delays occurred they were due to physical disabilities and not to financial inability to comply with our demands.

Investments amount to $129,000,000, as against $109,000,000 a year ago, an increase of $20,000,000, almost entirely in Dominion and Provincial Government securities.

Bank Premises are carried at $14,500,000 as compared with $11,500,000 last year, an increase of $3,000,000. During the year we retired $3,280,000 Merchants Bank Realty Bonds and our Bank Premises are now free of encumbrance.

Current Loans in Canada (including advances to Municipalities) amount to $399,000,000, an increase of $68,000,000. Our customers in all lines of production and commerce have, as always, been our chief care and their needs have been fully supplied, but we have recently been declining numerous applications, large and small, for loans against good collateral but to be used for other than business purposes, generally the purchase of securities. These applications had become so numerous that they threatened to encroach upon the money needed to finance the country's business.

Current Loans Elsewhere aggregate $35,000,000, the same as a year ago.

Our profits for the year are $7,070,000, as compared with $5,847,000 a year ago. Higher rates for call money in New York and a larger volume of loans required by expanding trade in Canada, together with comparatively light mercantile mortality, account for the increase.

New Branches

Since the last Annual Meeting 30 new branches have been established and two closed, bringing the total number of our offices to 669. New buildings have been erected at several points and provision has been made for the erection of a large and handsome office to house the growing business of our main branch at Ottawa.

Our offices abroad continue to enlarge their scope, and consequently are every year becoming a more and more important part of our service and our organization.

In the printed reports of this meeting, which will be sent to all shareholders, you will find interesting reviews by our Assistant General Managers of trade conditions in the various provinces. It is enough here to say that they exhibit, upon the whole, not a banner year for Canada nor a quite cloudless sky but sound basic conditions and, allowing for a temporary lull in business, ample ground for confidence in our future growth and prosperity. The chief disappointment is the crop in the Prairie Provinces, but too much should not be made of one lean year. The West is a country of proved agricultural richness and over a series of years nothing is more dependable than seed time and harvest.

An important and promising event of the year was the very successful meeting in Edmonton and Calgary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce with a visit to the Peace River district. The objects of the Chamber are to develop a national, as opposed to a sectional spirit, to foster interprovincial trade, and to promote trade within the Empire. The membership is growing rapidly and the Chamber promises to be a useful instrument in serving as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas and the ironing out of prejudices born of misunderstanding.

Stock Speculation

For several years we have been living under the menace of a rising fever of stock speculation. The collapse brought painful consequences to many individuals and its effects will no doubt be felt in diminished spending in some directions, but it is well that the crash is behind us rather than still ahead of us and it is also well to remember that there has been no destruction of property. The real national wealth of the United States and Canada remains what it was. That may not give much comfort to the losers, but it is important from the standpoint of national welfare and prospects. Business will perhaps be somewhat quieter while we are getting back to realities but the realities in both countries afford firm basis for a healthy optimism.

In concluding, may I say with what a feeling of pride I have taken up the duties of General Manager of the Bank of Montreal; not pride in my attainment of the office, but in the fame and the high traditions of the great institution which I have been called to serve in a position of such responsibility. Those high traditions it will be my constant effort to uphold, and nothing fortifies me more in this task than the knowledge that I am supported by an able body of officers well trained in all ranks. If there is one legacy more outstanding than any other which Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor has left to his successor it is that of a staff highly efficient in every department and united in devotion to the service of the Bank.

Report Adopted

The Chairman then moved, seconded by Mr. H. R. Drummond, that the Report of the Directors, now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the shareholders.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then said: "Owing to the growth of the Bank's business, your Directors have decided to recommend to you an increase of two in their number, and I will ask Mr. Beatty to move a resolution which if carried, will effect the amendment to our By-laws necessary for that purpose."

Mr. E. W. Beatty then moved, seconded by Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson:

Resolved:

"That Shareholders' By-law No. 4 be amended as follows:—

"By replacing the word 'twenty' in the first line of the By-law, as printed, by the word 'Twenty-two.'"

The Chairman said:—

"The Ballot upon this resolution will now be taken. With your concurrence I will cast one ballot for the meeting, but if any shareholder desires to vote, he may obtain a ballot paper from the Secretary."

The Ballot upon the resolution was taken, the scrutineers subsequently reporting that it had carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said: "The next item is the appointment of Auditors for the ensuing year. The Bank Act requires that there shall be two Auditors, one of whom must retire at the end of two years. The retiring Auditor this year is Mr. C. A. Hodgson, of the firm of Creak, Cushing & Hodgson, and in the ordinary course we would have been glad to re-nominate Mr. George C. McDonald, of the firm of Clarkson, McDonald, Currie & Company, who retired two years ago. There is, however, a provision in the Bank Act since 1923 that the Bank may not direct any other business to its own Auditors, and Mr. McDonald has decided that he would prefer to be eligible for such other business as the Bank can direct to his firm rather than serve as the Bank's Auditor.

"Under the circumstances, we have decided to nominate Mr. A. A. Gowan, of Messrs. George A. Touche & Company. Our other Auditor, Mr. James Hutchison, of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison, is eligible for re-election. We are, therefore, submitting for your approval, as Auditirs for the coming year, Messrs. James Hutchison and A. A. Gowan."

Mr. G. B. Fraser moved, seconded by Mr. W. A. Black, that Messrs. James Hutchison, C.A., and Alastair A. Gowan, C.A., be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and that the Ballot for the Auditors be taken at the same time as the Ballot for Directors is taken.

On motion of The Honourable Thomas Ahearn, P.C., seconded by Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., resolutions appointing the necessary proxies for the Bank at meetings of controlled companies were unanimously adopted.

Thanks to Officers

Mr. James Rodger then moved, seconded by Mr. Henry Rawlings, that the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the President, the Vice-Presidents and Directors, for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

In speaking to this resolution, Mr. Rodger said:

"Before this meeting stands adjourned, I want to submit a resolution which I think will meet with the approval of the shareholders present. Before reading it may I preface it with a very few words, which I hope will not only be pertinent to it, but, if necessary, in support of it. I notice in the report of the Board of Directors you draw attention to the very large amount of money which was put out on loan to those who reside in Canada. Criticism has been made in the past, that money was taken from Canada to be loaned in other places. I do not think this criticism can be fairly made this year, as there is an increase of nearly 60 millions in loans to citizens, merchants and manufacturers of Canada. May I also offer my congratulations to the Directors on the successful issue of an action which was taken against us some little time ago. It goes to prove at least to me, that corporations have a soul, and I feel satisfied that so long as there are directors of this Bank of the same mind as those present, we will take part in uplifting the people of this City and other parts of the Dominion, and help in all good movements."

Mr. Rodger then moved the resolution as above.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman—"It is always very pleasant to hear nice things, and I do not think that the Directors of the Bank of Montreal are exceptions to that rule. I have very much pleasure in thanking you for the very kind words you have said. The point you made, Mr. Rodger, about our looking after Canadian business is most important. No inducements to send money from the country have tempted us to keep anyone short here, and the business community and others have been looked after to the best of the ability of the Bank."

Mr. A. O. Dawson moved, seconded by the Hon. Henry Cockshutt, that the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the General Manager, the Assistant General Managers, the Superintendents, the Managers and other officers of the Bank, for their services during the past year.

In speaking to this resolution, Mr. Dawson said: "I am sure that the Shareholders feel that this is not simply a formal resolution, but that there is heart and goodwill back of it. We do appreciate the work done for us by the men mentioned. When we mention the General Manager, we think of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and I can assure you of the hearty pleasure which is felt because of his promotion to the Board and to be one of the Vice-Presidents. Personally, it is a great pleasure for me to think of the new General Manager as my old and good friend, Mr. H. B. Mackenzie. I sat with him on the Council of the Board of Trade when he was President, and later I was honored by following as his successor. We have a great future before us, which is assured by the type of men we have carrying on the business of the Bank."

The motion was carried with applause.

In reply to this, the General Manager, Mr. H. B. Mackenzie said:

"On behalf of myself and on behalf of all the other members of the Staff, I beg to express my warmest thanks for your resolution, also for the warm way in which it has been presented and received by the meeting. What Mr. Dawson says is true. It is not a mere formality, but a very kind and effective way of saying once a year 'well done, good and faithful servant' to people who have given faithful service. You have a Staff of whom you may well be proud, and in whom you may repose every confidence as to ability, loyalty, and zeal, and your words of commendation and thanks will be read and appreciated, I assure you, by the Staff in all ranks throughout the service."

The Chairman then said: "The remaining business before the meeting is the ballot for the appointment of Auditors and the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The ballot is now open for these purposes."

The ballot for the appointment of Auditors and the election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with.

The scrutineers appointed for the purpose reported that Messrs. James Hutchison, C.A., and Alastair A. Gowan, C.A., were duly appointed Auditors, and the following gentlemen elected Directors: The Honourable Thomas Ahearn, P.C.; D. Forbes Angus, E. W. Beatty, K.C.; W. A. Black; The Honourable Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; A. O. Dawson, H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Harold Kennedy, J. W. McConnell, William McMaster, F. E. Meredith, K.C.; Major-General the Hon S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; James Stewart, W. N. Tilley, K.C.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

The meeting then terminated.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was elected President; Mr. H. R. Drummond, and Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., were elected Vice-Presidents, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was elected a Vice-President, stationed in London, England, with complete supervision of the British and European affairs of the Bank.

The Executive Committee of the Board was appointed, consisting of Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Mr. H. R. Drummond, Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., and Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C.

Detroit Bridge Bonds Now Attracting Buyers Yield is 8.65 Per Cent

Renewed Interest in Such Securities Brings Enquiries

SAY ISSUE IS SOUND

Debentures, Second Charge, Less Certain, But Participation Clause Adds to Attraction; Tunnel Issues Firm

First mortgage bonds of Detroit-International Bridge, which are currently selling between 77 and 79 and which, at the higher figure, give a yield to maturity of 8.65 per cent are attracting the attention of bond buyers who no longer find the call loan market an attractive avenue for investment.

Weakness of this issue dates from the discovery that many of the steel cables supporting the bridge would have to be replaced. The public was not aware that the expense of this replacement would have to be borne by the contractor. Actually, the only expense the bridge company bore in this connection was the loss of revenue for the time that the opening was delayed.

Opening Ahead of Schedule

But the bridge was opened for public traffic in the middle of November, 1929, nearly nine months earlier than the original contract specified. While the winter traffic will not be heavy, the company will have the advantage of at least three months of heavy traffic, early next summer, which was not anticipated when the contract was let.

Some strengthening of the first mortgage bonds might have resulted if in the last week or two word had not come from Washington that the bureau of immigration, department of labor, proposed an amendment to the alien labor or immigration laws which would effectually prevent citizens of Canada living in Canada and journeying to a daily job in the United States. The suggestion is that the commuter who is not a citizen of the United States be treated as a new immigrant on each re-entry, thus being subjected to a daily tax of $18.

Between 7,000 and 8,000 persons living in Windsor and other border communities would be affected.

The belief that the threat of further restrictions on regular border traffic has affected the bonds of the bridge is hardly borne out by the fact that the first mortgage bonds of the Detroit & Canada Tunnel, which is not yet in operation, still are selling from 91 to 95. At the low figure the yield to maturity is 6.778 per cent, or nearly 2 per cent less than the yield on the bridge first mortgage.

Commuters Will Use Tunnel

It is conceded that the tunnel will get the bulk of the commuter traffic between Windsor and Detroit, which would mean that the tunnel to a greater extent than the bridge would be affected by restrictions which would prevent citizens of Canada from living on this side of the boundary and working in the United States. In the circumstances, the threat of further restrictions hardly can be considered serious by holders of tunnel bonds.

The $12,000,000 of first mortgage bridge bonds mature in August, 1952. It is calculated that the sinking fund will be sufficient to retire 89 per cent of the issue at maturity. The bonds are redeemable on 30 days notice at 105 and accrued interest.

First Mortgage Seems Sound

It is believed that, in any event earnings of the bridge company will be ample to take care of interest and sinking fund requirements on the first mortgage bonds and investors who have been looking around recently for well secured bonds are reported to have been inquiring about this issue. It is pointed out that the tourist traffic across the Detroit river has been growing rapidly for a number of years and it has been believed that only the lack of adequate transportation facilities in the summer season has prevented an even greater growth than has been witnessed in the last decade, particularly in the last five years.

Earnings have been estimated to be equal to 2.6 times the maximum interest charges on the issue, before depreciation and federal income taxes, but after all operating and maintenance charges. The average income for the first ten years, it was estimated by Coverdale & Colpitts, would be not less than 4¾ times the maximum interest requirements.

The 7 per cent debentures, which are a second charge on the property and earnings, currently are selling from 62 to 67. This issue likewise matures in 1952, so that at current prices the debentures have a yield to maturity of slightly more than 11 per cent. This issue totals $8,000,000.

Debentures are Participating

While conservative investors are not attracted by the debentures, which rank after the $12,000,000 first mortgage, it is probable that many persons are watching the progress of the company with keen interest in an effort to determine as early as possible whether the participating feature of the debentures is likely to prove valuable.

Joins Stock Firm

F. O. MITCHELL,
formerly vice-president of Wm. Davies Co., who is now associated with G. A. Somerville & Co., stockbrokers.

The debentures, as issued in definitive form, have attracted warrants or coupons entitling the holders to a participation in the semi-annual consolidated net earnings, as defined in the trust agreement but after interest and sinking fund requirements on the first mortgage debenture, income taxes and preferred dividends, to the extent of 1½ per cent of the principal amount of the debentures at the time outstanding when and as set aside for the purpose as provided in the trust agreement. If such participation is earned in any semi-annual period after the formal opening of the bridge for public traffic, but is not paid, it shall be cumulative, and all such accumulations shall be payable before any dividends are paid on the common stock. The maximum participation of 3 per cent in any year is in addition to the regular coupon rate of 7 per cent per year. The debentures are redeemable at premiums of from 20 to 25 per cent, according to the date of redemption prior to maturity.

The volume of traffic which may be expected at the Detroit border in the next few years is, of course, problematical. But it is interesting to note that there is no instance on record of a modern toll bridge carrying vehicles not operating at a profit. Another point that is interesting is that there are four bridges and a ferry line across the Niagara River and that, in the tourist seasons, all avenues of traffic are taxed to capacity. Moreover, the president of the Peace Bridge stated recently at a hearing as to rates before the Dominion Railway Commission that the cost of $4,500,000 would be amortized within eight years.

The Detroit River bridge will have cost more than $20,000,000 and the tunnel will have cost about $18,000,000. Earnings for each of these vehicle ways will have to be greater, therefore, than earnings for the Peace Bridge across the Niagara River or for any of the three structures across the lower Niagara River, all of which have been in operation for many years and which were less costly to build. Yet the capacity of the Detroit Bridge is much greater than the capacity of the Niagara bridges and, if, as is believed, the traffic will grow, the earnings should be sufficient for the interest and sinking fund requirements on both issues.

Has $1,000,000 Cash

The Bridge Company begins operations, it is reported, with more than $1,000,000 of cash on hand. Assuming that the interest payable February 1, has been otherwise provided for, it is believed that the company may be planning to purchase debentures in the open market with a view to retirement. The company thus would be reducing its funded debt and the position of the preferred stock would be strengthened while the outlook for the common stock would be improved because of the elimination of a portion of the debentures which may participate in future earnings.

Tunnel Debt is Lower

The funded debt of the Detroit & Canada Tunnel Co. consists of $8,500,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, due in 1953, and $8,500,000 of 6½ per cent convertible debentures, due in 1948. The first mortgage bonds currently are selling to yield 6.778 per cent to maturity, while the convertible debentures are selling to yield 7.63 per cent of maturity.

The first mortgage bonds, like the first mortgage bridge bonds, are believed to be safe investments. Although the tunnel business largely is expected to be commuter traffic, the restrictions threatened, it is believed, will not be so severe as to end that traffic even for Canadians, while it is pointed out that there are many thousands of United States citizens living on the Canadian side who would not be affected by United States immigration or labor regulations.

The first $2,000,000 of debentures converted are convertible into common stock at the rate of 125 shares of no par common shares for each $1,000; th next $2,000,000 at 110 shares for each $1,000; the third $2,000,000 at 90 shares for each $1000; and the last $2,500,000 at the rate of 80 common shares for each $1,000. There are 2,500,000 shares of common outstanding at present and complete conversion of debentures would make the total issue 3,100,000 shares.

It is expected that the tunnel will be completed early next fall.

Montreal Curb Seat Offered at $35,000 With No Bids

MONTREAL.—A seat on the Montreal Curb Market has been offered for sale at $35,000, a decrease of $10,000 from the last sale which went through at the record figure of $45,000.

There was no response to the recent offer although a bid of $25,000 has previously been made by a local firm.

BEATTY BROTHERS EARNED $4.50 ON COMMON SHARES

During Year Sixteen New Retail Stores Were Opened

Beatty Brothers, who are large manufacturers of barn and stable equipment, washing machines and other products useful upon the farm, and in domestic circles everywhere, have just issued the first financial statement for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1929. Prior to last March, when an offering of securities was made to the general public, the company had been a close corporation.

The company previously, when in the hands exclusively of the original owners, had been in successful operation for a long number of years. In the year under review there were opened sixteen new retail stores for the sale of the Beatty washer and a branch was also established in Wellington, New Zealand.

The earnings available for dividends on the common stock for the year ending August 31, 1929, were equal to $4.50 per share on the 130,000 no par value common shares outstanding on that date. Net profits, after providing for depreciation, bad debts, and donations, aggregated $806,643 as against $742,133 for 1928. On the first and second preferred stocks dividends amounting to $93,159 were paid and $23,302 written off life insurance premiums. A reserve for Dominion income taxes was shown at $64,000. After making these deductions the net earnings on the common amounted to $630,182.

An increase has been shown in the working capital from $3,831,070 in 1928 to $4,716,945 in 1929, a gain of $885,875. Fixed assets were increased from $1,085,175 to $1,266,667, while the reserve for depreciation was increased from $467,764 to $546,576. Current liabilities were slightly reduced from $370,816 to $369,871.

The surplus in 1929 of $2,027,996 compared with $1,385,982 in 1928, a gain for the year of $842,014.

IMPER. OIL DRILLING SHOWING PROGRESS

Eighteen Wells Further Deepened in Turner Valley Last Week

Eighteen wells out of 23 reporting were further deepened by Imperial Oil in Turner Valley during the last seven days. Among the wells reporting no progress, Home No. 5 has been at a standstill for five consecutive weeks and Home No. 4 has only sunk four feet in the same period.

Rapid progress is shown by Advance 5 A, which was drilled 195 feet to a total depth of 3,084, and C. D. and P. No. 1, which was sunk 133 feet to 2,003.

Complete record of Imperial Oil drillings compared with that of last week follows:

	Nov. 22	Nov. 30	Prog. in wk.
Royalite 12	5,399	5,417	18
Royalite 14	3,656	3,688	32
Royalite 16	5,830	5,839	9
Royalite 19	4,623	4,623	Nil
Royalite 21	4,652	4,718	66
Royalite 23	5,054	5,080	26
Royalite 24	40% fitted 70		70
Dalhousie 1	4,565	4,565	Nil
Dalhousie 7	4,377	4,457	80
Foothills 3	5,637	5,663	26
Home 4	5,427	5,427	Nil
Home 5	3,152	3,152	Nil
N. W. Assoc. 2	244	287	43
Advance 5A	2,869	3,084	195
Mayland 1	5,913	5,970	57
Mayland 2	3,505	3,505	Nil
Mayland 3	3,732	3,820	88
Sterling Pac. 1	5,161	5,168	7
Baltac 1	4,515	4,569	54
Lowery Pete. 1	4,422	4,547	125
Hargal 1	4,140	4,259	119
C. D. & P. 1	1,870	2,003	133
	Nov. 16		
N. W. C. & E.	349	577	228

MAR. TELEPHONE TRAFFIC HEAVIER

Toll Calls for First Nine Months Well Ahead of 1928

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Toll traffic as reported by the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, has shown a substantial increase this year. For the first nine months of the current year, toll calls numbered 1,124,865, an increase of 82,058 over the corresponding period of 1928, which, in turn, was 5.8 per cent greater than in the first nine months of 1927.

The increased traffic has necessitated the extension of lines. During the first nine months of this year, 348,000 pounds of copper wire have been erected, or 956 miles of metallic circuits. Immediate future requirements of the company in this connection amount to 74,000 pounds or 212 miles more, or a total of 2,026 miles of single wire.

The company has underway plans for the laying of a new submarine cable to Prince Edward Island. The cable was ready for shipment from London about the middle of last month. If it does not arrive in time for laying this fall, it will not be possible to put it into service before next May.

Fisheries Men Will Discuss Trawler Question in 1930

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Delegates of the United States Fisheries Association, and of the Canadian Fisheries Association will meet in convention in Montreal in September, 1930; the convention will represent the first occasion upon which the industries of the two countries have met together.

To date, only the broad lines of the conference have been laid down. Among items to go before the delegates for debate will be the Pacific Coast Halibut Treaty between Canada and the United States, while the question of trawler operations in the fishing grounds off the Maritime Provinces will also be discussed.

By that time, the new Canadian regulations promulgated by the Dominion Cabinet on recommendations from Hon. P. J. Carbin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the results of the International Conference on Trawlers may have developed sufficient material to give grounds for a thorough discussion on these points.

Can. Colonial Airways Cut Air Transport Rates

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Colonial Airways, part of the Colonial Air Transport System, has announced a reduction of about 33 per cent in its air passenger rates between New York and Montreal.

Fares to Montreal from New York have been cut from $50 to $33.40; between New York and Albany from $25 to $14.70, and from Albany to Montreal from $35 to $19.70. A reduction of $5 has also been announced from the $17.50 fare, for air transport between Buffalo and Toronto.

Production at Teck-Hughes May Be Increased Soon

CANADIAN MINING NEWS

Regular Weekly Department of The Financial Post

Public Again May Buy Producing Gold Stocks

CO. WILL DEVELOP CHROMITE DEPOSIT WEST OF NIPIGON

Believe Ore Body is Largest Deposit in World

HAS EXTENSIVE USES

Will Be Used Extensively By Steel Industry; Commands High Price

The development of a large deposit of chromite, located along the main line of the Canadian National Railway, about thirty miles west of Lake Nipigon, is to be undertaken by the Consolidated Chromium Corporation.

The deposit is said to be of outstanding importance and in view of the fact that the largest deposits worked at the present time are located in Rhodesia, it is believed the Canadian product will command a strong position in the United States markets.

Chromite is used as an alloy in the manufacture of chromium steel and other stainless steels, and about 99 per cent of all the chromite used by the U.S. steel industry is imported. The nearness of the Canadian deposit in comparison with the present sources of supply, will it is believed result in a heavy extension of the manufacture of stainless steel and non-rusting iron.

The Consolidated Chromium Corporation has been incorporated under a Delaware charter by the Golden Centre Mine and Charles V. Bob & Co., of New York.

The following statement has been issued by the latter company:

Deposit is Large

"The chromite deposit appears to be the largest of its kind in the Western Hemisphere. It is relatively close to the main line of the Canadian National Railways, about thirty miles west of Lake Nipigon. It occurs in a peridotite intrusive some three and one-half miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide.

"In size it compares with the area of the nickel and copper properties of the International Nickel Company's deposit at Sudbury, Ont. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since its discovery to explore this zone thoroughly, but the work to date has disclosed chromite occurrences over a length of approximately 6,000 feet and a width of 600 feet."

The most popular use of chromium steel in the United States is in automobile trimmings, where it has largely replaced nickel-plated metal. It takes a high polish and does not rust. Most of the chromium used in the United States comes from Rhodesia and the high transportation charges have caused steel and iron with chromite alloys to be limited to the highest price metals.

Chromite steel ranges in price from 29 to 50 cents a pound and one special alloy costs $6 a pound. It is believed that large production in Canada will cut the cost of chromium steel about two-thirds and would make it possible to spread its uses to many fields, where its present cost makes its use prohibitive.

The Consolidated Chromium Corporation has been chartered in Delaware with $12,500,000 of Class A and $1,500,000 of Class B shares. According to Mr. Bob, there will be no public offering of securities of the company.

ABANA REPORTS FINDING COPPER IN NEW SECTION

President Issues Statement Setting Out Late Development

Considerable satisfaction at the results obtained in the four crosscuts being driven on the two lower levels of Abana Mines is expressed in a statement issued to the press over the signature of President F. A. Kent, following a telegraphic report sent forward to him by Manager H. E. Clement. In the wire Mr. Clement reports encountering copper ore on the 550-ft. level west of any previously found in the mine.

The statement follows:

"General Manager Clement reports that the east crosscut on the 425 level is 115 feet east of the ore. The west crosscut on the 425 level has just started from the footwall. The east crosscut on the 550 level is 75 east of the main crosscut from shaft and it is in zinc ore with excellent copper content but the samples have not yet been assayed. This is on the footwall and close to the No. 7 Drill Hole which gave a core of 50 feet of copper zinc ore for the full width, so that the General Manager says that he anticipates a good copper content in this crosscut.

"The West crosscut on the 550 level is now 75 feet west of the main crosscut from the shaft and has a face of copper ore apparently about 10 per cent copper and this is over 100 west feet of any copper previously found in the Abana Mine. The General Manager emphasizes the fact that this situation is most important and indicates new ore in the undeveloped section between the shaft and the west boundary of the property. This confirms the opinion of General Manager Clement given to the directors a considerable time ago.

"At the present time over 200 feet in length has been developed on the vein on the lower levels and the results so far, in the opinion of General Manager Clement, surpass anything indicated by the seven diamond drill holes. Up to date the development at the Abana Mine under the direction of most satisfactory and each day the General Manager Clement has been work is carried forward in developing additional ore. Progress is also being made on the surface in preparing for the construction work that is about to commence for the erection of the concentrator."

Weighted Index Shows Mine Stocks Improve

The weighted index number of 17 mining stocks, computed by the Dominion bureau of statistics on the base of 1926 equals 100, was 75.8 for the week ending Nov. 28, as compared with 74.9 for the previous week. Eleven gold stocks rose from 53.2 to 54.8. Gold-copper stocks, represented by Amulet and Noranda, fell from 185.6 to 183.0. Four silver and miscellaneous stocks rose from 54.0 to 54.4.

Dome Has Not Made Decision on Mill Yet

A report that Dome Gold Mines had definitely concluded arrangements with Hollinger Gold Mines for the milling of its ore has been characterized as being without foundation by Alexander Fasken, Dome's secretary. Some time ago, Mr. Fasken stated Dome was prepared to submit its ores for treatment to the Hollinger mill if a satisfactory arrangement could be made. Negotiations have been in progress, but it would appear that these have not yet been concluded.

The belief persists that such an arrangement if entered into at all, would only be of a temporary nature, as it is believed Dome would be much more inclined to build a new mill if underground developments now unerway prove sufficiently encouraging to warrant this step.

NICKEL'S FUTURE MARKET ACTION MUCH DISCUSSED

Opinions Differ as to Immediate Outlook For Stock

The immediate market action of International Nickel stock continues to engross the attention of many followers of the ticker, and opinion seems divided as to its future course of action. Sentiment in Toronto seems to favor the belief that the stock will hold fairly steady at its present levels until conditions become definitely settled, with possibly some slight advances followed by profit taking.

In the meantime International Nickel's vast expansion programme is making rapid advances, and by next July it is expected the new concentrator and the enlarged smelter at Copper Cliff will be ready to treat ore from the Frood mine which will then be placed into full production. When this takes place it is estimated the company will be putting ore through the Copper Cliff Smelter at the rate of 10,000 tons a day.

Will Discount Move

That the market will take cognizance of this big step forward, considerably in advance, seems to be generally conceded, and while the stock may be held pegged at its present levels for some time it is believed that when the opportune moment arrives Nickel will again soar upward.

Another school of thought persists in the belief that Nickel is selling too high. The present price, it is held, is not justified by the yield, even with a substantial increase in earnings in prospect. The threatened cut in the price of copper, it is thought will have a weakening effect on nickel.

While Nickel might move lower in sympathy with the copper stocks, it is stated the fluctuating price of copper would in no way effect its earnings from this source, in view of the fact that it has a long term contract with the American Metal Co., for all its copper output for some years to come.

It at the same time controls what practically amounts to a monopoly of the world's nickel trade, and is steadily increasing its output to meet the growing demand for this metal.

One reason for a further slump in Nickel was credited to the difficulties the recent break placed a very large holder of the stock. In the event of forced liquidation, it was said the market would be badly demoralized. It is now reported, however, that the banks have stepped into the breach and such possibility definitely avoided.

Shut Down May Reduce Nickel's Quarterly Output

Closing down of one of the furnaces of the International Nickel Co.'s Coniston smelter, to permit of repairs, may result in a decrease in the company's production figures for the fourth quarter of the year. While these repairs are being made a new electric crane is being installed at the plant. This will enable a speeding up of production when work is resumed.

At the present time every unit of the big operator is being pushed to capacity in an attempt to meet the steadily growing demands placed upon them.

As an illustration of the increasing demand for nickel and the company's attempt to cope with it, it is stated that the doubling of the capacity of the concenrator as originally planned, and the numerous other additions to equipment that have since been decided on, will increase expenditures on the plant from $25,000,000 as first contemplated, to over $33,000,000.

District About Cobalt Rich in Arsenic Deposits

Cobalt district is a prolific source of arsenic although it is only recovered as a by-product, according to a bulletin issued by the C.P.R.

The presence of minerals containing arsenic has been reported from practically every province in Canada. Production of the metal and its compounds has come mainly from the mines of Ontario, with smaller amounts from British Columbia and Nova Scotia. The main source of arsenic production in the Dominion is now at Copper Cliff.

Throughout a belt extending for many miles eastward from Marmora in the townships immediately north of the main line of the C.P.R. between Montreal and Winnipeg there is in the aggregate a large reserve of ore available, and with the recovery of the demand for arsenic many of the deposits could be profitably worked if a central plant were erected for the recovery of both the gold and the arsenic.

AGNEW COMPLETES INSPECTION TRIP TO BRITISH PLANT

International Nickel Will Add to Present Equipment in Use

J. L. Agnew, vice-president of the International Nickel Co., and R. L. Peek, consulting metallurgist, have returned to Canada after a detailed inspection of the company's plants in Great Britain.

A survey was made of the different plants with the idea of introducing methods employed on this side of the water which would tend to increase their efficiency. As a result of the visit, an additional unit will be added to the company's nickel refinery at Clydach, Wales. This plant which was acquired at the time of the amalgamation of the Mond Nickel Co., treats nickel-copper matte from the Coniston, Ont., smelter, which it refines by the Mond process.

In addition to refining nickel, this plant also produces copper sulphate which is used extensively for agricultural and other purposes.

One result of the officials' visit will be that in future all precious metals will be refined at the company's precious metal refinery at Acton, near London. This plant was erected in 1919. The precious metals from the Mond division have always been treated by it, but hitherto the platinum metals from the International division have been recovered at the Port Colborne refinery.

It is believed that a much better recovery will be secured at the English works where the process employed is possibly the most advanced in the world.

While the precious metal content comprised in the platinum group of International Nickel's ores follow the nickel, the gold and silver values are retained in the copper matte, and finally extracted when this matte passes through the copper refineries. At the present time the copper is being refined in the United States, but when the plant of the Ontario Refining Co. now building at Copper Cliff is completed, the gold and silver values will be separated in this new plant, in which International Nickel Co., has a 40 per cent interest.

Messrs. Agnew and Peek also inspected the company's alloy plant at Birmingham, operated by a subsidiary, Henry Wiggin & Co. This plant produces nickel, nickel silver, nickel copper-alloys, cobalt salts and tin oxides. In keeping with the company's general expansion plans, it is believed further additions will be made to this plant.

STANDARD NAMES OFFICIAL AUDITORS WHO START WORK

Will Make Audits at Irregular Intervals

Appointment of Messrs. Oscar Hudson and Co., as official auditors of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange has been announced. In the future books of members are to be submitted to an audit to be carried out at irregular intervals, and at least twice a year. This work is to be done by a list of prominent firms approved by the committee of the Exchange. It is understood the first assignment under the new ruling was inaugurated last week, and auditing of members books is now proceeding.

Under the new system, the report of the individual audits will be submitted to the controlling auditors, whose duty it will be to report to a committee of the Exchange.

It is stated the new system supplants a former requirement of the Exchange, reported to have been in vogue for the past four years, whereby an audit of members books was required each June and December, a work undertaken by the members themselves.

The new audit is the result of legislation passed by the Ontario Government last spring. The Toronto Stock Exchange adopted the new system of audit, required by this law, three months ago.

While officially stated to have been primarily considered as a protection for the members of the exchange, the new audit will also form a means of protection for the general trading public in that it will tend to reveal any irregularities and the positions of the various brokers at all times.

Standard Exchange Rule Will Not be Retro-Active

The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange's ruling whereby no stock selling for less than sixty cents may be carried on margin but on an outright purchase basis only, became effective December 1st, 1929.

In advising their clients of the fact, some mining brokers have pointed out that this will not apply to business already on their books covering purchases made at the former margin limit of forty cents and which it is stated, may still be carried down to twenty-five cents per share market value before clients are requested to complete their commitments, and take delivery of the stocks concerned. This consideration, however, it is added, will be extended only so long as facilities permit.

From December 1, 1929, also, no stock having a market value of less than sixty cents per share will be accepted as collateral on other purchases.

Multiplex Mining Co.

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—Shareholders of Multiplex Mining Co. have accepted an offer by eastern interests for their property on Poole Creek in the Lardeau district, of $75,000 cash and 200,000 shares of stock in a company to be organized for the purpose of developing the mine. Payment will be made in three installments. Latest reports from the property indicate that a good showing of lead ore has been opened in the new tunnel.

Statistics Set Forth Mining's Contribution To Nation's Prosperity

A graphic illustration of the great importance of the mining industry of Canada, and the major part it plays in the nation's prosperity, is revealed by statistics, prepared by the Mining Metallurgical & Chemical Branch of the Ottawa Department of Mines. For the year 1928, there were 9,036 operating plants or mines in the whole of Canada. The capital employed exceeded $841,900,000. Employment was afforded to 89,448 and salaries paid totalled over $115,900,000. The net income from the sales of the mines and mining plants exceeded $279,800,000.

The number of operating plants and mines in 1928 was lower than the preceding year by over 1,220, but the capital employed shows an increase of over $135,000. The number of employees was also greater—89,448, as compared to 82,530 in 1927. Net income from sales showed an increase of over $31,200,000, the figure realized in 1928 being $279,900,000. Salaries and wages paid were up $12,500,000 in 1928, and amounted to $115,900,000, as compared to $103,400,000 in 1927.

Ontario Leads

Ontario continues the banner mining province of Canada with 5,390 operating plants or mines representing a capital investment of over $325,800,000, affording employment to over 23,000 whose salaries and wages exceeded $31,900,000 while the net income realized from sales by the industry was upwards of $99,000,000.

British Columbia ranks as the second most important mineral producing province of the Dominion. The net income from sales of 1928 amounted to over $61,800,000, while the British Columbia mining community earned in salaries and wages some $24,064,000. This was distributed among 15,720 employees and the capital invested was upwards of $159,400,000, which was invested in 319 plants or mines.

Quebec ranks third on the list in regard to income from sales which amounted to $48,600,000. This province, however, is second to Ontario in the number of operating plants or mines which number 2,418. The capital employed was over $133,350,000 and the number of employees totalled 17,934 whose salaries and wages amounted to $15,900,000.

Alberta Fourth

Alberta ranks as the fourth most important mining province of Canada with $118,500,000 capital employed in the industry, invested in 490 plants or mines which gave employment to 12,358 whose salaries and wages in 1928 amounted to upwards of $18,000,000. Net income from sales amounted to $31,569,000.

The coal mines and steel industry of Nova Scotia bring this province next in order of importance. One hundred and four plants or mines were operated during 1928 in which $67,300,000 capital was employed, affording work to 15,497, whose salaries and wages exceeded $21,249,000. The net income from sales in the Nova Scotia mining industry was upwards of $28,400,000.

The number of operating plants or mines in Manitoba in 1928 totalled 41, but involved a capital employment of over $15,700,000. Salaries and wages paid to 1,625 employees totalled over $1,900,000, and net income from sales amounted to over $4,183,000.

Yukon Important Producer

Although Saskatchewan and New Brunswick lead the Yukon in regard to number of operating plants or mines, Canada's most northern territory leads in net income from sales, which in 1928 was over $2,300,000. There were 53 operating plants or mines, in which $12,700,000 capital was employed, and affording work to 333 employees whose salaries and wages exceeded $808,000.

New Brunswick had 97 plants or mines in operation, with capital employed in excess of $3,300,000, and over $1,100,000 was paid out to 1,244 employees. Net income from sales was in excess of $2,100,000.

Saskatchewan had $5,600,000 capital employed in 124 plants or mines, which afforded employment to 1,229, whose salaries and wages exceeded $942,000. Net income from sales was over $1,600,000.

There are no mining industries in Prince Edward Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MAY ADD MERCURY TO MINERAL LIST

Large Cinnabar Deposit is Discovered Near Kamloops

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA—British Columbia will soon add mercury to the list of minerals produced here if the plans of a local syndicate meet with success. Fourteen claims in Criss Creek, 16 miles north from Savona on the Kamloops Highway, have revealed a large deposit of cinnabar during the past few months. The ore shows over a distance of 3,000 feet in a vein from four to six feet wide. Dr. Victor Domage, noted geologist, who recently surveyed the property, has advised the holders to proceed with development; his report is most favorable.

Cinnabar, the ore carrying mercury, has been found in four deposits in British Columbia. Apart from these the only known cinnabar in the British Empire is in a discovery this year in Australia.

Mercury production in the United States and other countries is nearing depletion, it is known, and the British Columbia deposits, one of which is on Vancouver Island near Alberni, may prove of great value.

The Criss Creek deposit, on which nothing has been done until it was rediscovered this year, is mentioned in the famous geological reports of Dr. George Dawson from his field work in B.C. in 1888.

The holding syndicate, composed of Vancouver men, hopes to interest one of the larger mining companies in development.

MOSS MINES MEET WITH GOOD RESULTS

Consider Installing Mill of 100 Tons Capacity

In an official progress report issued by Moss Mines Ltd., it is stated remarkably good results continue to obtain in the development of property situated in the Thunder Bay district, Western Ontario.

The report states on all three of its levels considerable new ore is constantly being put in sight, materially increasing its already substantial ore reserve.

Particularly high values are being encountered at the present time in No. 1 vein on the bottom, or 375-ft. level, it is said, where there is now 421 feet of ore opened up, averaging close to $20 per ton in gold and silver, as compared with the average of $16.24 on the 125 foot level over the same stoping width.

Geological conditions under which the veins of this property occur give promise of continued improvement the deeper they go, its outlook is indeed bright.

Arrangements are under way to install a mill having a capacity of about 100 tons per day to start with, and considering the grade of ore already in sight to be treated, its operation should show good margin of profit over and above current operating and development charges.

Alaska-Juneau Active in Tulsequah District

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA. — Alaska-Juneau's season's operations on the Tulsequah, a tributary of the Taku River, and those of the United Eastern Mining Company, are reported to have been satisfactory. These properties have been worked under the handicaps inevitable in a new camp, far removed from transportation.

The Alaska-Juneau company got on the ground later in the season, but reports good results in development work. About 300 feet of tunnel was driven, and about 750 feet of surface stripping, which showed up well, was also carried out.

In addition to the operations of the two companies mentioned, there are some 200 claims recorded, nearly all of which were located this season. There will, it is most likely, be a large influx of mining men in the spring into this territory.

REPLACEMENT ORE AT KOOTENAY-FLO. IS GOOD INDICATION

Think Recent Strike May Lead to Fissure Soon

From Our Own Correspondent

NELSON, B.C.—"Disseminated replacement ore, a good indicator for a fissure in the vicinity," is the description applied by Consulting Engineer B. W. W. W. McDougall to last week's strike at the Kootenay Florence property.

This replacment ore, which was encountered in the long crosscut on the 900 level heading from the Florence deepest workings toward the Lakeshore vein, is of milling grade, an assay showing 3.5 ounces of silver, 9 per cent lead and 12 per cent zinc. The course of the ore, after following the crosscut a certain distance, is now bending away. The fissure from which it must originally have issued has not yet been crossed.

The new ore was met about 100 feet beyond the intersection of the Princess vein by this crosscut. The face of the crosscut is approximately 900 feet from the main adit, while the Lakeshore vein, which is the objective of this southward exploration from the Florence workings, is still about 1,000 feet distant.

This lateral from the main Florence tunnel, after 100 feet or so, picked up the faulted lime-bed in which all the ore developed on the 900 levels of the Florence vein—both the replacement ore on the bedding plane and the big ore shoot in the main fissure, was found last winter. The past summer a raise from the main tunnel was made to the 800 level, where the shoot was again encountered, and shown by drifting to be of nearly the same length as on the 900.

Anaconda Has Bonded Claims Near Stewart

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA—Anaconda Copper is reported to have taken a working bond with payments spread over a period of years, on the Good Luck group of four claims on the west side of American Creek, Stewart Camp, north of the Mountain Boy, and eight miles from the railway survey on Bear River.

The showings are said to consist of a large iron cap with an average width of from 700 to 800 feet, over a mile in length. Where opened with surface cuts, the owners state that they never failed to get an appreciable return in gold. The lowest assay secured is said to be $2.50 gold and seven ounces silver.

The terms of the bond call for the expenditure of a considerable sum next summer in preliminary exploratory work.

N.A.M.E. Will Continue to Diamond Drill at Crow River

Diamond drilling is being continued on the N.A.M.E. claims in the Crow River camp but no word of the results obtained will be available until after the freeze-up, as in the meanwhile all communication has been temporarily cut off.

Encouraging results were secured from the four holes that have been put down to date along the strike of the vein, as these showed an increase in both widths and values to those obtained on surface where the vein showed an average width of five feet.

The four holes were put down to an average vertical depth of 100 feet. Hole No. 1 assayed $5.06 over a width of 18 feet. Hole No. 2, $11.29 over 19½ feet, Hole No. 3 carried values over a width of 15 feet. Most of these were low, but one section ran $13.60. Hole No. 4 assayed $6.29 over a width of 11 feet.

It is planned to carry out some 5,000 feet of diamond drilling on this property during the winter.

PUBLIC INTEREST LIKELY TO SWING TO GOLD STOCKS

Offer More Attraction Than Industrials or Base Metals

For some time past it has been predicted that public interest in mining stocks will swing to the golds. The high rate of earnings and attractive yield of the dividend-paying gold stocks in itself is sufficient to draw attention to them. At present ruling prices for these stocks, many consider them, notwithstanding the hazards of mining, as excellent investments.

Whether a mining stock can strictly be classified as an investment at any time, is a moot question, but the fact remains that the position in which several of the gold stocks are now placed, brings them as near to this class of security as a mining stock can ever come.

An analysis of several of the golds shows them with a background of dividends extending over several years, with a steadily mounting output, a reduction in costs, an accumulating surplus, and prospects of further expansion. All the dividend paying gold stocks do not answer up to every one of these qualifications, but in every case possess some of them.

Show Improvement

The steady decline in mining stocks which extends back to the boom period of over two years ago, has been evidenced in the gold stocks by a slump to the lowest levels in years. Their market action at the same time has been in marked contrast with the progress that has been made in the Industry. It would appear, however, that the tide has turned, as the weighted index number computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base of 1926 equals 100, shows a rise in eleven gold stocks from 53.2 to 54.8, this week.

A further improvement in the gold stocks may be looked for if the threatening cut in the price of copper is realized. The base metals, copper, zinc, and lead, and even the precious metal, silver, are subjected to fluctuating price levels, dependent as they are on the demand of the world's markets. Gold alone has a standard price which never changes.

A drop in the price of silver has seriously handicapped the silver mining industry for some time. In many cases, mines have been obliged to shut down as the margin of profit has been either wiped out entirely, or reduced to such a low point that further work would not be warranted. It is not likely that the cut in the price of copper, if it is realized, will be so drastic as to force the closing down of any of the Canadian producers, but it obviously will reduced their margin of profit.

This being so, those placing their funds in mining stocks will naturally be inclined to favor the gold stocks. In some quarters it is predicted that any improvement in market conditions will be first reflected by the mining stocks. Just as this class of stocks were the first to feel the wave of depression that has since been so drastically manifested in the industrial stocks, so it is believed will they be first to register the up turn and the improved conditions which are now lying in the offing.

It is pointed out that many who have been roughly treated in the industrial market will now see greater opportunities afforded by the mining stocks. It is also believed that with the low rates prevailing for money, which has caused the call money market to lose much of its attraction, much capital which might otherwise be lying idle, may be diverted to the mining stocks. Should this condition come to pass, a much improved tone may be looked for, and mine stocks which are now believed to have reached bottom should show a steady improvement.

BRITANNIA MINING EXERCISES OPTIONS

Takes Over Dolly Varden, Wolf and Torric Properties

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—The Britannia Mining and Smelting Company has exercised its option on the Dolly Varden and Wolf mines, and taken over these two properties. Price and terms have not been made public. In addition the Britannia Company has acquired control of the Dolly Varden railway.

As the season is too late for developing the Dolly Varden and Wolf this year, no work is planned until spring.

Britannia also has advised the Toric Mines Co., Ltd., that it intends to exercise its option existing under the bonding agreement between the two companies, and that a new company will be formed to take over the Toric, to be managed and controlled by Britannia.

Trail Smelter Receipts

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., reports ore receipts at Trail Smelter from 15th November to 21st November, 1929, inclusive, and from 1st January, 1929, to date, in tons, as follows:

Company's mines	7,837	469,699
Other Mines	761	29,714
	8,598	499,413

Newbec Will Push Underground Work

The diamond drilling campaign which Newbec has been carrying out on surface on the Gold Pan section of the property and from the 125-ft and 250-ft levels underground, will be concluded in about two weeks' time according to President T. H. Rea.

Mr. Rea states the information secured from the drilling has been of an encouraging nature and it has been decided to proceed with further underground exploration on both the 125 and 250-ft levels.

SAN ANTONIO HAS HIGH GRADE ORE ON TWO LEVELS

If Success Continues May Consider Erecting Mill Soon

The highly encouraging results secured in development work at the San Antonio Mines in the Rice Lake district of Manitoba are set out in in a detailed report submitted the directors by John Reid, consulting engineer, following his recent examination of the property.

Mr. Reid reports that a new vein, No. 716, found on the 725-ft. level, averages $14.46 over a width of 3.8 feet for a distance of 195 feet. He states it has also been cut on the 600-ft. level, and for the distance explored, 14 feet, averages $45.71 over 2.3 feet.

Mr. Reid regards the results obtained since his last visit in June, as very satisfactory, as he states there is now on the 725-ft. level, 379 feet of ore of commercial grade in two showings which have an estimated value of $12.94 per ton over 3.8 feet in width, and high grade ore has been found on one of the showings, (716), on the 600-ft. level, 125 feet above the 725-ft. level.

Continuing, Mr. Reid states that the geologic situation has also improved owing to the widening with depth of the greenstone which forms the ore zone in this localtiy. While no definite tonnage can be calculated as yet, states Mr. Reid, nevertheless, if the development work be carried on, and the favorable results continue, by the middle of next summer the property should shape up to the stature of a mine.

May Consider Mill

He recommends that the sinking be continued and the winze extended to a further depth of 250 feet, or 975 feet in total depth, and that lateral work be carried on at the 850-ft., 975-ft., and 600-ft. horizons.

If this work is attended with success, he states, it will be possible to undertake the erection of a mill in the near future. In conclusion he states that he regards the San Antonio as the best gold property in a preliminary stage of development that he has personally examined for a long time.

Has Bright Future

Mr. John Martin, president of San Antonio Mines, commenting on the Reid report expressed the directors' pleasure at the results of his findings. The directors, he said, were delighted to be able to tell shareholders that San Antonio now had commercial ore and the last development work done on Vein No. 716 on the 600-ft. level had produced the best ore yet found on the property.

Mr. Reid and Mine Manager Kennedy he stated were in agreement on the next stage of development, which should be undertaken, and a plan of operations has been outlined and would be pushed vigorously at once to completion.

"Altogether," said Mr. Martin, "I would like to assure the shareholders that the directors are much encouraged with the results obtained, and feel the future of the property is very bright."

Values found to date on the 725-ft. and the 600-ft. levels are reported by Mr. Reid as follows:

725-ft. Level

	Length	Width	Value
Vein No. 709	184 ft.	3.7 ft.	$11.30
Vein No. 716	195 ft.	3.8 ft.	$14.46
Total	379 ft.	3.8 ft.	$12.94

600-ft. Levels

Vein No. 609	64 ft.	2.7 ft.	$7.17
Vein 716	14 ft.	2.3 ft.	$41.94

Referring to underground work Mr. Reid states by the end of November a total of 9,072 feet of underground work had been completed including 780 feet of shaft sinking, 136 feet of winzing, 4,151 feet of drifting, 3,693 feet of crosscutting, and the balance station cutting.

This for 28 months of operations amounts to 324 feet advance per month, at a cost of $29.39 per foot, and all done with one drill.

Mining Stocks Show Slight Improvement

The weighted index number of 17 mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926, equals 100, was 74.9 for the week ending Nov. 21, as compared with 73.5 for the previous week.

Eleven gold stocks rose from 52.7 to 53.2. Gold-copper stocks, represented by Amulet and Noranda, rose from 179.0 to 185.6. Four silver and miscellaneous stocks rose from 43.5 to 54.0.

THINK TECK WILL BOOST TONNAGE IN NEAR FUTURE

Official Statements Show That Such Action is Likely

FULFILL CONDITIONS

Results on Lower Levels Indicate Increase May Follow Soon

From Our Own Correspondent

KIRKLAND LAKE.—The Teck-Hughes mine is being groomed for production on a larger scale. Officials have not yet made a definite announcement, but they have committed themselves to such an extent that an announcement at a comparatively early date may be confidently expected.

The answer to the question: "Will Teck increase its milling capacity?" is believed to lie in the official statements made from time to time during the past year or so.

Ready for South Shaft

About one year ago, C. L. Denison, president, stated "If the levels below the 19th and down to the 25th, now being approached for development work from the central shaft, open up the normal generous ore dimensions, additional mill capacity will be added in readiness for using a connection from the new south shaft at the 25th level." Another official remark which has gone on record is: "You may rest assured that as soon as we feel it justified, the new mill will be added to."

President Denison also stated: "If the block of six new levels develop as well as we expect them to do, judging from the results on the 19th, we will add whatever milling facilities are called for. It is certainly our intention to extract the gold as rapidly as the ore can be got ready for mining and milling. The gold is no good lying in the ground. Our shareholders want the rewards now, not a great many years from now."

Deep Leads Satisfactory

With regard to "the normal generous ore dimensions" continuing between the 19th and 25th levels, officials now declare that these new levels are fully up to the average of the mine while, as a result of the work completed during the past year, D. L. H. Forbes, general manager, states:

"Teck-Hughes is in a stronger position than at any time in its history. During the past year we have consolidated our previous advances and we have changed mere expectations into certainties."

In connection with the new levels

(Continued on page 26)

RAILHEADS

Railheads move Northward with the extension of mining activities. Economic mining development needs railroads.

In five provinces—Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, new lines tapping the mining country are projected—to be built within the next five years.

The far-seeing railroad officials who have sanctioned these extensions of track are playing safe. They know that the wealth of the Northland will repay many times the sums spent in building and maintaining communications.

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AMULET DIRECTORS APPOINT CONNELL AS NEW PRESIDENT

Decide to Mine Sections of Property High in Copper

At a recent meeting of the directors of Amulet Mines, F. M. Connell, Toronto, was appointed president in succession to the late Russell E. Popham. A resolution was passed in appreciation of the constructive work done by the late president, whose death occurred November 9.

The general manager reported that the construction of the spur line and the mill were well advanced and would shortly be ready to receive the machinery, which has been ordered for delivery on December 15.

It was decided that the new "F" ore body, which has a higher copper content than the other ore bodies, would be developed at once and brought into production if possible in August, 1930. The mill, which is expected to commence operations at the end of March, will be put into production on high grade copper from "B" and "C" ore bodies as soon as the tuning-up period is passed; and when "F" ore body is ready, production will be taken from the sections of that ore body which are high in copper.

Hole 250, which is 50 feet west of hole 248, cut high grade copper zinc from 273 to 285 feet. This hole extends the F ore body 50 feet to the west.

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Amulet Directors Meet To Elect New President

A meeting of the directors of Amulet Mines is being held in Montreal to consider the election of a successor to the late president, Russell E. Popham. John I. Rankin, vice-president, of Montreal, and F. M. Connell, of Toronto, are mentioned as probable nominees.

Only one diamond drill is operating at the property at the present time. Hole No. 250 is being put down to the east of Hole No. 248. It is understood it has reached a depth of some 400 feet but no official news has been given out as yet as to the information secured in this drilling.

Good progress is being made in the construction of Amulet's 300-ton mill and the three mile railroad spur is being rapidly extended to the property.

Pioneer Gold of B.C. Makes Rich Strike

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—David Sloan, managing director of Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Ltd., just returned from the mine brings news of an important strike. The new shaft has been completed to the 1,000-ft. level, where development work is being pushed forward. When sinking the shaft, a new vein was cut at the 750-ft. level, and in cross-cutting from the 1,000 the new vein was cut at about forty feet from the bottom of the shaft. The vein had an average width of 3 feet, 3 inches. Assays of the ore taken across the full width of the vein went $42.40 in gold.

The main vein is still to be reached, with the cross-cuts being run from the different levels, and at the 1,000-ft. level it is expected to be reached in another fifty feet.

Report Slocan Rambler Has Cut New Ore Shoot

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—A new ore shoot has been encountered at Slocan Rambler mine, according to advices received by B. W. W. McDougall, consulting engineer to the company. The shoot was encountered when cutting out for a hoist at the 12th level. About two rounds of shot had been fired when the news was received, and the ore was four feet in width.

Encouraging assay returns have been received from two samples taken from this showing. They ran 62 ounces of silver, 44 per cent lead, 17 per cent zinc and 10 ounces silver, 7 per cent lead and 18 per cent zinc.

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Geologist Says Stikine Well Mineralized Area

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—Premier Tolmie's optimism as to the valuable territory that would be tapped by construction of a highway through British Columbia to the Yukon and Alaska is supported by Dr. Forrest A. Kerr, of the Canadian Geological Survey.

Dr. Kerr has been spending the season in the country along the Iskut River, which drains into the Stikine, and which is within the area that would be opened up by the projected road.

He has just completed what he set out to accomplish several years ago, a geological survey of the Stikine area. He declares that exceptional mineralization occurs throughout the Stikine area, and there is absolutely no doubt that it has been practically untouched by prospectors. In his opinion geological indications are no more favorable anywhere in British Columbia.

Dr. Kerr reiterates the statement he made last year that there is nothing to indicate that the highly mineralized zones of Western North America should cease near Stewart and continue again near Atlin. He declares that geological evidence strongly suggests that such is not the case, and that there is no reason why other districts equally as rich as the Portland Canal district may not lie farther north.

Falconbridge Smelter Nearing Completion

Completion of the aerial tramway to convey ore from the Falconbridge Nickel Mines shafthead to the smelter will be completed within another week it is expected.

Work of preparing the mine to meet the demands of the smelter are being pushed along, and it is thought the stopes will be ready on the 250-ft. level by the first of the year, and that the smelter will be treating ore by the middle or latter part of January.

It was hoped to have the smelter into production at an even earlier date and this would have been possible, had it not been for delay experienced in securing delivery of certain parts of the equipment.

DENIES SMELTERS ABOUT TO CURTAIL WORK AT TADANAC

Power Shortage Will Not Affect "Smelters'" Operations

From Our Own Correspondent

NELSON.—Unequivocal denials respecting suggested impending curtailment of operations of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., of Canada at Tadanac and Kimberley to the extent of the laying off of 1,500 men, and respecting alleged reduction of hydro-electric power production by the West Kootenay Power and Light Company to 57,000 h.p. or one third its normal total output, from water shortage in the Kootenay River, which rumors were carried on the wire service of Stobie Forlong & Company, have been issued by S. G. Blaylock, vice-president and general manager of the Power Company.

Respecting the brokerage house's statement: "It is further rumored that in all probability more than 1,500 men will be paid off at Trail and Sullivan Mine before the first of the year," Mr. Blaylock stated.

"This report, as affecting the Consolidated, is absolutely without foundation, from a power point of view. There is nothing that we know of that would cause any such curtailment."

No Men Laid Off

He added that, while conservation was being practised as to heating and lighting, the Tadanac operation was consuming substantially as much power as ever in its history, and that no men had been laid off, and he hoped none would be.

So far as the Sullivan Mine and Kimberley concentrator were concerned, he stated, there was sufficient steam power available from the Consolidated's share of the output of the east Kootenay Power Company's auxiliary steam plant of 10,000 k.w., together with that from the Sullivan's auxiliary steam plant of 4,500 k.w., to maintain the Kimberley Production at full strength even if the Hydro-Electric plants of the East Kootenay Company should completely fail, a contingency impossible to conceive.

Report Rich Find Made at Flin Flon

According to word from The Pas, Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., has made a rich copper discovery while crosscutting from the Discovery shaft to the new six-compartment shaft. It is stated the find is almost solid copper and similar to the famous high grade which made the Mandy famous. No official confirmation of the report has as yet been made.

If the find proves of sufficient extent it will play a very important part not only in the Flin Flon's future development but will also serve to revive interest in the entire disrtict.

THINK TECK WILL BOOST TONNAGE IN NEAR FUTURE

(Continued from page 25)

developing "as well as we expect them to," D. L. H. Forbes makes the following significant statement: "We have varying values and widths on different levels, but our deeper levels have proven to be beyond our expectations."

It is apparent, therefore, that conditions disclosed in the new levels are, at least, normal, while there is the assuring fact that results have proven to be beyond official expectations.

Increase Seems Sure

In view of this, the proposed increase in milling capacity seems assured. Provided the increased capacity is to be "in readiness for using a connection from the new south shaft at the 25th level," it will be necessary to commence the work in connection with this early in the coming year. The new south shaft is now down between 1,900 and 2,000 feet and will probably have been established below the horizon which corresponds with the 25th level next June. The present objective, 3,700 feet in depth, should be reached late in October.

This new shaft is to be equipped for hoisting in one straight lift from a depth of 3,700 feet. The equipment will have a capacity of 70 tons per hour. This will permit the handling of 1,680 tons of ore every 24 hours.

It is not expected that the increase will take the form of more than 300 tons, daily. Possibly another unit with 300 tons daily capacity will be added. Such would increase production more than $1,500,000 annually. As to the extent of the increase, however, officials have not committed themselves. It is apparent, however, through the statements above, that the increase is to be proceeded with. That is the important point and the question over which shareholders have been taxing their minds for more than a year.

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The Big Tin Discovery in Manitoba

READ THESE FACTS:

Tin is one of the rarest of metals.
Tin is one of the metals most universally used.
Tin can be mined more cheaply than most other metals.
Tin mines are few. To date there are none operating on the North American Continent.
Tin deposits are rapidly being depleted.
Tin discoveries are eagerly sought for by mining operators.
Tin manufacturers are anxiously seeking control of new sources of Tin production.

Tin has been discovered in the Bird River District of Manitoba by the Jack Nutt Mines Ltd., within easy reach of power and transportation.

PROPERTIES:

Over TWO HUNDRED claims are owned outright, with no indebtedness whatsoever, in this promising TIN district. These claims are included in the Bird Lake, Bernic Lake, Rush, Hudson, Puella, Zemgale, Greta and Gold King groups. These properties are situated about 85 miles North East of Winnipeg, about 8 miles from the power line. A road is completed to this district and it is close to railway transportation.

DEVELOPMENT:

The Bernic Lake, Bird Lake and Rush groups are proved to contain excellent TIN values. Most development work has been done on the Bernic Group where a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 140 feet and diamond drilling indicates that the dyke is between 250 and 300 feet wide. Test runs through the pilot mill which was operated on the property for some time, returned values in Tin of from $15.00 to $20.00 per ton. Tin is not the sole object of this exploration work as Beryl, and Lithia ores occur in association with the Tin. Recent sample shipments made to interested parties, of Beryl ore assayed 4% Beryllium. As Beryllium is one of the semi precious metals and commands a price of about $40.00 per pound, this is considered a very important factor in the development programme. At present the shaft is being sunk to an objective of 300 feet and a shaft will be run to intersect the dyke at this level. Three shifts are being employed to complete this work as soon as possible.

PUBLIC OFFERING:

Mr. Nutt reports that with the completion of negotiations with British and American interests who have joined in supplying sufficient funds, that the need for public assistance in his company is no longer necessary and no more stock will be available for public subscription.

We entered into an exclusive agreement with the Jack Nutt Mines Ltd. to dispose of a small block of their stock at one dollar per share. Knowing that negotiations were being carried on with large interests, we insisted upon a thirty day cancellation clause in our agreement.

We have received official notice of the cancellation of this agreement and the withdrawal of our allotment of stock and can execute orders for the Treasury Stock of this company only up to December 20th, 1929. Those wishing to participate will please mail marked cheque so as to arrive at our office not later than that date. Wire your order.

RECOMMENDATION:

We have no hesitation in recommending the shares of The Jack Nutt Mines Ltd., as possibly the most outstanding mining opportunity of the continent.

(We consider the above information to be reliable and while we do not guarantee it we believe it to be accurate)

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WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 2

Par Val.	Range High	1929 Low	Company	Close Nov. 25 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 2
$1	3.90	.95	Abana	1.14	1.17	.95	1.05
1	.26	.04½	Aconda	.10	.12½	.08	.08
None	.22	.10	Aldermac	.20	.21	.20	.20
None	1.84	.55	Aladdin	.91	....	....	....
.	15.00	13.00	Alaska Tred.	15.00	....	....	....
1	.17	.03	Albain M.	.04	....	....	....
1	.03	.00⅜	Algonquin	.00⅜	....	....	....
1	.48	.10¾	Amity C.	.13	.13	.11	.11
1	3.75	1.00	Amulet	1.90	1.86	1.65	1.75
.	.90	.70	Anglo-Sudbury	.90	.70	.70	.70
1	.28	.03½	Ankerite	.03½	....	....	....
1	.13½	.00¾	Apex	.00¾	.01¼	.00¾	.00¾
1	.21	.05	Area	.09	.09⅞	.09	.09¾
1	.04½	.00⅝	Argo. Con	.01⅝	.02	.01⅝	.01½
1	1.75	.15	Arno	.30	.29½	.24	.24
1	.03	.00½	Atlas	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
.	.07	.01½	Astoria	.01½	.02	.01¾	.02
1	.08	.01½	Baldwin	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
1	.44	.16	Barry Holl.	.20	.20	.16½	.16½
None	6.50	2.75	Base Metals	4.15	4.15	3.80	3.85
None	.38¾	.03	Bathurst	.04½	.04½	.04	.04½
25c.	.06¼	.02	Bayview	.02¾	....	....	....
.	8.50	4.05	B'Wana	5.00	5.15	4.75	4.80
1	.72	.25	Bedford	.31	.32	.25	.25
1	.60	.09	Bidgood	.13	.17	.13	.13½
1	2.41	.45	Big Missouri	.65	.67	.58	.66
None	.03½	.00½	Boischatel	.00¾	.01	.01	.01
.	.28	.02	Bobjo	.04	.05	.03⅜	.05
1	.06¾	.04	Brett Trethewey	.05½	.05	.05	.05
1	.08	.06¼	Brit. Canadian	.08	.07	.07	.07
None	.18	.04	Brownlee	.04	.05½	.05½	.05½
1	.15	.01	Buckingham	.02¾	.03	.01¾	.01¾
None	.25	.05	Bunker Hill	.06	.07	.05½	.05½
1	.35	.03	Cambro	.05	.05	.03	.03
None	.14	.10	Cal. Flin Flon.	.10	.11½	.10	.11½
None	1.50	.60	Canam Metals	.80	.85	.80	.85
.	.10	.03	Can. Kirk	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	.06	.02	Can. Lorraine	.02½	....	....	....
1	.10¾	.00½	Capitol R.	.01½	.02¾	.01½	.01½
1	.10	.05	Capitol S.	.06	.06	.06	.06
1	.40	.28	Castle Tre.	.30	.30	.28½	.29
1	.80	.20	Cen. Man.	.23	.27	.23	.24
.	.48	.21	Cen. Patricia	.24	.24	.21½	.21½
1	.10	.05	Chaput H.	.05½	.07	.05½	.05½
.	2.35	1.25	Chib. Pros	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.30
None	.40½	.05	Clericy	.05¼	.06½	.05⅜	.06½
1	.01½	.00¼	Clifton	.00¼	....	....	....
5	67.00	15.00	Coast Copper	16.00	17.00	15.00	15.00
1	.19	.04	Cobalt Con	.06	.08	.05	.08
1	.03½	.00⅛	Col. Kirk	.01¼	.02	.01½	.01½
1	1.92	.35	Columario	.50	.70	.55	.61
5	2.60	.90	Coniagas	1.00	....	....	....
5	2.50	.25	Coniaurum	.29	.35	.35	.35
25	575.00	210.00	Cons. Smelters	267.00	270.00	260.00	265.00
25	.32½	.09	Cork Prov.	.10	....	....	....
1	.04	.00¾	Corona	.01	.02	.01	.02
1	.19	.00½	Crown Res.	.00½	.01¾	.00½	.01
.	.83	.12	Dom. Explor.	.30	.31	.25	.29
1	.10	.10	Dester	.10	....	....	....
None	11.25	4.40	Dome Mines	7.25	7.35	7.10	7.10
1	.02	.00¼	Dom. Kirk	.01	.01½	.01	.01
1	.12	.01	Dom. Rouyn	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.35	.01	Dunkin	.04	.04	.03½	.03⅞
1	.60	.55	Duthie	.56	....	....	....
1	.08	.02	Duprat	.03	.03	.02¼	.02¼
.	.04	.04	Elstone Dunkin	.04	....	....	....
None	.06	.06	Engineers Hold	.06	....	....	....
1	.02½	.00¼	Everett	.00½	.01	.01	.01
1	16.50	4.75	Falconbridge	6.25	6.75	5.75	5.75
1	.05	.01	Federal Kirk	.01½	....	....	....
.	.47	.05	Flintoba	.06	.12	.05	.10
5	6.25	5.70	Franco Can. Gen.	6.00	....	....	....
1	2.00	1.75	Do., pref.	1.75	....	....	....
None	.21	.12	Gem Lake	.18	.12	.12	.12
1	12.00	1.10	George Cop.	2.75	2.95	2.75	2.80
None	.16	.04	Gilbec	004½	.04	.04	.04
1	2.00	.65	Golconda	.80	.81	.77	.81
1	.19	.02	Goldale	.05	.03½	.03	.03½
.	1.00	.16	Goldfield	.62	.64	.55	.64
1	.09¾	.00½	Gold Hill	.01	.01	.00½	.00½
1	.02	.00½	Gold Reef	.01	....	....	....
1	.25	.01½	Goodfish	.04	.04½	.03½	.04
1	.50	.01¼	Graham	.03	.03½	.02½	.03
50c.	1.00	.16	Grandview	.24	.24½	.22	.22½
1	.36	.14	Granada	.19	.19¼	.17	.17½
1	.05	.01	Grover Daley	.02	.02¾	.02	.02
.	.48	.48	Ham. Porc.	.48	....	....	....
1	.35	.01	Harker	.01	.02	.01¾	.01¾
None	.06	.01	Harvie Exp.	.04½	....	....	....
1	.17¾	.14½	Hayden	.15	.15	.15	.15
100	70.00	60.00	Hillcrest C.	60.00	....	....	....
100	96.00	88.25	Do., pref.	91.00	....	....	....
1	.07	.00½	Hilltop	.00¾	.01	.01	.01
5	10.00	4.00	Hollinger	5.30	5.30	5.00	5.05
1	1.46	.65	Howey Gold	.80	.82	.78	.80½
None	23.00	10.00	Hudson Bay	11.00	10.55	10.05	10.05
1	.10	.03	Indian	.03½	....	....	....
None	73.00	25.00	Int. Nickel	30.75	31.00	28.25	30.00
1	.40	.01¼	Jackson M.	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼
1	.65	.30	Keeley	.35	.35	.35	.35
1	.03	.00½	Keora M.	.02½	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00½	King Kirk	.01½	....	....	....
.	.07	.02½	Kirk Townsite	.07	....	....	....
1	.06	.00½	Kirk Hunt.	.01	.01	.00½	.00½
1	1.92	.44	Kirk. Lake	.60	.60	.54	.59
1	.19	.01	Kirk. Prem.	.02	.04	.04	.04
20c.	.30	.07½	Koot. Flor	.08	.10	.08	.08¼
25c.	.56	.09	Koot. King	.09¾	.10	.07	.07
None	.03	.03	La Rose	.03	....	....	....
.	.84	.50	Lake Geneva	.50	....	....	....
1	27.60	13.00	Lake Shore	19.75	19.75	19.25	19.25
1	.12	.01	Laval	.04	.04½	.02½	.03
1	.14	.01	Lebel Ore	.04	.01	.01	.01
1	.03	.00⅛	Lorraine C.	.00⅛	....	....	....
1	.01	.01	Lorraine T. L.	.01	....	....	....
10c.	.28	.09	Lucky Jim	.10	....	....	....
1	.30	.09	Macassa	.10	.10	.10	.10
1	1.14	.03	Malartic	.04½	.05	.03	.04
1	.15	.11	Malrobic	.11	....	....	....
None	1.80	.25	Mandy	.45	.47½	.38	.38
None	.76	.11	Man. Basin	.23	.24	.20	.21
1	.05½	.01	Marriott	.01	....	....	....
1	.70	.23	McDougall	.26-	.30	.26½	.28
1	.60	.16	McKinley	.35	.35	.33	.33
5	24.00	11.50	McIntyre	14.25	14.30	14.05	14.25
.	.50	[illegible]	McMillan	.34	....	....	....
.	.35	.23	McVittie	.28	....	....	....
.	.03	.00⅛	Millcrest	.01	....	....	....
.	.92	.04	Mindoka	.04	....	....	....
.	6.05	2.75	Mining Corp.	3.30	3.35	3.20	3.25
1	.19	.01¼	Mint Ore	.01¼	....	....	....
1	.30	.02	Moffatt Hall	.04	.05	.03¼	.04
1	.06	.02	Moneta	.05	....	....	....
1	.16	.02	Montreal R.	.10	.05	.05	.05
25c.	.08½	.03¼	Mort. Woolsey	.04½	....	....	....
1	.72½	.35	Moss	.35	....	....	....
1	.68	.02	Murphy	.03	.02½	.02	.02
50c.	.21	.18	Nat. Silver	.19	....	....	....
1	.94	.15	Newbec	.26½	.27	.25	.26½
1	.06	.01½	Night Hawk	.01½	....	....	....
5	3.90	1.85	Nipissing	1.90	1.95	1.85	1.85
50c.	.82	.35	Noble Five	.42	.45	.42	.44
None	70.00	25.00	Noranda	35.05	35.50	33.75	34.75
.	1.05	.22	Nor. Canada	.33	.30	.26	.26
None	.68	.07	Old Colony	.10	.10	.07½	.09
1	.01¼	.00¼	Ophir	.00¾	....	....	....
40c.	.02¼	.02¼	Ore Chimney	.02¼	....	....	....
50c.	1.38	.10	Oregon Cop.	.15½	.15	.10	.10
1	.29	.15	Oriole	.21	....	....	....
.	1.05	.19	Osisko	.35	.35	.30	.30
.	27.00	19.50	Pandora Units	27.00	....	....	....
.	.24	.07	Patterson Cop.	.07	....	....	....
1	.07	.01	Pawnee Kirk	.02¼	.02¾	.02¼	.02¼
1	7.75	2.00	Pend. Ore	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.05
1	.37	.11½	P. L. Cobalt	.20	.20	.15	.16½
1	.10	.00½	Picard	.00¼	.00⅝	.00½	.00½
1	.68	.15	Pioneer	.22	.20	.15	.16
1	.03½	.00½	Porc. Crown	.00⅝	....	....	....
1	.03	.01	Porc. Keora	.01¼	....	....	....
50c.	.82	.33	Porter Idaho	.48	....	....	....
None	.07	.00½	Potter Doal	.03	.03⅛	.02	.02
None	.50	.38	Prem. Border	.45	....	....	....
1	2.35	1.50	Prem. Gold	1.69	1.70	1.65	1.67
1	.30	.00¾	Preston	.01	.01	.01	.01
.	1.35	.40	Quemont	.50	.65	.50	.65
None	4.75	.80	Reeves McD.	1.08	1.14	1.08	1.13
.	20.00	16.50	Rhodesian	20.00	....	....	....
1	.05	.00½	Ribago	.02½	.02¼	.01	.01⅜
1	.08	.04	Ritchie	.06	.06	.04	.04
.	.06	.01	R. Montbray	.01½	.04	.01⅛	.03½
1	.06½	.06	Rubec	.06	....	....	....
1	.57	.16	Rufus Argenta	.17	....	....	....
1	.73	.18	Ruth Hope	.23	.23	.22	.22
1	.43	.11	Salmo Mal.	.11	....	....	....
None	.26½	.10	San Antonio	.14	0.23	.14	.20
.	.68	.67½	Seven Troughs	.67½	....	....	....
.	9.90	3.50	Sherritt G.	3.70	3.80	3.50	3.60
1	1.38	.65	Silverado	.85	....	....	....
20c.	.15	.13	Silversmith	.15	....	....	....
1	1.65	.47	Siscoe	.55	.58	.50	.54
20c.	.09	.08	Slocan King	.09	....	....	....
25c.	.33	.05	Slocan Ramb.	.10	....	....	....
50c.	.70	.05	Snowflake	.17	.18	.16	.18
1	.03	.01	So. Keora	.03	....	....	....
None	.15½	.03	Stadacona	.05	.05	.04	.05
1	.93	.09	St. Anthony	.15	.16	.13	.13
None	13.75	3.60	Sud. Basin	4.65	4.65	4.08	4.10
1	.08½	.01	Sudbury M.	.02	.01	.01	.01
1	.10½	.01	Sud. Contact	.02½	.01½	.01	.01
1	4.50	.90	Sunloch	1.00	....	....	....
1	2.55	.40	Sylvanite	.50	.50	.46	.46
.	1.25	.20	Sudbury N.	.25	.30	.22	.30
1	.24	.04	Tashota	.15	.14	.14	.14
1	10.25	4.50	Teck Hughes	5.10	5.25	5.00	5.05
1	.30	.15	Telluride	.15	.15½	.15¼	.15½
1	.50	.05	Thom. Cad'c.	.09	.12	.07	.08
1	.05	.02	Temiskaming	.05	....	....	....
50c.	.62	.03½	Topley	.05½	.07	.05	.05
1	2.50	.80	Toric	.80	....	....	....
1	.10½	.00½	Tough Oakes	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
1	3.85	.65	Towagmac	.90	.90	.65	.80
1	18.50	4.95	Treadwell Y.	7.50	7.25	6.85	7.00
None	.05	.03½	United Algoma	.03½	....	....	....
1	14.85	3.00	Ventures	3.70	3.60	3.00	3.20
1	.80	.45	Vickers	.50	....	....	....
.	1.33	.90	Vic. Summer	.90	....	....	....
1	1.26	.54	Vipond	.62	.65	.61	.62
None	8.30	1.50	Waite Ack.	3.75	3.55	3.50	3.50
1	.10½	.10½	Walsh Kat.	.10½	....	....	....
1	.10	.01	West D. Lake	.01½	.03	.01	.02
.	.04	.01¼	West Tree	.02	.03	.03	.03
1	.75	.40	White Lake	.40	.50	.40	.50
1	1.48	.20	Whitewater	.25	.26	.20	.20
1	.25	.10	Wiltsey	.10	.14	.14	.14
None	.12	.00½	Windfall R.	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
None	.08	.02½	Woodbine	.04½	....	....	....
.	.10	.03½	Wood Kirk	.04	....	....	....
None	2.95	1.15	Wright-Har	1.35	1.33	1.25	1.25

WESTERN OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range High	1929 Low	Company	Close Nov. 25 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 2
.	2.40	.31	Acme	.70	.69	.58	.62
None	3.25	2.00	Admiral	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
None	6.00	1.25	Advance	4.50	1.25	1.25	1.25
1	5.50	.58	Alta. Pac.	1.85	2.25	1.75	2.25
.	.04	.04	Alta. Pet. Con.	.04	....	....	....
1	.35	.35	Anaconda	.35	....	....	....
None	6.75	.85	Associated	1.30	1.40	1.20	1.25
1	4.00	.26	Ajax	1.60	1.60	1.21	1.36
None	4.75	.40	Baltac	.73	.75	.70	.74
1	.80	.14	Black Dia.	.14	.15½	.15½	.16
1	1.50	.34	Brit. Dom.	.65	.65	.58	.62½
.	2.10	1.50	Cameron Pete.	1.72½	....	....	....
1	6.00	.64	Calmont Treas	1.24	1.25	1.06	1.07
.	5.60	5.00	Cal. Pete. Prod.	....	....	....	....
None	13.25	1.75	Calgary & Ed.	3.20	3.50	3.16	3.50
1	1.55	.50	Comm. Pete.	.56	.60	.50	.56
.	.34	.34	Commercial	.34	....	....	....
None	1.10	.14	Cooper Nan.	.17	....	....	....
.	.95	.15	Cypress	.18	....	....	....
.	3.25	.20	Dallas	.62½	....	....	....
None	10.75	1.10	Dalhousie	1.76	1.90	1.60	1.80
None	2.75	.11	Devenish	.20½	.20	.18	.18
.	1.05	.75	Dome Oil	.75	....	....	....
.	5.00	.85	E. Crest Treas.	1.60	1.73	1.45	1.55
.	.37	.35	Exchequer	.37	....	....	....
.	.19	.05	Fabyan Pete.	.08	....	....	....
None	10.25	1.00	Foothills	2.25	2.50	2.15	2.15
None	3.25	.60	Freehold	.75	.80	.67	.67
1	1.10	.10	Great West	.16	.17	.17	.17
None	2.80	.65	Hargal	1.05	1.10	.97½	1.05
.	1.30	.35	Herron Pete.	.45	.50	.40	.50
1	.66	.25	Highland	.40	....	....	....
1	.65	.35	High River	.65	....	....	....
5	15.75	3.50	Highwood	3.50	....	....	....
5	20.00	5.00	do. pref.	6.10	....	....	....
.	.65	.14	High Sarcee	.20	.21	.17	.19
1	29.00	3.05	Home	12.00	12.00	11.25	11.25
None	1.85	.45	Homestead	.70	.72	.68	.70
1	2.20	.23	Ill. Alta.	.39	.40	.36	.38
.	7.00	6.00	London Union	6.25	....	....	....
None	6.00	1.75	Lowery	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
None	.70	.05	Madison	.13	.20	.13½	.17½
.	8.50	8.50	Maitland	8.50	....	....	....
1	16.00	1.50	Mayland	3.00	3.11	1.95	2.12½
None	8.00	1.30	McD. S. Ex.	2.16	2.12½	2.00	2.11
1	6.75	.45	McD. S. N.	.71	.71	.67	.71
1	11.00	1.35	McLeod	2.25	2.22½	2.00	2.20
None	.55	.12½	Melbourne	.13	....	....	....
None	1.90	.42½	Mercury	.74	.80	.62	.80
.	1.65	.75	Merland	1.00	1.65	.99	1.52
1	2.00	.20	Mid West	.30	.31	.30	.31
.	1.25	.90	Mid Royal	....	....	....	....
1	13.25	.45	Mill City	5.97½	7.50	5.90	7.31
1	1.20	.30	Model	.35	.36	.32	.33
1	.90	.15	Moose M.	.45	....	....	....
.	.25	.20	Mt. Stephen	.25	....	....	....
1	.50	.08	New Federal	.11	....	....	....
1	.85	.30	New Valley	.40	....	....	....
.	.60	.20	N. West Pac.	.20	....	....	....
.	3.15	1.12	Nordon	1.58	1.65	1.40	1.40
.	10.50	10.00	Oil Lease	10.00	....	....	....
.	.68	.25	Oil Select	.25	.25	.25	.25
None	6.00	1.05	Okalta	1.35	1.40	1.31	1.40
100	60.50	43.00	do. pref.	45.00	43.00	43.00	43.00
.	.20	.10	Petrol	.17	.17	.15	.15
.	25.50	15.00	Prairie Oil	14.50	14.50	14.00	14.50
1	2.00	.30	Ranchmen's	.40	.41	.35	.35
1	1.40	.25	Regent	.35	.34	.30	.31
None	1.65	.14	Richfield	.26	.27	.26	.26
.	1.10	1.10	Rose Oil	1.10	....	....	....
None	200.00	59.00	Royalite	67.50	70.00	65.00	66.00
.	1.00	1.00	Sentinel	1.00	....	....	....
.	1.25	.90	Sioux City	.90	....	....	....
1	.75	.09½	Signal Hill	.15	.14½	.13½	.13½
1	5.30	.40	Spooner	.55	.58	.54	.55
.	1.58	1.57	Spray	1.58	....	....	....
1	.75	.30	Stockmen	.30	....	....	....
None	8.25	1.00	So. West Pete.	1.95	1.90	1.80	2.00
None	2.75	.50	Sterling Pac.	1.25	1.50	1.15	1.45
None	2.00	.50	Sunlight	.70	....	....	....
.	1.50	1.25	Structure Oil	1.50	....	....	....
.	1.55	.90	Turner Basin	.90	....	....	....
1	2.00	.35	Turner Valley	.55	.50	.45	.45
None	1.95	.51	United	.76	.78	.74½	.76
1	3.50	.40	Vulcan	.55	.55	.51	.51
1	.75	.10	Wainwell	.17	.18	.16	.16½
.	4.50	.30	Waite Valley	1.00	1.05	.95	1.05
.	1.20	1.10	Warner	1.15	....	....	....
.	6.00	6.00	Westfield	6.00	....	....	....

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Canam Metal	2c.	....	Lake Shore	$1.20	6.23
Cons. Smelters	$12.50	4.71	McIntyre	$1	7.01
Dome Mines	$1	14.08	Mining Corp	25c.	....
Hillcrest, Com.	6	10.00	Nipissing	30c.	16.21
Do., pref.	7	7.29	Noranda	$3	8.63
Hollinger	65c.	12.87	Premier	24c.	14.37
Home Oil	40%	....	Royalite	25c.	....
Inter. Nickel	$1	3.33	Teck Hughes	60c.	11.88

Bulletin No. 4
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THINKS BREAK WILL PROVE BENEFICIAL TO MINE INDUSTRY

Says Speculation is Froth, Not Essence, of Mining

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—The break in mine stock prices in British Columbia will ultimately be found to have been extremely beneficial to the industry, in the opinion of J. D. Galloway, provincial mineralogist. The decline in stock values will not affect the development of the worth-while properties at all, he believes.

"The boom and collapse of mining stocks which have featured the last three years and captured the imagination, and now the despair of the public, simply illustrate the extension of the sound idea put forward by T. A. Rickard and others—that more money is lost by the public in over-valuation of rich mines than by dishonest mining promotion," said Mr. Galloway.

"In the last three years there has been rank over-valuation of mines, prospects and wildcats—a condition caused largely by the gambling fever of the public. But this is only the froth, not the essence of the mining industry, which is progressing steadily regardless of stock prices.

"An industry with $70,000,000 in annual production, with 18 per cent of this paid out in dividends, and the bulk of the remainder distributed in the province, is a tremendous asset to the 600,000 people of British Columbia."

Mines Will Expand

An interesting point was brought out by Mr. Galloway in his recent address before the B.C. division of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, when he stated that five mines were producing 90 per cent of the metallic minerals in British Columbia, and that fifteen years ago these five mines were either unknown or relatively unimportant. "These five mines," he said, "are quite able to carry our mineral production at its present pace for some time, and the expectation of a dozen or more new mines gradually coming into production assures us that our mineral output will continue to expand."

Copper Will Increase

Mr. Galloway expects that the production of coal will gradually decline in this province unless prompt steps are taken to rehabilitate the industry. He suggests that a committee be formed to reorganize markets and ascertain various new uses for the products of British Columbia collieries. This committee, he explained, should be aided by technical men who would be in a position to make a thorough investigation of the uses to which coal is being put in different parts of the world.

Copper, on the other hand, will show an increase in production of 5 to 10 per cent, Mr. Galloway believes. The value of this output will be greater owing to the rise in copper prices. Gold, silver, lead and probably zinc will show reduced output, he estimates.

ENGINEER THINKS WELL OF PANDORA

Is Most Attractive Gold Prospect Seen in Years

From Our Own Correspondent

ROUYN.—In a report to the directors of Pandora Gold Ltd., J. W. Morrison, B. Sc., M. E., states that the Pandora property in Cadillac township is the most attractive gold prospect he has seen for many years. During the past few years, Mr. Morrison has examined numerous gold prospects, some of which are either well on their way toward production or are shaping up as probable producers. Therefore, more than usual importance is attached to his statements which follow:

"The work accomplished since my report of September 5th has revealed some very interesting conditions with respect to the later diabase intrusions. While soundings were being made in the low ground to the west on the extension of No. 5 vein, a shallow section was encountered. Upon excavating, this proved to be a dike of diabase of considerable size, crossing the vein about 4,000 feet west of the present showing.

"The location of the intersection of No. 5 vein and another diabase dike, mentioned in my report, was also located to the west. The ground lying between these intrusions looks most attractive."

"No. 5 vein looked very attractive from a geological standpoint before these dikes were proven to exist. Now that they are proven, it looks still more attractive. No more promising geological conditions could exist anywhere. The O'Brien property to the west is meeting with splendid results from a similar condition, but as I see it, your No. 5 vein is much larger and stronger and consequently possess greater possibilities. It is the most attractive gold prospect I have seen for many years and you should have no hesitation in proceding with the exploration work."

LIST OLGA OIL

It is announced that application has been made to list the shares of Olga Gas & Oil Co. on the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, Toronto, and it is expected that the shares will be called for trading in the current week.

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Mining Inquiries

Mining questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write general investment and insurance inquiries on sheets separate from mining inquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

Cobalt-Kittson

Do you think a purchase of stock in the Cobalt-Kittson mine would be a good investment?

We consider shares of Cobalt-Kittson an out and out gamble.

Grandview

Is Grandview making any progress?

The results obtained to date in exporation work on the Grandview property indicate that further prospecting is justified.

Green Meehan

Have you any information on the Green Meehan mines?

Our information is that the Green Meehan property was sold a number of years ago to square up the debts against it.

Cobalt Star

I have some shares of the Cobalt Star Mining Company. Have they any value?

Our information is that the Cobalt Star Mining Company passed out of existence a number of years ago and that the shares have no value.

Ruth Hope

I have some stock in the Ruth Hope Mine. Is the property getting anywhere?

The results being secured on the Ruth Hope property are said to be quite encouraging and prospects are favorable for more profitable production.

Allied Mines Synd.

Can you tell me if shares of the Allied Mines Syndicate have any value? Where are the properties?

The Allied Mines Syndicate was located in Northern Quebec. We have heard nothing of the company's operations for the past two years and are of the opinion that it has passed out of the picture.

Abana

What is your opinion, briefly, of Abana?

Abana is securing results in development work, but still faces the problem of financing a mill. Its future is somewhat uncertain. For this reason we consider the stock quite speculative.

Hudson Bay

In your opinion, what is the outlook for Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, and Base Metals?

The outlook for Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting and Base Metals is encouraging. At the present rate of progress Base Metals expects to reach the dividend-paying stage before the big Manitoba operator.

Big Missouri

I have been advised to buy shares in the Big Missouri Mine. When will it be in production?

Our information is that the Big Missouri Mine is still a long way from nearing the productive stage and its future as a profitable mining operation is not as yet assured and will only be determined by further extensive development.

Mohawk

I have some shares of Mohawk. Should I hold or sell?

Mohawk is persistently continuing development although on a small scale. As we do not know what you paid for your stock we do not feel that we can advise you as to the position you should take. It would seem, however, that you are being given a run for your money.

Noranda

In view of the drastic decline in the price of Noranda, do you think I would be well-advised to sell out and put the money into something else? What would you advise?

We see no reason why you should take a loss on your Noranda. It may take some time for the stock to work back to the purchase price, but we believe the future earnings of this company will eventually justify the price you paid.

Siscoe

What is your opinion of stock in the Siscoe Gold mine?

Diamond drilling at the Siscoe Gold Mines is reported to have disclosed a further extension of the ore system with encouraging widths and values. This has resulted in a decision of the Directors to sink to a depth of 760 feet. While the results obtained are encouraging, Siscoe is still doing pioneer work and its future is more or less uncertain and the stock, therefore, is quite speculative.

Penniac Reef

Back in 1912, I bought 500 shares of the Penniac Reef Gold Mines, Limited, and I would like to know if this concern is still in existence, and if so, of what value are their shares? Before destroying, I thought I would like to ascertain if there was any value to this certificate.

The Penniac Gold Reef Mines, Ltd., was taken over by the Starr Lake Mines. The latter company is listed among the dead and dormant mines of Manitoba, in The Financial Post Survey of Mines.

Columbus-Kirkland

Please give me what information you can in regard to the Columbus-Kirkland Mining company?

There has been no work carried out on the property of the Columbia-Kirkland Gold Mining Co., for some time. The company attempted to sell its assets to the North American Development Co., but this deal was defeated through litigation which followed. We understand that lack of finances has prevented further development. The last quotation we were able to secure on the stock was from three-eighths to one cent bid.

Dome

Do you believe Dome a good investment? Was the recent fire bad enough to interfere with its $1 dividend rate for any time? What are Dome's ore reserves?

At the close of Dome's last fiscal year it was stated that ore reserves amounted to 1,250,000 tons, of which 600,000 were broken ore, sufficient to ensure operations for two years. Dome has a dividend assurance fund amounting to some $2,487,000 and the directors have announced that dividends will be paid during the period required to replace the mill recently destroyed by fire. It has been estimated that Dome's total quick assets amount to some $6 per share.

It is a moot question whether mining shares can ever be considered investments. Underground conditions might develop which would completely change the picture, and this is revealed by the fact that several companies make no estimate of ore reserves and others confine their estimates to actually broken ore.

Topley-Richfield

What do you think of Topley-Richfield's chances of making a mine?

Our information is that further development work will be necessary on the Topley-Richfield before an opinion can be expressed as to the potentialities of this property.

Kootenay King

What is being done with the properties of Kootenay King? Are they being worked?

The Kootenay King is under option to the Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. We understand work has not yet advanced to the stage where engineers can determine whether the option should be dropped or continued.

Marble Bay

Can you tell me anything of the Marble Bay Mine at Canada, Texada Island, B.C.?

Our information is that operations at the Marble Bay Mine have been suspended for some time. Several old properties, however, have been opened up by the Central Copper & Gold Company, Limited. Some of these properties adjoin that of the old Marble Bay Mine.

Whitewater

Is Whitewater still working? What is to be done with the property?

Results at the Whitewater did not prove up to expectations and we understand have resulted in a closing down of the mill. A careful study is now being made of the deposit and exploration work is being directed to more definitely assure a continuous supply of ore of profitable grade. Large areas of virgin ground with good potentialities still remain to be explored.

Slocan Rambler

What do you think of the prospects of Slocan Rambler?

The Slocan Rambler property has large blocks of virgin ground which the mining engineers state possess good potentialities. According to engineers of the B.C. Department of Mines, ore has been developed for a length of about 200 ft. and a width of approximately three feet on the fourteenth level beyond the lateral extent of upper workings. The commercial importance of this showing can only be determined by systematic sampling.

Hollinger

What ore reserves does Hollinger report? What is the average value per ton? Are the dividend payments dependent entirely on the mine itself?

Hollinger's estimated ore reserves are placed at $51,000,000, with an average value of $7.81 per ton, this is a drop of nearly $10,000,000 in the estimate of the previous year, when ore reserves were estimated at some $60,000,000 of an average value of $8.10 per ton. The company has a cash surplus of over $10,669,000 which brings in additional revenue.

Malavar

I would appreciate any information you can give me regarding Malavar Mines, Ltd.

Malavar Mines Ltd., was incorporated in 1928 with a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of $1 par value, of which 1,000,000 shares were issued. The company's property was located on the Malartic-Varsan township boundary line in the Abitibi mining district. Very little work was done on the property. On inquiry at the former Montreal office, we learned that it had been closed and the tenants sold out for rent.

Noble Five

I have been advised to buy shares of Noble Five Mines. Can you give me any information which will assist me in making a decision?

In a recent report issued by the Noble Five Mine it is stated that an entirely new ore body has been opened up. The property affords further interesting development possibilities. The finances of the company are said to be in a healthy condition with substantial liquid assets, while present production more than provides for all expenditures. An initial dividend is anticipated from the Noble Five in the near future.

Premier

What is Premier's ore reserves? Has the company any other properties besides its original mine? Did Premier earn a dividend last year?

Premier Gold Mining Company's ore reserve at the close of its last fiscal year amounted to 380,791 tons, which was some 178,000 tons less than the previous year. Shareholders were advised the failure to find new ore was due to indications that the mine had bottomed. Since that time new ore has been found which gives promise of adding to the mine's life. In the meantime the company has acquired an interest in the Silverado, Prosperity and Porter-Idaho, adjoining properties, on which it is hoped to prove up new mines that will ensure the continuation of the present dividend. Last year Premier earned 18 cents and paid 28 cents a share.

Falconbridge

I would appreciate your advice on Falconbridge, whether you consider it a sound investment for a good profit.

Diamond drilling on the Falconbridge property has indicated an ore zone extending over a length of 6,500 feet and an estimate of the cores indicates 5,700,000 tons or ore proven, down to a depth of 500 feet. The ore is said to grade 3½% combined nickel and copper and also carries substantial precious metal values.. Since this estimate was made, development has been carried down to the 1,000 foot level where the ore, it is reported, has been found to increase in width and the metal contents to have improved.

Falconbridge is the second largest deposit of high grade nickel ore in Canada, and the 200-ton concentrator it now has under construction should be in production by the first of the year. We do not think the stock can be considered an investment at this period but believe it holds considerable attraction as a speculation.

No Tips

I feel that now is the time for some of the lower-priced mining stocks to be good buys for the short hold. Can you give me a list of five or ten which you consider likely to take an upturn in the near future?

While we are glad to offer our opinion on any stocks submitted to us for that purpose by a subscriber, we cannot give tips. Any person who could truthfully answer your question would be what is sometimes referred to as a market wizard. There are not very many of them. Our comments on stocks are only intended to be of assistance to you in making your own decisions.

Triplex Gold

What information have you on the Triplex Gold Mines? What exchange is the stock listed on?

The last information we had on Triplex Gold Mines was that a meeting was held in Toronto last July when plans were formulated for the reopening of the property. It was stated that finances had been arranged for diamond drilling and it was proposed to de-water the shaft and begin surface work at the same time.

Since than we have had no word as to progress. So far as we know, the stock was never listed on any exchange.

Howey

What information can you give me on Howey Gold? What are its chances of reaching production?

The management of Howey Gold Mines estimates that lateral work carried out on levels down to a depth of 500 feet have indicated sufficient ore to warrant the operation of a 500-ton mill now under construction for a period of three years. Since this estimate was made the vein has been picked up on four levels below the five hundred, and is reported to have widened.

It is planned to have the mill in operation by the end of the present year and the management states that sufficient funds are available to carry the property on for six months after the production period has been reached.

Poor Selling Time

I hold the following mining stock bought last year at nearly top prices:

10 Teck Hughes at $9.
75 Wright-Hargreaves at $2.10.
25 Sherritt-Gordon at $3.74.
100 Siscoe at $1.25.

Do you consider that it would be advisable to sell these at present market values or is there a reasonable hope that I may realize the value for these if held for a period of about 2 years? Could you give me your opinion on the chance of Wr.-Hargreaves again paying dividends? What is the outlook with regard to Siscoe?

The present is a poor time to sell stocks unless one is absolutely obliged to do so. It is believed that when conditions have been stabilized an upward trend maybe looked for in the market but it is not thought it will reach the proportion of the bull market on a couple of years ago. We think you would do well to hold on to your Teck Hughes. It is giving you a fair return on your money and future outlook is good.

Wright-Hargreaves is reported to be securing better results and if these are sustained, the property should eventually be placed on a dividend paying basis again.

Sherritt-Gordon has proven up a large body of ore but it must be remembered that it is still some distance removed from production and still further from a dividend basis. Recent reports from Siscoe would indicate that good results are being secured in development but its future outlook is still quite speculative.

Mining Corporation

Why does the public apparently pass by Mining Corporation? Is not the company among the soundest in the mining world? Would you advise my selling this stock and taking up something else?

Despite the attractive speculative possibilities Mining Corporation stock affords the fact remains that it does not attract as great a public following as other stocks of less merit. Some of the reasons which may account for this is that the company's Cobalt properties are nearing the depletion stage and silver is selling at low prices at the present time. It is also said that the policy of English shareholders in taking their profits on every possible occasion has been a stumbling block for Mining Corporation from a market standpoint.

The fact remains, however, that the company enjoys a strong financial position and its stock holdings in other properties of merit should assure substantial profits in the future. Because of the diversification of its holdings and operations we therefore think the outlook of the company is most promising. If you have purchased this stock as a long hold we are of the opinion that you should stick to your original intention.

George Copper

Some time ago I made a considerable investment in the stock of George Copper at a price of $9.25. Reports reaching me at that time were favorable, but action of the stock market-wise since has been very adverse.

I appear to be unable to get any definite information as to the condition of this mine. I understand Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, own approximately ninety-three per cent of the stock; are continuing with the actual development; and have proven up what would appear to be considerable values. The market action, however, would indicate to the contrary.

I would appreciate any information concerning this particular mine, what prospect in your opinion of improvement, and whether there is any prospect of recovery in the stock if it were held for some time.

The facts you set out in regard to George Copper are substantially correct. The last report of the B.C. Department of Mines states that over 6,000 ft. of diamond drilling is stated to have given encouraging results and that plans for extensive underground exploration are being prepared. While we consider this property still to be in the prospect stage, the fact that Consolidated Smelters has completed its final payments on the property would indicate that it has hopes of developing a profitable mine. This being the case it would seem to be your best policy to hold on to your stock and wait for further results.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR OIL STOCKS, VIEW OF EXPERT

Reduction in Output by Voluntary Step is Important

By CARL H. PFORZHEIMER
in New York Herald-Tribune

In the midst of the stock market collapse, the publication of statistics showing an unprecedented weekly decline in the country's crude oil production was almost lost sight of, except by those directly interested in the oil situation. However, the action of the leading oil shares under panic conditions in the market has attracted favtorable attention and has encouraged the belief that following a general readjustment the oil group might lead the market upward.

Carl H. Pforzheimer & Company's weighted average of thirty-five leading oil stocks showed a decline of 35.4 per cent from September 11 to October 29 compared with a decline of approximately 48 per cent in the Dow Jones industrial averages. Outside of Standard of New Jersey the decline in the oil group was considerably less than 35 per cent, as New Jersey dropped 40 per cent, which pulled down the weighted average, based on the number of shares as well as the prices on the stocks included.

Sees Gain Is Prestige

The heavier loss in New Jersey was due to the fact that this had been the one oil stock which had been almost unanimously included among the gilt edged common stocks which should be purchased for permanent investment and it had been eagerly bought by investment trusts as well as speculative market operators on the eve of the break in the market. The result was that Jersey was liquidated in heavy volume and would probably have sold even lower than 50 if it had not been for the million-share buying order entered at that level.

There is little doubt that the oils gained in prestige as a result of the stock market panic. The heavy absorption of the leading issues during the worst of the collapse was impressive and might be cited as an illustration of action speaking louder than words. It seems unlikely that the accumulation of these issues during a critical period was actuated entirely by a desire to support the market and it is logical to assume that the heavy demand was due more to confidence in values and the favorable outlook for the oil industry.

With more normal market conditions increased attention is likely to be given to the oil situation. The oils have had a number of false starts in the last year, based on hopes of improvement in the industry as a result of the movement for conservation and restriction of production. This movement, after many disappointments, has finally been effective to the extent of reducing crude output from a peak of 2,973,450 barrels daily, for the week ended August 31, to 2,620,000 barrels daily, for the week ended November 16.

Biggest Drop in Production

This reduction probably equals the most optimistic expectations, but in the week following the biggest drop in production, oil stock generally sold at their low levels of the year.

For the first nine months of the current year consumption of all oils, crude and refined, increased approximately 9 per cent. For the same period domestic production increased 14.6 per cent. The result was that, in a period of record consumption, about 58,000,000 additional barrels of oil were put in storage. This is a condition which has prevailed in every year since 1918, with the exception of 1926, when some oil was taken from storage. The years 1922 and 1923 were the worst from the standpoint of increasing inventories, each of those years seeing an addition of more than 100,000,000 barrels to stocks. Last year was a relatively favorable one, with only a 25,000,000-barrel increase in inventories. The industry, therefore, has been unable to show profits commensurate with the substantial increase in demand year after year.

The aim of the voluntary conservation measures now in effect is to conserve the supply of natural gas and to restrict crude oil production to consumptive requirements. With production being held at the current level, domestic output for the first nine months of this year would have amounted to 707,000,000 barrels, which with imports of 83,000,000 barrels would have made a total supply of 790,000,000 barrels, compared with an actual consump-

Standard Reduces Inventory

That this should be achieved with conservation and curtailment of production and not as a result of a natural decline in output seems favorable rather than unfavorable, from the standpoint of the safety of the huge investment in the oil business, which must be assured of an adequate supply of raw material. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has publicly expressed the view "that the future (supply of oil) is no longer uncertain and that the industry can now with safety reduce the quantities in storage as opportunity offers; and, more important, that it can attain a financial equilibrium by utilizing these stocks regardless of cost in time of shortage instead of stimulating greater production of crude by advances in the price schedule."

While the industry as a whole increased its aggregate stocks 27 per cent in the three and one-half years to the middle of 1929, the New Jersey company reduced its inventories by 22 per cent. The Humble Oil and Refining Company, subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is another company which has reduced its stocks, although it has been the dominant factor in the Texas oil situation, where oil in storage has shown a great increase in the last few years. Standard Oil Company of Indiana is another important unit which has followed a policy of keeping inventories as low as possible since 1926.

These and other of the larger units in the industry are in a position to show steadily increasing earnings under stable conditions in the oil trade. Their earnings in the past have been more dependent upon conditions within the industry than upon general conditions.

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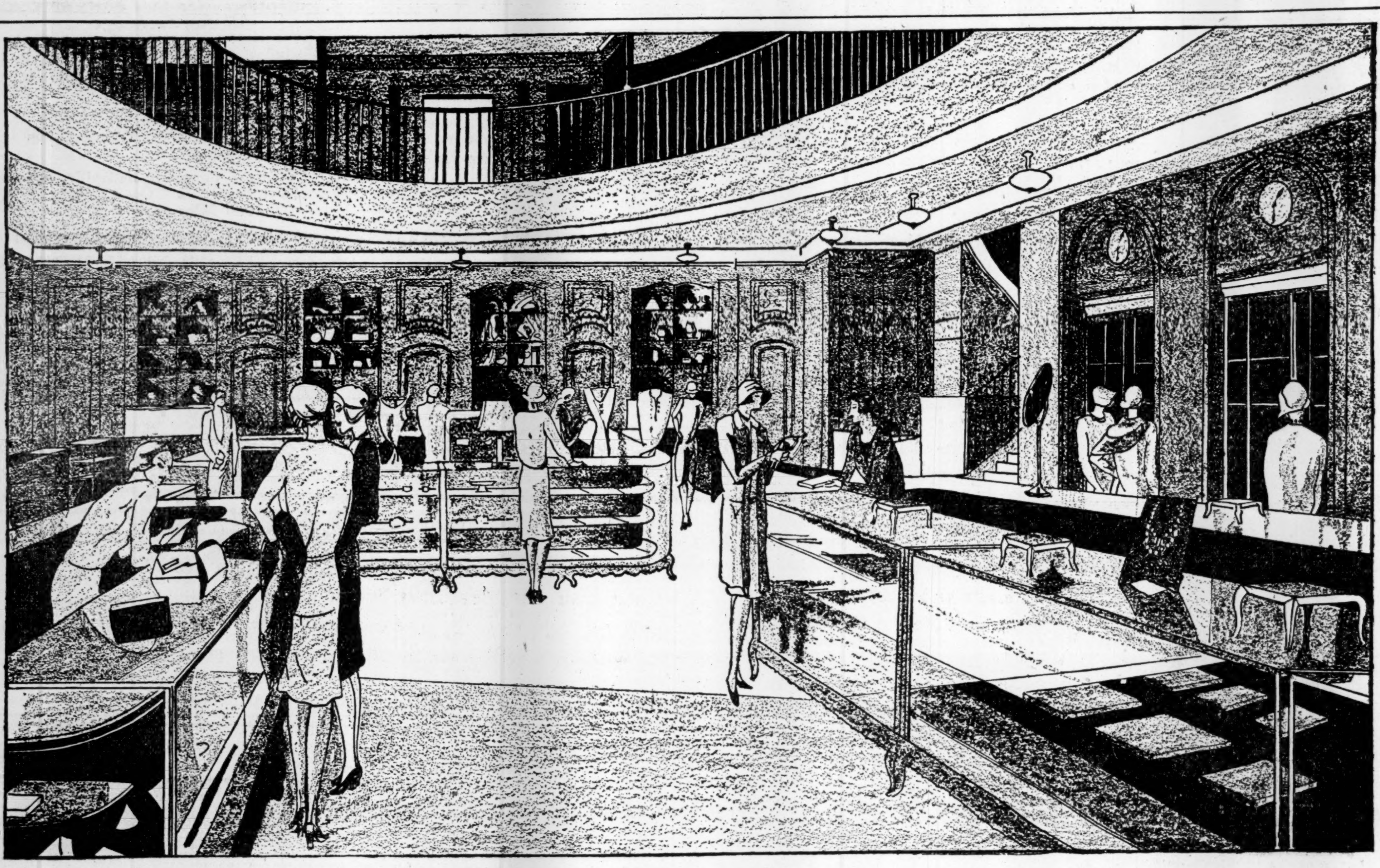
MINE RAILS AND FISHPLATES: All A.S.C.E. Standard Sections. Open Hearth Steel. 12-lb., 16-lb., 20-lb., 25-lb., 30-lb., 35-lb., 40-lb., 45-lb. FISHPLATES supplied for all sections 12-lb. to 35-lb., both inclusive. We STOCK all sections.
ALLOY STEELS: Supplied in HOT ROLLED BARS and BILLETS. CHROME, CHROME NICKEL, CHROME VANADIUM, CHROME MOLYBDENUM, NICKEL, VANADIUM. For STRENGTH where the STRESS comes, use Algoma Alloy Steel.
MERCHANT BARS: Draw your requirements from our large Warehouse Stocks of Rounds, Squares, Flats, Angles, Beams, Channels.
MARK OF ALGOMA O.H. QUALITY
Algoma Steel Corporation Limited
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.
Head Sales Office: MONTREAL
731 Canada Cement Building
TORONTO, 1206 Northern Ontario Building

SEND ABOVE CIRCULAR ON 24 COMPANIES TO:
Name..............................
Address ....
24 Outstanding Mining —and Oil Companies—
are reviewed in a special circular that we have prepared that is both timely and informative. The outlook for each company is considered on its merits. Copies will be sent free on request.
MOUNT CO. LIMITED
Members
Consolidated Mining and Oil Exchange of Montreal, Inc.
204 Hospital St., Montreal Marquette 6193*

The ARRESTING STORY OF TORONTO



TORONTO in the past was a city of great merchants. Names like Timothy Eaton, John Catto, James Ryrie, and John Macdonald were revered everywhere for the integrity and progressiveness that they suggested.

Toronto to-day is still a city of famous merchandisers. Its retail stores are known the world over. Toronto is the leading retail shopping centre of the whole Dominion.

Anything new that the public may want immediately appears in Toronto shops. The latest development in merchandising, if it is fundamentally sound, makes its impress upon Toronto selling methods in the city without delay. But the merchandisers of this city are not content merely to copy or adapt. In one large Toronto store the display artists are forbidden to copy an idea from any window display anywhere, even in London, Paris or New York. The artists of this store create ideas. This is the spirit of Toronto merchandising. In such a manner do Toronto merchants lead in modern merchandising methods.

Anyone making up a list of the world's great departmental stores would come to Toronto to start his list. Side by side with giants among merchandising institutions, Toronto has flourishing, up-to-date specialty shops.

Toronto citizens may take for granted the peculiar advantages afforded to them in the selection of the world's best goods at reasonable prices. But visitors to Toronto discern and comment upon the difference between the shops of this city and the shops of the ordinary city of any size.

The stores of Toronto are a big factor in Toronto's tourist traffic. They draw travellers to the city as much as the manifold other attractions of the Queen City of Canada.

In other forms of service involving direct contact with the general public, Toronto takes second place to no other city. Architectural advice and practice, landscape gardening, dressmaking, and designing, commercial art, motion pictures, engineering, tailoring, law—in varied fields including these there are individuals and institutions in Toronto who can claim a clientele of national and even international character.

From the window beside which this is written are visible seven great buildings. Five of them are monuments to Toronto's eminence as a retail centre

ONTARIO people come to Toronto to shop. Tourists from all parts of the continent find Toronto's retail establishments unsurpassed anywhere.

Retailing as a science is highly developed in this great trading metropolis.

Two of the world's greatest departmental stores are in Toronto. One of these is now occupying a fine new building while the other is completing the first magnificent unit of what will shortly become the world's greatest retail store.

Toronto is headquarters for an enormous mail order business in general merchandise.

No government census of trading establishments has been taken since 1924. In that year Toronto had 31 retail concerns doing annual business of $500,000 or more.

Retail establishments in Toronto did total business of $152,564,167, or more than any other city in Canada.

These companies represented a capital investment of $100,000,000.

Toronto did over sixty per cent of the retail trade done in Ontario in 1924.

The retail trading area of the city of Toronto comprises 13 counties on the northern shore of Lake Ontario having an aggregate population of 1,381,000.

Over 1,100,000 of the aggregate population, it is estimated by the Canadian Business Research Bureau, are urban residents. The entire population of the area have access to the city stores by road and rail.

In points of home ownership, use of electrical appliances and telephones, general high standard of living and high per capita purchasing power, it is conceded by international experts that no comparable area in the world outranks the Toronto retail market.

The research bureau above quoted also draws attention to a recent statement by Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of the Babson Statistical Organization, who said:

"I can hardly credit the magnitude, but one cannot dispute figures. On Monday, I was in Cleveland. On Wednesday I was in Detroit. In comparing Toronto with these two cities, by means of statistics determined on a similar basis, I am amazed to find that Toronto is doing as great a volume of business as Detroit, and greater than that of Cleveland. During Toronto's war boom period the peak was five hundred million dollars a month, today the volume has more than doubled. There have been seasonal fluctuations but there has been a definite upward trend."

Greater Toronto and suburban areas have a population of 1,125,000 of which 92% are native born and European whites. Over 60% are home owners.

Toronto is the headquarters for the three largest pure food store chains in Canada, the largest candy chain, the largest general merchandising chain, the largest drug chain, the largest novelty chain, and for leading chain store groups in other fields.

IN THIS series of advertisements an attempt has been made to paint a broad, general picture of Toronto to-day. The city's position of eminence in finance, industry, education, the arts, transportation, merchandising, distribution, retailing, has been told. The story of Toronto as a tourist centre, as the home of two great fairs, as a city of fine homes and good living, has been given.

It is in the balancing of these constituent elements that the city has become a city out of the ordinary.

More detailed information on Toronto can be obtained from a variety of sources. The Toronto Industrial Commission is in a position to make a detailed survey in regard to any manufacturing or business matter. The Toronto Tourist and Convention Bureau publishes folders on the city's attractions to travellers and to organizations desiring to hold conventions. The Manager, Toronto Harbour Commission, will provide information on factory sites, etc. The Secretary of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, will refer inquiries to authentic sources of information. The Manager, Canadian National Exhibition, will supply information on exhibits at the big fair. Or the Editor of The Financial Post will be glad to obtain further information on any phase of Toronto's civic life for interested persons.

A CITY OF FINE SHOPS

Last of a series of twelve advertisements describing the City of Toronto. These public spirited citizens, firms and institutions have made possible this series:

SHAW SCHOOLS LIMITED
High grade training for business pursuits

SEIBERLING RUBBER CO. OF CANADA
Limited
Tires, Tubes and Druggists' Sundries

STOBIE, FORLONG & COMPANY
Specialists in Mining Shares in all Markets
Private Wire System

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

CHARLES AYLETT
Camera Portraits

THE BANK OF TORONTO

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

CANADIAN TERMINAL SYSTEM, LIMITED
Terminal Building, Toronto

THE CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

DURANT MOTORS OF CANADA LIMITED

THE T. EATON COMPANY, LIMITED

HENRY FALK ENTERPRISES LIMITED
Central Building

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

EDWIN KAY
Landscape Architect, Toronto, Ottawa

KILMER & BARBER LIMITED
Engineers

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL CO., LIMITED

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS COMPANY LIMITED

GEORGE H. MACDONALD LIMITED
Advertising

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED
Makers of good farm implements since 1847

LAURA SECORD CANDY SHOPS LIMITED